INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE KING OF COREA.

Never Been Sixteen Miles From His Capital.

HE LIVES IN A FINE LARGE PALACE.

Possessed of a Wide-awake Wife—Ratifies Revolutions, and so Preserves His Royal Status Quo.

Many travelers now on their way to China and the East were so fortunate as to meet in Yokohoma a man of note in Europe who had recently been in Corea and observed the life of the King of that unfortunate country. He met the monarch several times, and they became interested in one another. From the King, and from many well-informed residents of Seoul, he learned a great deal about the routine in the royal palace. The King is an intelligent little man of about 41 years of age, who reads nothing but Chinese, but is constantly endeavoring to learn all that he can by hearsay of what is going on in the world beyond his own domain. By questioning every diplomat and traveler who comes in his way he has become so generally well informed as to give the impression that he knows more than any one would imagine could possibly have been acquired by such a monarch situated as he is.

He is a short man, of what we would call boyish height and figure. Seen in his audience hall he looks ridiculously small and insignificant. This is especially the case because the audience room is an immense one, and the King is always first seen alone, at the far end of it, its only occupant except the little table beside which he always stands when holding a levee or granting an audience. The gentleman who gave me these facts about him says that when he was first presented to the King, he was walking, erect and unabashed, into the great chamber along with many nobles and courtiers, who were advancing with bent heads and outstretched arms. Suddenly my informant stumbled and all but turned a somersault over the man in front of him. That man and all the others had, without warning, flung themselves upon their knees, in readiness to bump their heads the requisite number of times upon the floor before his Majesty. The action was so swift and silent that it was a wonder the European did not make a leap-frog jump into the royal presence. An interpreter was provided, and to him the King spoke. The King and the European were the only persons present who held up their heads. All the Coreans held their heads at right angles with their bodies, and looked fixedly at the floor.

In that attitude the interpreter heard all that the King said and translated it to the European, translating back again whatsoever was said in reply. It was interesting to note the intelligence behind all his questions, and then to reflect that of actual knowledge of the world the King has less than a child of a dozen years at home. In all his life he has never been further from Seoul than fifteen miles—a distance traversed once when he went to certain tomb s of his ancestors. He spends his life in his palace and the grounds or garden that adjoins it. Five times a year it is his custom and duty to visit certain temples in the city of Seoul in order to celebrate religious festivals. These are the only breaches in the monotony of his elegant imprisonment in his palace.

On such occasions the King fancies that he sees his capital, but he does not. He is of the opinion that he knows Seoul as well as his courtiers know it, whereas, in fact, he knows nothing of it except as it is prepared for him on those especial days. The city is a very large one, having a wall of eighteen to twenty miles in length. It contains half a million souls. Of all this he has seen but one street—the main road that runs across the city. This street or avenue is sixty yards wide, and is the only wide, presentable thoroughfare in Seoul. Across and out of it run hundreds of little, narrow, dirty lanes that form a labyrinthian network of filthy thoroughfares, solidly walled with tenements, and swarming with people. Of these the King knows nothing. Before he traverses the broad main highway it is all cleared and swept and garnished for his coming, so that he does not even know what that street is really like. On all other days it is reduced to a width of about twenty feet, all the rest of its great width being filled with a clutter of stalls and booths and stands, which the soldiery clear away whenever the King is to make a royal progress to a temple.

The ancient glory of his out-of-door appearance has been greatly diminished within the past five years by the Europeanization, if one may call it so, of his army. The soldiers now dress in sensible and practical uniforms. But even to-day a royal procession in Seoul is by far the most extraordinary spectacle of the kind to be seen on the face of the earth. "Barnum's grand parade is nothing in comparison," says my informant, "and the Lord Mayor's pageant in London is paltry beside it." In the King's company are trumpeters and musicians, ancient bowmen in the queerest and most preposterous uniforms, banners, masks, fan-bearers, gorgeous noblemen, and all the rest that goes to make up the most splendid and fantastic Oriental pageantry.

He moves about with a force of at least 2,000 men, and they include every sort of functionary known to an Eastern potentate. His Majesty himself is adorned beyond the lilies in magnificence. He wears robes of purple ablaze with gold, both before and behind. He wears an extraordinary hat and is seated in a splendid chair that is carried by sixty gorgeously clad bearers. He is sheltered by a magnificent awning or canopy of purple and gold. Strangely enough, his subjects do not prostrate themselves before him, as the subjects of the Chinese Emperor do. They stand erect and look at him and his pageant stolidly and with that silence that so strangely marks the behavior of all such crowds in the Orient.

The King lives in a fine large palace in Seoul, with his Queen and 600 or 700 women, the greater number of whom are, nominally at least, his wives. The Queen is his constant companion and has ever been firmly resolved not to share her place or dignity with any other woman. She next to never leaves his side—never, it is said, without knowing where he is going and what takes him away. She is not merely his companion, but his keeper; his sole wife, despite the great number of other wives that custom declares should be his to command. It happens now and then that the King shows some interest in some other woman, or is suspected of having visited one of the Queens' satellites. Invariably in such a case the new favorite dies or flees the palace. Quite recently, it is said, the Queen was merciful to a beautiful and clever woman in the palace, and allowed her to leave the royal service and make her home elsewhere in Seoul. The King wrote to this woman, and received letters from her. Still, the Queen—whom nothing escapes—was merciful to the woman. She merely caused the man who carried the letters to and for to be beheaded. He was an old and faithful court attendant. He was publicly executed. She is as truly King or sovereign in the palace as her husband is King elsewhere in Corea. All who are in the palace—men and women both—are her appointees. They owe to her, and understand that it is far more safe to disobey or even to anger the King than to show disrespect to her. They carry all the gossip of the palace to her, and nothing can happen within those walls without her being quickly informed of it.

The King does not go to bed at night. He stays up all night and sleeps in the daytime. At night he and the Queen sit together, whiling the hours away by smoking tiny golden pipes of Chinese tobacco, a pealike pellet at a time. His owl-like life is a source of annoyance to the diplomats and other Europeans who have to do with him. It must be a dreadful trial to the courtiers who are obliged to attend the King's call at the most unheard of and smallest hours of the night. He summons the diplomatic corps to meet him at 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock at night, and often when these big wigs reach the place, suffocating in their padded liveries, they are told the King is dozing, and they must wait for him to wake up. It would cost a man his head to wake the monarch. Champagne and cigars are sent out to his visitors, but no one cares to drink champagne steadily, for two or three hours as a preliminary to a formal interview with a King. When at last he does awake and move toward the audience hall his attendants rush before, bent double, and uttering a strange, pathetic cry. "Hoo-oo-oo! Hoo-oo-oo!" they moan as they move along, and as each new man in the halls or corridors hears the cry he too utters it, until the whole atmosphere of the palace quivers with the mournful din of this birdlike yet soft and lugubrious refrain. This is always the case, by day and by night. Whenever and wherever the King goes his servants make this queer, uncanny noise.

The King turns night into day because he is afraid of a revolution. He has experienced many in his time—three or four in the last half dozen years. One would suppose that when, at 8 o'clock each night, the ponderous gates in the walls of Seoul are closed and locked and the massive old keys of the gates are brought to the palace, the King would order the palace closed and go to sleep serenely. But he knows better. He knows that conspirators are forever without the palace walls endeavoring to get in and overturn the government. He knows that they select the night time for their revolutions. To be sure, they mean him no disrespect and no harm, and, moreover, the state officials within the palace are as watchful and alert to keep the conspirators out as the conspirators are to enter. Yet the King does not feel easy. He dislikes a revolution on account of the injury to his dignity, the disturbance of his plans, and the general bother that it puts him to. When the revolutionists make their way into the palace they immediately behead the officers of the government they have upset.

They seek the presence of the King, prepared with a number of decrees providing whatever changes in the laws and government they most desire. To save trouble, and because there is really nothing to do, the King signs and seals these decrees as fast as they are offered to him. The first one he signs always provides for the beheading of the men who have already been beheaded. Thus the conspirators legalize what they have done. In their ready-made decrees the King declares that the dead officers are traitors, and should be killed. Thus a constitutional, orderly form of government is preserved.

How the King sleeps when he retires in the daytime I have not heard, but there is a true story of a time when he tried to sleep and could not—for a very funny reason. He has as many and as expensive whims as any monarch, and, like any monarch, he is anxious to gratify as many of them as possible. Not long ago he thought he would like to live in a European house, and, as far as possible, after the European fashion. A house was built for him within the palace grounds, and he suffered the customary Asiatic "squeezing that made the building cost him about twelve times what it cost those who built it. Finished, it was next furnished in European style. At the King's express command his bedroom was fitted with a bureau and washstand, chairs and rocking-chairs, and a bed that was completed with pillows, bolster, and linen sheets, all of which are things unknown to the Coreans. The King went in to take possession of his house. It was during cold weather. He undressed and popped into bed. He instantly popped out again and sounded a yell as he did so. He had his attendants throw a blanket around him and he fled from the house, never to enter it again. The reason was that Coreans go to bed unclad, and when the King's bare flesh went between the cold linen sheets he got a shock so great that the memory of it frightens him to this day.—Julian Ralph's Letter in Harper's Weekly.

HORSES IN ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Republic has lately issued a pamphlet entitled, "The Horse, the Ass and the Mule." It contains a great deal of information about the horse of that country. The Argentine Republic occupies the third place in the world so far as the breeding of horses is concerned. Russia comes first, while the United States holds second place, says the New York "Sun."

The horse has been an important factor in the civilazation of the South American people, as it formerly constituted their chief means of transportation. All journeys were made on horseback, several remounts being made by each rider. Only when heavy and bulky merchandise had to be carried did the people use carts drawn by oxen. They also used pack mules.

Fifty years ago horses lived in a wild state and managed to draw away to their wild life small herds of domesticated animals. They had increased in a most extraordinary manner. The country was not very prosperous at that time, whole ranches were abandoned by their owners and on some deserted cattle farms there were as many as 50,000 head of wild horses. At present most of the herds are domesticated.

The common breed of horse in the republic are called crivollos. They were the original breed, but of late years breeders have been crossing them with imported stock from England and this country. The horses are of fair size, from 14 to 15 hands high.

They are strong and healthy animals, possessing great power of endurance. They don't require much food, as they are content with the pasture they find in the fields. In the country districts, owing to the sandy nature of the soil, the horses are never shod.

In the province of Montes Grandes the horses are famous for their size. They are bigger and stronger than the ordinary crivollos. By the last census there were 4,262,917 horses in the Argentine Republic.

ART IN THE OCCIDENT.

The following is said to be a verbatim account of the introduction of an eminent violinist to a far-western audience, says "Harper's Magazine:"

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Col. Handy Polk, the well-known real-estate agent, stepping to the front of the stage and addressing the audience, "it is my privilege this evening to introduce to you Sig.——, the notorious furrin fiddler, who will endeavor to favor us with some high-class and A No. 1 violin playin." The signor was born and raised in Italy, where fiddlin' is not merely a fad, but as much of a business as politics is in this country, and when it comes to handlin' the bow he emphatically knows whur he is at.

He hasn't dropped into our midst by accident, but comes under the auspices of the Literary society, which is payin' his wages and backin' him to the last gasp. So let it be understood that if you happen to have any criticisms to offer you are to do your kickin' to the society and not to the signor. I'll jest add that if you expect him to swing the fiddle around his head or play it under his leg like we used to skip stones across the swimmin' hole when we were boys and girls, you may just as well go right now and git your money back from the doorkeeper, for the signor hain't that kind of a player. That's all I have to say at present. Start her up, signor."

PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

The degrees of bachelor of medicine and of master in surgery have this year, for the first time in the history of the Scottish universities, been conferred on women. One of these young women, who ranked third in a class of sixty-one members, stood first in her class of zoology, practical chemistry, anatomy, history, physiology, surgry, medicine, pathology and midwifery. Her clinical work was done in the Royal Hospital for sick children and in the Royal Infirmary. The other young woman who received a degree, and who has done excellent work during her seven years' college course, will act as medical assistant to her father, who is a Glasgow physician.

HOW A LAWYER COLLECTED A BAD BILL.

Ephraim Flint, the veteran lawyer of Dover, Maine, who died recently, was once fined by a country Justice of the Peace for contempt of court in telling the Magistrate too bluntly what he thought of one of his decisions. Mr. Flint was not taken back by the Justice's order to his clerk. "All right," he said, "I have got a note in my pocket against you which I have been trying to collect for the last ten years, and I'll indorse the fine on it. I never expected to get that much," and, suiting the action to the words, he pulled out the note and made the indorsement.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of a partition, might be set down at twenty-three and one-half acres.

POWERFUL CONDOR.

A Traveler's Experience with the Fierce Bird.

AT THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ANDES.

Horses, Bullocks, and South American Lions Killed and Eaten by these Big Birds.

Mr. Arthur Baird recently returned from South America to New York. He had a remarkable experience in hunting condors which he related to a correspondent of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat:"

"It was a long and tiresome journey inland to the foot of the Andes, where, I had been told, I might be able to get a shot at a condor. During the trip my guide and the native hunters who accompanied me told me so many wonderful stories of the condor that I was beginning to believe that the bird was a myth and existed only in the imagination of my companions.

"One of the things they told me about condors was that the birds would attack any kind of animal that was wounded or crippled and make short work of it. They told me stories of horses, bullocks, and even full-grown pumas, or South American lions, that had been killed and eaten by the big birds.

"After two days of the hardest climbing I ever did we crossed what I was told was one of the foothills of the Andes, but what seemed to me a mountain about as high as the Rockies. On the other side of this range there was a narrow valley, through which flowed a small river that was fed by the snows on the peaks of the real mountains. Beyond this valley was the base of the giant Andes, on the summit of which I was told the condors lived. It was to this valley they came in search of prey. There had once been plenty of wild game along both banks of the river, but most of it had been killed or driven away by the big birds, and it was then unsafe for a domestic animal of any kind to be at large during the day, and even men were sometimes attacked.

"We had been two days in the valley without catching sight of one of the birds, and I was getting discouraged. On the morning of the third day a small party of pack traders passed our camp, bound down the valley. From them we learned that they had abandoned one of their pack horses about a mile up the trail. The animal had a sore back, and had become so lame it was of no further service. 'The condors will make a meal of that horse, said my guide. He had scarcely spoken when, looking away toward the tallest peak of the Andes, I saw what looked like a black speck in the sky. In a moment there was another of the black specks, and then another and another, until I could make out a score of giant birds sailing majestically down toward the valley.

"'They are coming!' said the guide, as soon as he caught sight of them, and gathering up our guns we hurried up the trail to find the abandoned horse.

"I suggested that we approach cautiously for fear the birds would see us and be frightened away. But there I exposed my ignorance of the condor.

"'Take care that you are not the one to be frightened away!' said one of my companions.

"We soon caught sight of the horse, which was slowly following along the trail. In less time than it takes to tell it the score of condors were circling around above the doomed animal and not more than a thousand feet high. The first time their shadows fell across the trail the poor old horse threw up his head and, catching sight of the black cloud above him, gave a snort of terror.

"He wheeled about and tried to run toward the river, which was close at hand, but was too lame to make much progress. The birds were still flying around in a small circle, but every moment they were getting nearer the earth. We stood still and watched them.

"When they were within 500 feet of the earth they suddenly shot downward like a black cloud of doom. The whir of their giant wings was like the roar of an approaching storm. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

"As the condors swooped down the poor horse uttered a scream of terror, the like of which I never want to hear again. It was like the cry of a human being in mortal agony of terror. For a minute the animal was almost obscured from our view by the big birds circling around him, and then his snorts of terror were changed to wails of pain. "The horse was now running around in a short circle, and making the best fight he could aginst his assailants. As he came closer to where we stood I saw that his eyes had already been torn from their sockets by the long beaks of the condors. They had torn his flesh in a dozen places with their sharp talons, and blood was streaming down the sides of the helpless animal.

"Up to the time that they beagn to strike their victim with beak and claw the birds had made no sound. But now, with the smell of blood whett in their appetites, they began to give voice to short horse cries that were the most hideous noise to which I ever listened.

"I had for the moment forgotten that I carried a repeating rifle. The horrible fascination of the scene had completely overpowered me, but as the pitiful cries of the doomed horse grew weaker and his fight against the terrible odds had weakened to a kick my senses came back to me.

"I raised my rifle and was taking careful aim at the nearest condor when the guide caught me by the arm. His face was drawn with the terror and excitement of the scene.

"'Wait,' said he. 'Don't disturb them now, or they may turn on us, and then we will have a fight for our lives.'

"In an instant I realized what a hopeless fight that would be if all those giant birds should attack us as they had the horse, and I put down my gun.

"But the fight with the horse was soon over. With the flesh hanging in shreds from his sides, neck, and haunches, the poor animal sank to his knees, then rolled over on his side, dead. In a moment the whole swarm of the great birds were around the body, tearing the bleeding flesh from the bones in strips with their beaks and swallowing it without an effort.

"In less than five minutes, it seemed to me, every bit of flesh had been torn from the bones of the dead horse and eaten. The skeleton was torn apart, and the blood-stained bones scattered about on the ground.

"Then, one by one, the condors began to fly away. With a great flapping of wings and uttering hoarse cries they rose slowly at first and, circling around until they were at least 1,000 feet above the earth, they sailed away toward the distant peaks of the Andes.

"Not until more than half of them had flown away did the guide give the signal to open fire. All this time the birds had apparently taken no notice of us, although we were in plain view less than fifty yards from where the horse fell.

"We all began shooting at once at the few condors that were still pecking at the bones of the dead horse. Talk about a cat having nine lives, there is nothing that walks or flies so hard to kill with powder and lead as a condor. I am sure that I sent three bullets through the body of one of them, and then the big bird flew away to his mountain home as if nothing had happened.

"For a time it looked as if we would be unable to kill one of them. But all four of us finally opened fire on the same bird, a big one still on the ground. After we had fired one volley it rose slowly some fifty feet above the ground. Then we fired again and it fell, but it was still alive when we came up, and not until the guide had cut off its head did it cease to struggle.

"When we examined the dead bird we found that five rifle balls had passed through its body, and that one wing and both legs were broken by our shots. We must have hit four or five others, but they were all able to get away except the one on which we had concentrated our fire.

"The dead condor measured nearly fourteen feet from tip to tip of its wings.

"After that experience I was ready to believe almost any story I heard of these giant birds of the Andes."

THE OLD MORAVIAN INN.

In that quaint old caravansary, the old Moravian inn, at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, among many other old-time prints there is a "View of the City of Boston, the Capital of New England, in North America, 1761." Alongside of it, as though placed there as a foil to the benefit of Boston, is an old print of "A View of Bethlehem, the Great Moravian Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania, 1761. Although completely transformed to the demands of modern patronage, the old Sun inn, well remembered by old-time Boston merchants, still stands as part and parcel of the first house of entertainment built by the Moravian brethren (the unitas fratum) within the limits of their earliest settlement in the province of Pennsylvania, says the "Boston Traveller."

In the office, reading-room and parlors of this old inn there are more rare engravings than in any similar place in America. But the most interesting features of the ancient hostelry are the old account books, so clearly and faithfully kept by the representatives of the first co-operative association in America. These records show that, despite the highly religious zeal of the Moravian brethren, the greatest and most successful of missionaries among the Indians, the temperance idea did not prevail among them. On July 4, 1801, I found a record on a recent visit there of the arrival of "a gentleman in the stage. One glass of punch." On July 8 the same year, appears the following:

"A company in a stage with four horses and driver. Eight breakfasts, eight dinners, sixteen suppers, one gin spirits, one bottle porter, two pints porter, two pints port, £2.18.1." No occasion for a cash register in those days.

In the same year there are many interesting entries, among them the arrival of a party of strolling players, of whom the clerk says: "Aug. 28—A company of actors. Twelve suppers, twelve breakfasts, nine dinners, twelve gills of brandy." The most interesting item notes the arrival, on Nov. 28, of Gen. Lee, the marplot of the revolution, Charles Lee. This was two years before his lonely death in Philadelphia.

The letter-writer adventurer appears to have been in robust health then, for besides his dinner he got away with "one bottle of Madeira, five quarts of beer and five and a quarter pints of brandy." Those old fellows were lusty, hearty men.

AN UNPOPULAR BRIDEGROOM.

A correspondent telegraphs: An extraordinary scene was witnessed at a Cheshire wedding yesterday. The bridegroom was received with groans and hisses and a running fire of abuse was kept up throughout the ceremony by a party of ladies from Winsford. Their hostility seemed to arise from the notion that the bridegroom was marrying the wrong girl. On leaving the church he was mobbed, his hat being knocked off, his face scratched and coat torn. The bridegroom was at length rescued by the bride and escaped in a gig.—London Telegraph.

MODERN SCIENCE.

Horrors Disclosed by the Use of the Microscope.

MUCH TRUTH EVOLVED BY SCIENCE.

Years Ago People Lived in Calm Confidence that Whatever Is, Is Right.

Modern science has made many a wonderful discovery, but unfortunately not all of its discoveries are welcome. It has revealed the beautiful processes of nature, but it has also revealed her destroying agencies. The more closely man has studied, the more complicated has he found conditions and the more dangers has he recognized. Where all is outwardly lovely, he has found inward harm. The microscope has disclosed minute horrors, none the less horrible because minute. The telescope, as it sweeps the heavens with its far-seeing eye, has foretold stupendous catastrophes. Much that was thought beneficial has been proved dangerous, and much that was thought harmless has been proved fatal. It has been demonstrated that hand in hand with benefits stalk injuries. Great good is always attended by satellites of little evils.

Years ago people lived in calm confidence that whatever is, is rigth. They had faith in all things. To-day people have faith in nothing. They are like pilgrims walking through the valley of the shadow of death, feeling thick about them horrors they could not see. They have learned that the very air, once considered a life-giving nectar, is peopled with ferocious microbes seeking whom they may devour. They imagine their insiduous enemies perched on restaurant chairs, sitting a tilt on the passing coin, flying from shoulder to shoulder in the jostling crowd. They have learned that the water they drink swarms with life and carries germs of dread disease. They have learned that one article of food is bad for the nerves, another heats the blood, another is hard to digest, and so on through all known menus. They have learned that imperfect sanitation and ventilation endanger health, and that proper conditions are, moreover, very rarely attained. Nor is it in everyday affairs alone that science has pointed out the dangers that await man. Through all the realm of human interests it has conjured up evils. Its warning cry runs the gamut of calamities from the danger of not exercising enough up to the danger of the race multiplying too fast for the earth to support it and the equally dramatic danger of the earth flying from its orbit and rushing into the warm embrace of the sun.

Sensitive souls are reduced to a state of abject terror when they think of the small chance man has of life, health, and prosperity, in the face of these ogres of science. What shall they eat, wherewithal shall they be clothed, what can they in safety do, when in all things lurk death and disaster? They dare not indulge their pet weakness for coffee. They eschew their favorite dainties. They fear to come in contact with their fellows or to touch the railing, counter or car strap, touched alike by all sorts and conditions of men. They fear contagion in the doctor's office and blood poisoning from his knife. They fear a thousand things in daily life. Meanwhile they still live.

Certainly science has evolved much truth, and its warnings are worth the heeding. But the warnings of science, like all other advice, should be referred to a judicious committee on common sense. It should be remembered that doctors sometimes disagree, and the verdict of one authority, or a half dozen, is not necessarily the verdict of science. Moreover, a truth may be too sweepingly applied. Circumstances and individuals differ, and what will hold good in one case needs modification in another. It seems to the hardened and incredulous that if life be really so beset with dangers, it is passing strange that generation after generation should have lived and thrived in their midst, and this also without a knowledge of their existence. If our ancestors, knowing nothing of these wonderful discoveries of hidden evil, managed to avoid the pitfalls, why not we? Does mere knowledge of danger make one more susceptible to its effects? Where is the wisdom that should accompany increasing knowledge? Natural living and confidence in nature are the best safeguards aginst such evils. Common sense is the best of disinfectants and work the best of remedies.—Minneapolis Times.

Seropian Bros., fruit-dealers of Fresno county, loaded ten tons of dried figs on wagons drawn by mules and started them for San Francisco overland. They claim that it is cheaper to do this than to pay the existing railroad rates. They allow eighteen days for the round trip, with ten mules and one driver. If this is successful they say they will follow it upon a large scale.

Three masked men attempted to hold up the bank of Sylvan Grove, Kan., at noon the other day. One was shot by the Cashier. He fell from his horse, when his companions deliberately emptied their pistols into the man's body, so that he could not live to tell who they were.

In proportion to the population France has more money in circulation than any other country. In France it averages $40.56 per capita; in the United States, 24.34; in England and Germany, $18.42; in Japan, $4.90 in China, $1.75 in Central America, 84 cents.

NEW AND DISTANT WORLDS.

Galileo in his "Sidereal Messenger" made a map of eighty new stars which he had discovered in the constellations of Orion's Belt and the "Sword;" and since then astronomer after astronomer, as is well known, has added various groups and galaxies to the 2,000 or 3,000 conspicuous stars of the first six magnitudes which can be always seen with the naked eye. It is curious and not complimentary to the good sense of mankind that those stars should have been looked upon as merely intended to spangle the sky and give light at night. As lamps they were always a failure. Sixty times the total starlight on the clearest night would not equal the illumination given by the moon; and 33,000,000 times their radiance would be required to equal sunlight. Yet the stars which are seen even by a powerful telescope are now known to be only an insignificant proportion of those actually existing inside "visible space."

Telescope photography, as practiced to-day in all the observatories, reveals, in almost every apparently blank region of the celestial sphere, countless new and distant worlds, lying far beyond all methods of mortal computation and measurement. The only foot rule with which we can at all estimate the scale of distances in the "visible universe" is light. This travels long the ether at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second, so that the ray which we receive from the sun left his surface eight minutes before it has reached our eyes.

By ingenious processes based on complex arithmetic astronomers have determined the distance of about eighty stars, and the nearest of all of them to our system is Alpha Centauri. The radiance of this star takes, however, about four years to reach human vision, while that which we perceive from Alpha Tauri or Aldebaran was projected from its glittering source twenty-seven years ago; and most of those seen deeper in the night sky are so far off that their present light left them 300 or 400 years back. Many are to-day visible whose beams have traveled to our gaze only after a lapse of thousands of years, and there must be radiant streams now on their way form heavenly bodies in the empyrean which will only reach the eyes of our very far off posterity.—North American Review.

PUBLIC MEN'S MEMORY.

Thomas B. Reed has never shown that he possessed the remarkable power of verbal memory that some of our public men have had. Consequently it is not surprising to hear that the speech which he delivered at Old Orchard a week ago was quite different from the speech which he had caused to be printed in advance for the use of the newspapers, says the Boston "Herald." Probably Mr. Reed could not deliver a long discourse from memory if he tried to do it. Few men have this power in the superlative degree, in which Roscoe Conkling had it. No man equaled him in feats of verbal recitation among our modern public men. When he prepared a speech of 12,000 words with which to open a campaign, it was his habit to have it put in type in advance, to memorize it, and then to repeat it word for word before a great audience. Once he had a "campaign opener" in advance in the office of the New York "Times." The "Times'" reporter took slips of the speech to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where the speech was delivered, and followed the great orator. He discovered that Mr. Conkling was letter perfect in the recitation, but that he transposed one passage of considerable length, uttering it at a later time than he intended, yet not altering a word, and the speech was so divided by topics that this was possible without affecting the force of the argument with the audience. Mr. Blaine had no special power of this kind, and whenever he spoke at much length on any formal occasion he always wrote out what he had to say and read it from manuscript or from type proof. Among the men now prominent there is no one who excels Mr. Cleveland in his power of verbal memory. Mr. Cleveland can prepare a long address in writing, read it over once, and then stand up before an audience and repeat it without changing a word. Since Mr. Conkling's time there has been hardly any one prominent in public life who has sought to excel in this wonderful accomplishment. Probably Mr. Wilson of West Virginia can do better at it than any other man in Congress.

A POINT ABOUT ADDRESSING LETTERS.

"Don't address your envelopes 'city,'" said the giver of advice. "If you are in New York city write 'New York City;' if you are in Brooklyn write 'Brooklyn, and the postoffice people will be grateful, and your letters will be more likely to get to the right place. I'll tell you how I got broken of the habit. I gave an office boy half a dozen letters to mail on his way home. The little idiot lived in Brooklyn, and waited until he got across the bridge before he mailed them. They were all addressed 'city,' and you can easily see what happened."

The Tribune had an illustration several weeks ago of the danger of using the address "city." In Oakland, Cal., there is another Tribune. Some one in Oakland, sending to that paper, used the address simply, "The Tribune, city." That letter took the first mail for New York city and came plumb into the "Tribune" office here. The "city" was written obscurely and looked as much like "N. Y." as anything else. If "Oakland" had been written on the envelope the chances are that the letter, which fortunately was only a circular, by-the-way, would never have gone astray.—N. Y. Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4 1895

A number of experts have been giving their opinion as to what the world of 1900 will see in the development of electricity. They say all the street cars and those of railways to points within 100 miles of the large cities will be propelled by this agent. Electric brooms will sweep the streets, electric fans will cool the air of homes in summer, electric cookers and lighting will do away with coal gas, and the domestic millennium will begin. Both the arc light and the incandescent lamp will be superseded by the Tesla illuminator, which gives beautiful and mysterious light without the interention of either globe or lamp. We shall telephone as easily across the ocean as we do now to our frinds in the next square. Wherever there are water powers or coal fields electrical energy will be transmitted to points a hundred miles away. Instead of loading coal upon cars and conveying it to the factory or machine shop to be converted into power, the power itself will be conveyed in the form of electricity, and this in turn will move all the necessary machinery for manufacturing and pump for irrigating. At this time a machine is at work in several large offices which receives and prints as fast as it arrives, all the news of the day. It is like a constant newspaper being printed all the time. Printed matter is rolled off upon a piece of paper in much the same fashion as the ticker prints.

It is not at all strange that the mision of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to his country has been unattended by success. Sir Charles represents the British capilists upon whom C. P. Huntington unloaded 62 per cent of the stock of the decaying Central Pacific railroad, without relinquishing control of the line. Sir Charle's clients heard something drop shortly after the deal was made; dividends ceased and phantoms of assessments haunted them. The stockholders were desirous to know the why and wherefore, and so Sir Charles set out from London to see the railroad magnates and find out all about it. He saw the railroad people, but so far from finding out all about it, he confesses that his trip was a failure. The visitor had a royal time, though. He was wined and dined and speeded about the country in special cars as the guest of the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky. But as why his clients get no more dividends and the cause of the stump in Central Pacific stock, are as the hieroglyphics on the Egyptian needle to the visitor. When commissions with power to administer oaths and summon witnesses fail to get at the inside workings of Huntington's cinch corporations it is not to be wondered at that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson should fail.

The Christmas eve horror that occurred in the little mountain town of Silver Lake, Oregon, is almost without parallel in the history of casualties on this coast. Forty-one human beings, being nearly half the population, were loked in a hall and burned to death. Where does the blame lie? It is not with the careless participant in the holiday festivities who accidentally overturned the lamp. The responsibility should rest with the "blacksmith" builder, who, in constructing the hall provided but one exit and built no windows in the structure. While most cities have ordinances governing the construction of buildings erected for public use, it will now be in line for the legislature to enact similar laws for the state, to the end that a repetition of the Silver Lake horror be avoided.

It was not a long haired socialist nor a dynamiting anarchists who said that "The liberties of the people are more in danger from the aggressions of the courts than from mobs and riots." It was Thomrs Jefferson who thus laid himself liable to "proceedings in contempt"—Thomas Jefferson the statesman, who wrote the constitution upon which the courts and liberties of this country are based.

A dozen murders and shootin scrapes is the record so far this Christmas. Yet the people talk about ace on earth; good will to men."

A SILENCE BROKEN.

The summer fields bestarr'd with flowers—
The plumed grasses drenched with dew—
Serve but to calendar the hours
That space me from my past—and you.

Love, hast thou dreamed, in these gray calms
Of quiet pulse and leaden peace,
That time had brought his healing balms
And ancient sorrow found surcease?

Though I be dumb, dost thou not know
What peace and silence mean for me—
Poor soul, a-toss 'twixt bliss and woe,
Cursed with the dower of constancy.

Who hath one plaint—and must be mute;
Who hath one song—and may not sing!
Dear, you would weary of a lute
Which only owns a single string.

—New York Tribune.

THE TRUMPETER.

"Margarita!"

"Here!" came a child's voice from beneath a linden heavy with bloom.

Franz Hennig entered the shade where Margarita, with a sleek yellow cat for companion, sat knitting.

"What is that?" the lad asked.

"A stocking, stupid. Hast thou not eyes?" the child answered, affecting impatience.

"For me, then?" Franz captured the needles and scrutinized the work with covert amusement.

"They were to be thine, but they grew so small I'm afraid they will be only large enough for the cat," Margarita sighed.

"So! Well, little one, thou shalt knit me stockings another time." He looked dreamily across the garden to the quaint old house which for three years had been his home.

Three years of preparation for the university, three years of unremitting kindness from the busy housewife and her aged mother, who had opened their doors to the lonely student, three years brightened by the enthusiastic devotion of a little child. Now this chapter must close.

From down the village street came the rattle of drums, a bugle note and the sound of cheers.

"It is a band!" shouted Margarita, seizing pussy and preparing to leave the shade.

"Wait," Franz said, with a thrill in his tones. "I have something to say to thee, liebchen. Dost thou know what the drum is crying? It is war!"

"War?" she responded, with childish indifference. "The mother said this morning that the soldiers were going to France. But why dost thou care, dear Franz?"

"Herr Steinert returns to the army today," he said gravely.

"Then there will be no more lessons on the beautiful trumpet for thee! I am sorry. But don't mind. Thou wilt have me."

"Margarita," he said sorrowfully, "I shall not have thee, for I go too."

"Thou!" She stared with wide, incredulous eyes. "Surely, not thou!"

"Liebchen," he whispered huskily. "Liebchen, wouldst thou have me idle at home when the rest are going? Wouldst thou have me a coward? I have no father or mother, no sister to mourn for me, while many go from dear ones who can ill spare them."

"Thou hast the mother and grandmother—and thou hast me!" she sobbed.

"True, I have thee, and thou wilt be a brave little German maid and make my going happy."

"When wilt thou go?" she asked, bravely trying to suppress the sobs.

"This afternoon."

"And who will ride thy horse, Prinz, when thou art gone?"

"Prinz will go with me, for I shall try for the cavalry, as my father did before me. Hark to the trumpet! If I might go as trumpeter! To sound the charge—that would be glorious! But it is not possible, of course. I hope I shall be near Steinert. But come; it is time I was making ready."

The hours crept away with rapid preparations and tearful partings. Through the little town sounded hurrying feet eager voices, snatches of warsongs, rolling drum or bugle's blare. In the midst of the turmoil Margarita was missing.

"Where can she be?" queried Frau Krummer anxiously. "Margarita, Margarita, Franz is going!" But no childish voice responded.

"We must go," cautioned grandmother, tying her bonnet strings with trembling fingers. "Come, Lotte."

"Margarita!" shouted Franz, but only a mocking echo gave answer. With sad eyes he gazed once more about the dear home, then turned away.

At the little station all was confusion. Tearful women clung to the fathers, brothers, sweethearts, who laughed and joked with heavy hearts. The long train was laden with troops from farther south, all pressing forward to join the crown prince's army at Landau. The moment for departure was at hand.

"Auf Wiedersehen, then, dear friends," said Franz, pressing a hearty kiss upon the cheeks of the two women who had taken him into their hearts. "Margarita, you will give her my dear love. I wish"——

"Franz, wait!" cried a small voice, and Margarita clutched his arm.

"From thy mother's grave," she cried, thrusting a bunch of blue cornflowers into his hands.

For an instant he caught her up in his arms.

"Thanks, liebchen," he whispered, then, setting her down hastily, ran through the crowd and jumped upon the slowly moving train.

"Auf Wiedersehen!" he cried, waving the blue flowers above his blond head.

"Auf Wiedersehen!" echoed Margarita, trying to smile through her tears.

* * * * * * *

Under the shelter of a friendly hill a detachment of Bavarian cavalry awaited the signal to charge. To the left sounded the continuous roar of musketry, punctuated by the detonations of artillery. From his post as right guide of the platoon Franz gazed along the lines of his comrades in dusty sky blue uniforms.

Only a month had he passed with the regiment, but the intelligence of the young student had already made him conspicuous, and the time had been long enough to knit his ties of friendship with the men. Only a month, but in that time the boy had become a man.

Gripping his saber hilt, he settled himself firmly in the saddle. The fire of German artillery, which had cannonaded the French infantry to prepare the way for the charge, was slackening. From over the hill Franz heard the fierce crack of the enemy's rifles.

On Franz's right waited the two trumpeters of the squadron. The nearer one, eager faced and alert, scanned the heavens, where shells shrieked above their heads.

"This will be a hot place if we don't move soon," he growled.

"There is a hotter place over the hill, Steinert," said Franz.

Steinert nodded. Just then the order came. Clear and ringing it was sounded by the chief trumpeter. Clear and ringing sounded the trumpets in response. With a great clatter the cavalry swept up the hill to plunge into the fiery rain below.

There came a shrill singing through the sulphurous air, a deafening crash, and a shell had exploded to the right. Before it fell Holtz, the farther trumpeter.

Steinert's horse recoiled, then plunged heavily forward, throwing his rider over his head. In an instant Steinert was on his feet and running by Franz's side. Behind him came thundering line upon line of galloping squadrons.

"Can you take me up?" gasped Steinert, unmindful of the red stain which widened on his side.

"Up!" cried Franz. He checked Prinz's pace an instant, and the trumpeter was mounted behind him. The sight of battle had entered the cavalry horse, and down the hill he clattered under the double load, soon fully abreast of the squadron.

"You are hurt!" cried Franz. "Put your arms around me. So."

A dimness spread before the keen eyes of Steinert. There was a humming in his ears. The heavens were growing black!

Again came the trumpet call. With a wavering effort Steinert raised his instrument, but found no strength to blow.

"Franz," he groaned, "sound the charge!"

There was no time for question. Seizing the trumpet, Franz raised it to his lips. Clear and strong his repetition of the call rang out above the turmoil.

"Bravo!" groaned Steinert. "Now let me drop."

Steinert's hands loosened their grasp. His strength ebbed fast. But Franz caught the flaccid hands firmly in his left fist and drew the limp form closer to his broad shoulders. He dropped the bridle rein upon his pommel, thrust his right arm through the cord of his trumpet, grasped his saber with that hand, and so met the shock of battle.

Nightfall found the army of the crown prince gathered in and around a French village, far from the ground on which Franz, after the first charge, had delivered Steinert to the ambulance, the nurses and the doctors. Through the successive actions of the day the young student had served as trumpeter.

Shouting, foraging for provisions, cheering, singing and laughing as though on a holiday, the Bavarian troopers surged through the little captured town. After darkness had come on Franz, pushing his way through the crowded thoroughfares, found himself before an inn where many of his comrades were eating. They shouted to him to enter.

Winking and blinking as he came from the darkness into the strong light, Franz failed to see the signal slyly given by a burly dragoon. There was a hasty scraping of chairs on the bare floor, a clatter of feet, and the survivors of Franz's squadron sprang to their feet.

With an uplifted sausage the signal was given. Then "Hoch! Hoch!" rolled through the room and reverberated in the corners. Smiling faces turned to greet Franz; eager hands drew him to a seat. Dazed, uncomprehending, he slipped into his chair, and only upon repeated explanations did he understand the cause of the demonstration.

"Why, man," growled the burly dragoon, "don't you know it was a brave thing to cripple yourself with Steinert in the midst of a charge? Ach, but it was fine!"

"He is my friend," answered Franz simply, "my comrade."

There was a stir at the door and the clatter of a saber upon the floor. In an instant every hand was raised in salute. It was the captain.

"I find that both trumpeters of this squadron were disabled early in the action today, yet a trumpet has sounded the orders as they were given. How was that?" In eager words the story was told, and Franz found himself hustled and shouldered until he stood before the captain. With some uneasiness he raised his eyes to his superior's face. Had he transgressed in taking upon himself another's office. But there was no severity in the answering glance.

"How came you to know the calls?" the captain asked kindly.

Franz told briefly of the lessons he had received from Steinert back in the fatherland.

"Then keep the place you have taken today, as Holtz is dead and Steinert too badly wounded for service. It pleases you, I see. It pleases me also. Good night!"

And again the room resounded to shouts, deep and sonorous, "Hoch, Hoch, Hoch!"

* * * * * * *

A year! Joy and sorrow, hope and despair, laughter and tears, victory and defeat—these are its harvest. But above the sobs of those who will not be comforted rolls a tide of rejoicing. The troops are returning!

"Mother!"

An eager face was thrust in at the half opened door, followed after an interval of serious inspection by a small body. Margarita was unusually excited.

Her round cheeks burned cherry red, her blue eyes shone. She held the yellow cat tightly under one arm.

"Well, child, what is it?" asked her mother.

"Thou knowest godmother gave me money for a gold chain?" Margarita ventured, emphasizing her remark with a plaintive yowl from the compressed puss.

"Surely. It is high time it was bought. Tomorrow"——

"Mother," cried Margarita desperately, "I want the money for something else."

"What then?" asked Frau Krummer.

Margarita burst into tears, cast away the cat and clung to her arm.

"Do let me—do let me!" she sobbed. "Dear mother, let me go to Berlin with Frau Sucher and Frau Biedermann to meet the soldiers. I am a big girl now—9 years old, almost—and Frau Sucher will take care of me!"

She opened her previously hidden hand and revealed a little hoard of money.

"It will be enough, and Franz will be so glad to see me!" she said.

With round arms choking her into acquiescence and fresh lips pressed against her cheek, Frau Krummer considered the question.

Well, the good mother had a warm place in her heart for the lad who had no kin to rejoice over his homecoming. So when Frau Sucher went up to Berlin a small girl, beaming with joy, at her side gazed from above a huge bunch of cornflowers at the strange sights slipping past the car window.

For Margarita the journey was far from tedious. At every station, laughing, light hearted people crowded upon the train, all bound upon one errand—the welcome of Germany's warrior sons. When other amusements palled, the cornflowers were woven into a large wreath by Margarita's deft little fingers, and her heart swelled with joy at the thought that she would greet dear Franz on the morrow and make him forget that neither father nor mother nor sister nor sweetheart awaited his coming.

The morning dawned fair, and Frau Sucher and her charge were early abroad. They found the streets already thronged and gay with flowers and banners and lined with benches and platforms.

Frau Sucher established herself, with Margarita, as near the statue of Frederick the Great as possible, proceeding to make herself comfortable with her lunchbasket.

Far away sounded strains of martial music. The troops were passing around the old town wall. There was an eager movement in the throng. All faces turned by a common impulse toward the Brandenburg Thor. Yes, they were coming!

Carefully holding the blue wreath of cornflowers, Margarita craned her small neck, but, alas! could see nothing beyond a sea of heads. Tears of disappointment rose to her eyes.

After all, Franz would think himself forgotten in the general rejoicing! The journey would be in vain! It was not to be borne.

Slipping unnoticed from Frau Sucher's side, Margarita wormed her way through the crowd until she stood behind the police who mounted guard along the way.

Thrusting her head out as far as possible, she paid scant heed to the passing troops until the sky blue uniforms of the Bavarians filed by. Catching her breath with anxiety, she scrutinized the brave array. Among so many could she find her Franz?

Suddenly her heart gave a quick bound, for, with the sunlight dazzling his sad blue eyes and glinting from his shining trumpet, came Franz—browned, thinner and with a strange yellow down upon his lip. But Margarita knew him.

With a joyful cry she darted between two astonished policemen into the open space beyond. At this sudden apparition in white Prinz swerved sharply, then stretched out his head in recognition.

"Franz!" cried a childish voice. "Dear Franz!"

It was not a finished speech, but it served its purpose, for a loving welcome shone in the child's face, and high above her head she held the cornflower wreath.

All sadness faded from Franz's eyes.

"Margarita, liebchen!" he cried, and with a quick movement bent and caught the wreath before the laughing policemen led Margarita back to her distracted guardian.

No, he was not forgotten! Turning in the saddle, he kissed his hand to the child. Then with trumpet wreathed with the flowers the monarch most loved, with head erect and happiness in his heart, Franz Hennig, the trumpeter, rode before the aged emperor.—Marion Dickinson in Youth's Companion.

An Ant Army's Victory Over a Snake.

"While camping in Alabama during the late war," said Colonel Crossman of Dayton, O., "I witnessed an attack of a band of black ants upon a striped snake. One evening, while I was trying to go to sleep after a long day's march, I felt something move under my head. I lifted one corner of the blanket and found a snake between 3 and 4 feet in length. I quickly hit it with a small stick, but the reptile seemed hardly stunned, so I picked it up on the end of the stick and threw it about 15 feet away.

"The snake landed on a large ant hill. Almost instantly the ants poured forth from their nest, which was underneath, and began a vigorous attack upon the intruder, who was soon covered by scores of his assailants, biting him fearfully. The battle raged with fury, the snake writhing about in torture. The contest at first seemed an unequal one, for the snake was rapidly thinning out his persecutors; but, on the other hand, the ants were very numerous and quick in their aggressive movements. The snake, with one blow of his tail, would kill or wound a long line of ants, but the active little creatures were soon re-enforced by fresh troops and fought with a desperation wonderful to behold. I was astonished beyond measure to see the tactics of the ants. When they saw their numbers were being lessened, they dispatched couriers for fresh relays of soldiers, who appeared on the scene in due time to replace the killed or wounded. The moon, after a time, lit up the scene, but as there appeared no near termination of the struggle I gave up watching it and went to sleep. Before striking tents the next morning I went to look at the battle ground. The slain insects were scattered in every direction, but there were six or seven watchful ants upon the back of the snake, which lay stretched out dead near the ant hill."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Overheard on the River.

"You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank.

"Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you, your name will be mud."—Indianapolis Journal.

GODS MADE TO ORDER.

The Chinese Variety Are of Both Sexes and All Sizes and Prices.

Chinese josses come from Amoy and Canton, where there are joss factories which supply Celestials with any shape, design or size desired. Josses are either male or female. If the former, they are fat and ungainly; if the latter, they are possessed of four arms.

The making of these images is simplicity itself, the manufacturers relying upon wooden or metal molds. These are filled with wet clay, which dries, is then touched up, dipped in molten glaze and allowed to cool. An average workman can make a hundred gods in a day. The clay used is kaolin and is shaded from red and gray to white and costs about a cent a pound. A good jossmaker can earn from 20 to 40 cents a day, while an image costs to make on an average about 3 cents. Natives pay 5 cents for them; foreigners, $5. Josses can be made in all colors, opaque, transparent or colorless. The most effective work is made by painting the clay with thick white paint and then dipping it in the glaze. Chinese curio dealers are very fond of antique josses, as they can be planted and dug up to order from the time of Confucius to the present day. The most popular is the "black joss." This is made by painting a kaolin cast with paint made of tar, bitumen, shellac or varnish, wrapping it in paper and then firing it in a furnace. In this way any shade of black can be obtained, and the color burns through, as can be proved by breaking.

The josses carved from wood and covered with gaudy colors are often very ancient. The prices vary from a few cents to $500 or more, according to the size, workmanship and amount of decorations. They range in size from an inch to 10 or 12 feet. In the larger sizes the carving is of a superior quality and the coloring admirable. Josses carved out of stone are rare and expensive. Those made of jade, pale green or light blue, fetch marvelous prices, while white, yellow or brown are almost as expensive. One of these, belonging to Lin, the ex-governor of Formosa, is about 8 inches high and is valued at $10,000. It is said to be 1,500 years old. In Fuchan they make josses out of stealite and selinite of various colors. The stone is so soft that the manufacturer, by rubbing the newly made images with sand, can produce a most deceptive antique appearance.—New York World.

LABOUCHERE KICKS.

What Some Folks Call Generosity He Declares Is a "Monstrous Job."

The queen's generosity in providing palaces and other residences for foreign princes and princesses at the expense of the British taxpayer is again rousing the ire of Radicals, says a London letter. The scandal has hardly subsided over the thrifty pensioners of her majesty, who have been turning Hampton Court palace into a boarding house, when now it is announced that she has been pleased to grant the studhouse, also at Hampton Court, to Princess Frederica of Hanover and her husband, with the benefit of the survivorship. The princess is one of the wealthiest personages in Europe, and she only rarely comes to England for a brief visit. It is announced that the studhouse is to be extensively repaired and improved for her occasional occupation. This moves Mr. Labouchere to remark:

"If this arrangement has really been made, it is a most monstrous job, and one of a peculiarly objectionable kind, as during the reigns of George IV and William IV parliament protested so strongly against such reversionary grants that they were altogether discontinued of late years. However, the queen has privately revived the system of giving royal residences with survivorship, and I am informed that nearly every warrant which has recently been granted has contained the obnoxious reversionary clause. The next sovereign of these realms will have to live a long time before he has either houses or apartments to give away.

"I believe in at least one case the queen has signed a warrant granting what really was an official residence to the wife of the present occupant in case she survives her husband."

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

How It Might Be the Highest Terrestrial Illustration of Omnipotence.

Colonel Pat Donan, the celebrated correspondent, speaking on the subject of editors of newspapers to a Philadelphia News man, said:

We speak of England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States as "the great powers," but among all the powers of earth the press stands easily first and greatest. If every journalist fully appreciated his power and his responsibility and every journal were known to be absolutely truthful, honest, fearless and incorruptible beyond the reach of wheeding, bribery or intimidation; wearing the dog collar of no party, section, sect or faction; patriotic and not partisan, always for the right and against the wrong, a union of all the newspapers would be the highest terrestrial illustration of omniscience and omnipotence. Such a combination could overturn any principality, throne or dominion under heaven, as a herd of Texas steers might upset a child's array of tin soldiers. It could establish and maintain any system, cause, creed or institution the editors chose to support.

Civilization culminates in the power press, and the bounds of civilization are limited by the circulation of the daily papers. There is no civilized speech or language where their voice is not heard or their influence is not felt. A few weeds soaked in bilge water, or a little calomel rolled in sweetened dough, with plenty of printers' ink, will make a millionaire of any pauperistic quack in five years, whether it is the brains, hearts, livers, lungs, kidneys or gizzards of newspaper reading gudgeons his humbug panacea claims to regenerate. A few thousand acres of iron, coal or timber, a fair flatboat harbor or two or three intersecting railroads, with reasonable circumjacent possibilities, and abundant advertising, will build a city out of nothingness anywhere in a decade. There is no enterprise or business, benefaction or villainy that cannot be pushed into triumph or driven to failure by the newspapers. Great reputations are created by them out of nothing and wrecked by them for amusement. In this country governors, senators and even presidents are made by them—often out of material intended for tinkers and peddlers, baseball players, gamblers, shysters, pickpockets and thugs.

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—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest of the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having but the residence on said Lots A. Hallah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode claim, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Independencia Lode."

That certain lot, piece of parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section Number twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Number twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence westerly along a small branch to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter of the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the south west quarter of Section No. one (1), Township No. three (3) North, Range twenty-one (21) West; running thence forty-four and eleven-twentieths (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. HATLACK ... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call as I see
W. F. HATLACK

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 26th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN. 4 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... A. CAMINETTI.
Assemblyman ..... P. H. MACK.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... JOHN S. GORMAN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... H. H. HOWELL.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... J. H. SHANNON.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... ROBT. LOVE.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... W. H. UHLMEYER.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Services will be held at Georges Creek the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1895.

Alexander vs. Barnes et al.—Filed original summons.

Alexander vs. Robinson et al.—Filed original summons.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1895

Estate of Edgar M. Turner, deceased.—Filed petition for letters of administration.

Mr. and Mrs. F. McIver spent New Years at Independence.

R. C. Spear of Lone Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

District Attorney Forbes is visiting at Bishop with his family.

Mark D. Rochford of Big Pine spent several days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rhine went up the Valley last Wednesday on a short visit.

The mountains were clouded over this morning and evidently more snow fell.

J. W. P. Laird Esq. has returned home to Bakersfield after making a short visit at Bishop.

J. J. Gunn went out to the Minnietta, on Wednesday. He will probably resume operations there.

The Lone Pine Canal Co. has changed its principal place of business to Lone Pine. See notice.

P. Lesbarreges and H. C. Hamilton came up from Lone Pine last Monday to attend the ball on New Years eve.

School Superintendent S. W. Austin came up from Lone Pine early in the week and spent a couple of days in town.

Mrs. Ed. Clark came down from Bishop at the end of last week to join her husband, who will act as under-Sheriff for A. M. Given.

Peter Laird came down from Bishop at the end of last week and has been visiting in town since then. Uncle Pete for all his 73 years, is as young as a boy.

John Shepherd started for San Francisco on Thursday's train. Mr. Shepherd has been in poor health for a long time and hopes to benefit by change of climate.

Walter S. Schee and William F. Schene of Los Angeles were in town during the week on business at the local Land Office. The former returned to Los Angeles on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Independence Track association held last Monday evening an assessment of fifteen dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock, for the purpose of paying off indebtedness. See notice.

Dr. J. S. McQueen will be down from Bishop on to-day's train and will remain in Independence about a week doing dental work. The doctor's success in the past is his best recommendation for future work.

The ball given by the Harmony Orchestra on New Year's eve, proved a very pleasant affair. There were just enough present to fill Mair's Hall without crowding and the fun was kept up until five o'clock in the morning.

The Board of Supervisors meet in regular session next Monday. Frank Shaw and J. R. Eldred, the two new members, begin their duties at that time. The Board will consist of four Democrats and one Peoples' Party. Frank Fitzgerald being the oldest member in point of service, will be elected Chairman.

Superintendent McIver of the Eastside Canal states that a movement is on foot by which a considerable tract of land held by the company will be brought under cultivation. This is a step in the right direction, as the property can be disposed of far more readily when its possibilities in the agricultural line are developed.

The officers elect for the ensuing four years will assume the duties next Monday. There have not been many changes. Judge Gill holds for two years yet. A. M. Given succeeds J. S. Gorman as Sheriff. D. J. Hession, Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, P. W. Forbes, District Attorney, W. T. Bunney, Treasurer, and Joseph Seely, Surveyor, succeed themselves. I. J. Woodin succeeds H. H. Howell as Coroner and S. W. Austin takes the place of J. H. Shannon as Superintendent of Schools.

A Probable Resumption Of Work In The Holmes Mine.

Colonel W. J. Sutherland, Managing Director of the Holmes Company, arrived in Hawthorne Friday and took a special from here to Candelaria. On his return Sunday Mr. Sutherland said that he was testing the ore and tailings of the Holmes mine with a view to working the same on a large scale by a new leaching process. Thos. Reed, the well known mineralogist, is at present making tests, and on his report depends the action of the company. Mr. Sutherland said he thought work would begin within a month. There are half a million tons of tailings at Belleville and Candelaria; and a plant will have to be built to do the work on a large scale. There are also large bodies of ore in the mine which will no doubt pay well if treated by the new process. This is a gleam of light through the dark clouds that have overhung Candelaria since the big mine closed, and it is the earnest hope of everybody that the tests now being made will prove satisfactory. The report published in the Enterprise that Mr. Sutherland is negotiating a sale of Ed Brown's mine at Silver Star is a fairy tale. He did not visit the Star district but he has arranged with Mr. Reed to go there and inspect the mines in his interest. Col. Sutherland is a good man for any camp, and it is to be hoped that he can secure some of the promising claims there that are now comparatively non-productive for want of capital. Mr. Sutherland will probably return to Esmeralda during the present month.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

A New Enterprise,

It is highly probable that during the year 1895 a flourishing coloney will be established in the vicinity of Alvord. In December Charles M. Pilgrim made a desert filing of 320 acres north of the Senger ranch, and immediately went to Los Angeles to secure assistance for developing a water supply. Last week Walter and William Senee, large contractors at Los Angeles, came to the valley, and in connection with a friends have located about all the vacent land in the vicinity of Alvord. No less than six desert filings have been made during the past two days besides homesteads. The projectors have ample means to push the work to a successful termination. The land is all of the finest quality and the water supply from Owens River will be abundant. The scheme will bring about four thousand acres of land under cultivation. It is understood that it is the plan of the projectors to bring the whole area under cultivation as soon as possible.

The Southern Country.

H. M. Yerington, James A. Yerington and A. M. Ardery passed south on the C. & C. yesterday morning, their objective point being Candelaria. James A. Yerington reports that in the Brown mine in Silver Star mining district ore is plentifully in sight which assays $100,000 to the ton. It is said that the lessees of the Pamlico mine at Hawthorne are taking out large quantities of gold and silver, and that if their present prospects are realized they will be independently rich before the end of another year. James Yerington once owned a share in the Pamlico. It is said that H. M. Yerington, his son and Mr. Ardery are going to the southern country to have a general look at the available and purchasable mining properties there. This section seems to have had a considerable boom since Colonel Southerland of the Holmes and Brown mines returned to America. The present indications are that capital will seek investment there, and that developments on a large scale will be undertaken.—*Enterprise.*

R. W. Scott, the jeweler, writes that he will be in Independence soon with a large and well selected stock of watches and jewelry. Anybody having fine watch and other repairing to be done should have it in readiness on Mr. Scotts arrival, as his stay will be short.

It is rather complimentary to Senator Perkins that the leading Democrats of California are anxious to see him elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate over every other man who has been prominently spoken of in that connection; but it is rather discouraging to them to hear the protagonists of Mike De Young swaggering around San Francisco and boasting that he has "a dead mortal clinch" on the office.

CONTEST NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bigland on failure to comply with law as to Desert Entry No. 5?8, dated July 23, 1889, upon all of section 23 Township 13 S. R. 35 E. M. D. M. in Inyo county, California with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bigland has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate, or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, within four years from date of entry. That said land is now unreclaimed, unimproved and uninhabited, and in its original arid and desert condition, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on February 11 1895 viz: John Basto, for the E ½ NE ¼ Sec. 15, W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer William L. Hunter, John Strohmeyer and J. E. Shepherd, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale.

W. M. RICHARDS vs. FRANK RUELLAS et al. } Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein W. M. Richards, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Frank Ruellas and Dona Acencion Ruellas, his wife, defendants on the 24th day of December, 1894, for the sum of $148.60, besides interest, costs and counsel fees making a total of $206.18, which said decree was on 27th day of December, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 463, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

The Fractional South part of Lot No. 2 in Block No. 16 in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, as appears by the plat of the said town of Lone Pine now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo; said lot having a frontage of twenty-seven feet on Main street.

Public notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 2d day of January, 1895.

JOHN ALEXANDER.
Commissioner.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 3, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mark D. Rochford against Alexander D. McEvoy for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 771, made at Independence, Cal., dated December 13, 1892, upon the W ½ of NW ¼, SE ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of SW ¼ Section 10, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

THE INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principle place of business: Independence, Inyo County, California

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1894, an assessment, No. 7, of Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at the office of said Association, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of February, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of February, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2nd, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5i

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

BIG PINE HOTEL,

BIG PINE - CAL

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs. S. Williams,
Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

6f-tf

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BERDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5 25 p. m.
Dayton	11:25 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Wabuska	1:40 p. m.	2:50 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11:00 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne	6 50 a. m.	7:25 p. m.
Luning	7:10 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
Soda Springs	7:50 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Belleville	8:50 a. m.	4:35 p. m.
Candelaria	9 40 a. m	3:50 p. m.
Benton	1:30 p. m	11:50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Alvord	4.00 p. m.	8 55 a. m.
Independence	5.35 p. m.	7:25 a. m
Lone Pine	6:20 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (30 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Riding Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ On the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and small goods constantly received.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST TO SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	8	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	8	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	18	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	18	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27	33	41.88
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No. 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889. Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist. 14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

O-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS:

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16dfm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLED FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. Bell.

No Baking Powder

Exhibited at the

World's Columbian Fair

Tested So High

At the U. S. Gov't Examination

For Strength, Purity and Uniformity

As the Royal.

The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure and yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Royal is the favorite in every kitchen and has a larger sale than all others combined.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

HINDOO CHILD MARRIAGES.

The Brahmin has to get his daughter married before she attains puberty. This custom has crept into religion. The Hindoo religion strictly forbids single life for woman or man; especially must the woman be married. Hence there are no old maids in India. Sometimes one may meet an old "cranky" bachelor, who has remained unmarried because he was too poor to marry, or because his character was not good; but even these are seldom found except in the lower classes. If a man is not married at the latest by his twenty-fifth year his reputation suffers. It is a belief that those who have a son go to heaven, when the son, after the death of his parents, performs the spiritual rites. However, this may be, whether they go to heaven or not, this severe rule tends to a strict cultivation of home life.

Owing to this rule, if a Brahmin's daughter attains puberty before marriage the father is disgraced; he loses his caste and no one will marry the girl. Thus when a poor man has more than one duaughter it is a misfortune for him. The Hindoo father himself has to find out a suitable husband for his daughter, so he goes to a gentleman who has a son. He first makes inquiries about the family, the property, the health and education of the boy. Then he asks the father of the boy to marry his son to his daughter. The father of the boy asks for dowry, and the amount of this is fixed according to the means of the man who asks for it and not of the man who gives it; that is to say, if the father of the boy is very rich he asks thousands of dollars. Hence the Hindoo father of a girl has to spend much for the marriage of his daughter, for he always wishes to see her married into a rich family.

Indian Agent Wisdom at Muskogee, I. T., says in his report: "Good Choctaw beer, a drink compounded of barley, hops, tobacco, fish berries and a small amount of alcohol, is manufactured without stint in many portions of the agency. It is certain that its sale is a fruitful source of evil, disorder and crime."

ROYAL LEADS ALL.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at all the great international and State fairs, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

The judge of awards on baking powder at the late Chicago Fair, Prof. H. W. Wiley, writes that the impertinent claims of other companies that they received the highest award for strength and purity are false; that no such awards were given them.

Lung Troubles

show a tendency toward Consumption. A Cough is often the beginning. *Don't wait* until your condition is more serious. Take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, *at once.* It overcomes all the conditions that invite the Consumption Germs. *Physicians,* the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS. ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

Anagreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH [Price 50 Cents.]

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 War Street, N. Y.

THE PLANET MARS.

Recent Observations Demonstrate That There Has Been No Signaling.

Mars last month was nearer the earth than at any time during its orbit, and the telescopes of every observatory in the country were leveled at the great red star which has aroused so much discussion during the past year.

There have been some interesting discoveries, which go to prove almost conclusively that the planet is inhabited. The most important is that of the gemination or doubling of the famous canals. The great Italian astronomer, Giovanni Schiaparelli, many years ago said that the canals were in double lines, but his works being in Italian the fact was not generally known. M. Flammarion has translated some of his works into French, however, and renewed attention has been paid to these canals with the result that their being double has been proved beyond doubt.

They can hardly be natural, for they ramify in all directions from the poles, the region of melting snow, and in a triangular manner that is evidently the result of design.

They have been not alone proved to be double, but it has recently been noticed that wherever two canals meet there is a round, dark spot, evidently a junction. These junctions occur in every case where two canals intersect and are presumably for the purpose of preventing the waters from overflowing the banks where they meet. They are much wider than the canals and therefore give the opposing streams room to spread without overflowing.

The fanciful theory of the Martians signaling to the earth is completely destroyed. The points of light have been proved to be merely snow peaks illuminated by the sun. The waxing and waning of these lights, which has been put forward as an argument in favor of the signaling theory, is due to the accumulation and melting of the snow.

It is probable, almost certain, that the inhabitants of Mars do not know half as much about our planet as we know about theirs. Our globe is almost always half concealed by clouds and mists, while the atmosphere of Mars is always clear and cloudless.

The many careful observations of Mars during 1894 have undoubtedly been much stimulated by the widespread interest which has of late been manifested by the public in the various theories which have been started. The combined verdict of the astronomers in charge of the various observatories seems to be as follows:

The signaling theory is unalloyed bosh.

The canals, from their shape, direction and appearance, generally go far to prove the habitation of Mars, and the recent demonstration of their being double helps the theory along. Some observers claim that the dark patches which are visible at times are patches of vegetation, presumably forests. This theory is upheld by some and denounced by others, and the only theory in which all seem agreed is the canal theory.

If the canals really are artificial, as claimed, they represent an amount of labor which is well nigh inconceivable to us, even in these days of colossal engineering undertakings. They are many in number, many thousands of miles in length and of a uniform width of 200 miles. To theorize upon the manner of men who can have carried out such work is to lose ourselves altogether in a sea of speculation.—New York Herald.

A Story of Mark Twain.

One summer not long ago while the celebrated humorist was at his Elmira home a smooth faced man rang the bell and told the girl who came to the door that he wanted to see Mark Twain, or Samuel L. Clemens, as he is properly called.

"Give me your card, and I will take it to him," said the girl.

The stranger did so and waited in the hallway.

Twain studied the card for a few moments. He couldn't remember the name. As it was a French one, he thought possibly that it was some notable he had met abroad, and who wished to renew acquaintance. So he went down stairs and shook hands with the stranger.

"Now, Mr. Clemens," began the visitor in fluent English, "you are wondering who I am. Well, you have never met me before. I simply came here to deny a certain passage in your book, 'Innocents Abroad.' Now, when you went to Paris," the stranger went on smoothly, "you said that the most terrible thing that ever happened to you was the shave you got there on your arrival." Twain began to look astonished.

"Now," continued the stranger suavely, "I am a Frenchman, and, moreover, a barber. My intention in coming to you is to give you one of my shaves, and if you don't praise it then you don't know what a good shave is. Now, what do you say?"

"Well, in the first place, I lost all desire to get shaved after I took the one you refer to. In the second place, I consider shaving immoral. In the third place, I shouldn't want the job of shaving one of your cheeks. Good day."—Syracuse Post.

A Necessary Detail.

Reporter—I have ascertained the exact cause of the accident and described it fully, given the names of all the people killed or injured and told what disposition was made of them and given an exact description and estimated value of the property loss to the railroad company.

City Editor—That's all very well as far as it goes, but why in thunder didn't you get the number of the locomotive?—Boston Transcript.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Its Translation Into English Analyzed by a Modern Greek Scholar.

Is the translation of the Lord's Prayer contained in our authorized English version a faithful representation of the original recorded in Matthew? The negative is maintained in the October number of The Contemporary Review by Mr. A. N. Jannaris, whose reason for raising the question is that he is a Greek who has spent his life in studying his native language not only in its classical stage, but also and more particularly in its post classical and modern stages. He says, truly enough, that Hellenic scholarship in the ordinary sense of familiarity with the classical authors is quite as likely to be misleading as helpful in the interpretation of New Testament Greek. This the international language, or lingua franca, current in Asia Minor and Syria at the time of Jesus, was simply a vernacular speech and not intended to be used as an artistic literary medium. Indeed Mr. Jannaris reaffirms what the late Professor Sophocles of Harvard used to say that New Testament Greek, though separated from classical antiquity only by two or three centuries, is much less like it than it is like Byzantine, or even, in many respects, modern Greek. It is also to be remembered that the Latin of the Vulgate—that is to say, Jerome's revision of the so called Old Italic version—powerfully influenced Luther and the English translators of the New Testament. Of course the Vulgate, as we now have it, is the late revision made by Clement VIII in 1593.

These general considerations have led this modern Greek to attempt a new English version of the Lord's Prayer. Beginning with the first sentence, "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name," Mr. Jannaris pronounces this an adequate rendering, though he directs attention to the stress laid in the original, through collocation, on the phrase "which art in heaven," for it suggests a contradistinction to the Lord of this world. It is contended, on the other hand, that the following clause, "thy kingdom come," represents but vaguely the original. It is pointed out that "kingdom" is merely a translation of regnum, the Latin term for the two classical Greek expressions basileion and basileia. In the case, however, of New Testament Greek, particularly that of the Synoptic gospels, basileia (the word used in the Lord's Prayer) supplies the abstract noun, not so much of basileus, "king," as of kurios, "lord," for the latter, though very frequent, has no corresponding abstract of its own in common use. Had Jesus wished to express the idea of "kingdom" he would have resorted to the term then current, basileion, which is still the only designation in modern Greek. But he is careful to employ neither for himself nor for his Father the title of "king," basileus. Indeed he explicitly disclaims it, because it would have planted wrong expectations in the Jews and compromised himself in the eyes of the Roman authorities. When he refers to himself or to his Father, he uses the word kurios, "lord," for which the Latin equivalent is dominus, while for the abstract notion of this expression he invariably has recourse to basileia—that is, "lordship," or "dominion." According, then, to Mr. Jannaris, the right version of the clause in question is "thy dominion come"—that is, thy sway be extended from heaven to this world, now ruled over by the adversary.

The English translation of the next clause of the Lord's Prayer, "thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth," is deemed admissible, although "will" is not an exact rendering of the original word thelema and seems to have been employed with reference partly to the Latin term voluntas and partly to the classical Greek verb thelo. But thelema is a popular term peculiar to post classical and modern Greek and serves as a substitute for the classical words boule, bouleuma and diagnosis, meaning "determination" or "fixed purpose." Mr. Jannaris would therefore English the clause as follows: "thy (fixed) purpose be done."

To the succeeding words, "Give us this day our daily bread," a good deal of space is devoted, the crux being the Greek adjective ton eplousion, which in the Old Latin version was rendered quotidianum and which reappears in our authorized English translation as "daily." As the word epiousios here presents itself for the first time in the Greek language, much erudition and argument from analogy have been expended on it. Mr. Jannaris gives reasons for believing that it was coined as an antithesis to periousios, a term employed by the Septuagint (with which either Jesus himself or the author of Matthew's gospel was obviously familiar) to represent the Hebrew adjective segulla, meaning "abounding in earthly goods." The significance then of the antithetical word, epiousios, would be to disclaim anything beyond the subsistence needed to support life for the day. So that the clause should be rendered, "Give us this day our mere, or simple, bread."

Subjected, likewise, to detailed criticism are the words in our English version, "and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." It is denied that the prayer, "lead us not into temptation," can be reconciled with either the precepts of the gospel or logic. It is impossible to conceive of God as tempting mankind, and such an idea is repudiated in the epistle of James—i, 13, "Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted by God." Commentators have tried to escape the incongruity by employing what, according to classical rules, would be a misinterpretation of the verb in the original, eisenegnkes. It is pointed out by Mr. Jannaris that, if post classical Greek had been duly studied, it would have been known that in the time of Jesus the active voice of the verb was constantly gaining ground upon the middle voice and is undoubtedly substituted for the latter in the passage quoted. Not only, therefore, is it desirable, but accurate to render the verb in English, "have us not brought into," or do thou "let us not fall into." As for the Greek noun, peirasmos, translated "temptation," grounds are presented for holding that a more exact English correlative would be "a tempter's snare."

Let us see now what, according to our modern Greek scholar, would be a faithful English transcript of the Lord's Prayer, the choice of appropriate and effective diction being naturally left by him to more competent authorities. Such a version would run somewhat as follows: "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy dominion come, thy (fixed) purpose be done as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our mere (or simple) bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors theirs, and let us not fall into a tempter's snares, but deliver us from the evil one." It is well known that the appended doxology is spurious.

Time Lost by an Overcoat.

He was an eminent practitioner in Philadelphia, and one of his patients noticed that he more often than otherwise came into the room with his overcoat on. Questioned about it, the doctor said:

"Whenever I can, I keep on my overcoat. It saves time. I average, say, 40 calls a day. Now, I cannot get on and off my overcoat in less than a minute. This would be 40 minutes wasted. I must save my time, and that is one of the best ways of doing it."

"But, doctor," expostulated the patient, "you would not recommend such a practice to me. You would at once say to me that keeping on my overcoat in the house would excite perspiration and so give me a cold when I went out."

"Yes, I would say that to you—you are the patient, I the doctor. Do as I say, not as I do."—Philadelphia Call.

ODDITIES IN FACT AND FICTION.

Miss Martha Reddington, of St. Clair, Ohio, wears a No. 9 glove. Her hand is so large that she can easily stretch five notes over an octave.

One-fourth of the magazines published in Great Britain are devoted to religious topics exclusively. There are about two thousand periodicals in all.

A sister of Kit Carson, the famous scout, lives at Warrensburg, Mo. She is 81 years of age and has a vivid recollection of the perils of frontier life sixty years ago.

Joe Roachback, a Cleveland barber, always strops his razor on the inner surface of his forearm. He gets a keener edge, and can finish the process in quicker time than any of his fellow journeymen.

The ex-Queen of Naples is said to be the only woman who has been honored with the Russian cross of St. John. It was bestowed in recognition of her defense of Gaeta, the last stronghold in Italy of the Bourbons.

Natives in the western part of British Guiana fast for two days in each of the twelve months and maintain an absolute silence. This latter obligation has produced a hysterical condition in the females of the tribe.

After two years patient, persistent effort Farmer Elias Dumplebunn, of Calico Cross Roads, Ohio, has taught his Berkshire boar "Rory" to play a piccolo. The animal has not been able to master a tune yet, but can run the scale and beat time with its right fore foot.

The ancient art of tanning leather has undergone a complete change in the last five years through the introduction of certain chemicals to save time. The tanning in the woodshed which the boy who played "hookey" received a century ago is still maintained without any material change.

There is a mining camp called "Bachelor's Rest," about sixty miles north of Tucson, Ariz., and the population now numbers upward of eight hundred. There is not a woman nor a cat in the camp, and two hundred of the men have advertised for wives in a Tucson paper. They must be of good character and understand the duties of a household. The richest miner offers a dowry of $10,000.

GOOD WORD FOR AMERICANS.

Take them as a whole, the Americans are the kindliest race on the face of the earth. In spite of their eagerness, their push, their desire to be in the front rank at all times and all seasons, the true American seldom fails in kindness, says the London "Spectator." He wants badly to prevent any one getting ahead of him, mentally, physically and morally, but if his competitor falls in the struggle he will make untold sacrifices to help him up. The rule in American business is pure cut throat competition, carried to its logical conclusion. You are expected to press and push every point as far as it can possibly be pushed and pressed, and no one is expected to consider whether, in making a commercial coup, you will not ruin Brown, Jones and Robinson. The moment, however, that Brown, Jones or Robinson actually goes under he is treated with the utmost generosity and consideration.

The hand which struck him down is instantly stretched forth to help him, and as much care and trouble are used to put him on his feet once again as were originally employed to knock him off them. In social intercourse this kindness and sunniness is specially attractive. The American will take infinite pains to make the merest stranger happy. He is courteous and pleasant-spoken, not like the Frenchman, from convention, but from the sense of pleasure which his instinctive optimism teaches him to diffuse. His optimism has even proved strong enough to break down the shyness which naturally belongs to the English race. One sees, no doubt, survivals of it in the American; but in most cases the sense that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds has mastered it altogether.

Virgie C. McDermott, the four-year old daughter of C. H. McDermott of 2915 Dumbarton avenue, Washington, D. C., was bitten by a dog nine weeks ago and died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Seven Italian fishermen have been arrested and taken to the San Rafael jail for violating the fish laws.

Every street-car line in Philadelphia adopted 5-cent fares on March 7, 1887.

WELL PUT.

"It makes me mournful to think," said an old veteran of the G. A., "that this good, right arm of mine which carried a musket in a hundred fights, should now be all doubled up and out of shape with rheumatism." "Well, look here, where have you been living all this time, that you don't know St. Jacob's Oil will cure you?" And straightway he went for a bottle, and lo! he was cured also. The straight way is the sure way for the accomplishment of any good in this life, and the seeking of the great remedy for the cure of pain is surely the best way. Ask those who have been benefited and they will put you straight.

Quisby—Why don't you take that chrysanthemum off? Gayboy—I'm afraid I'll take cold.

Pains in the Back

"I had been afflicted for several years with what the doctors called DIABETES, and suffered terribly. The pain in my back was agonizing in the extreme. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me. Now I can go to church and attend other meetings with pleasure. I always keep Hood's Pills by me. In my whole life I never met anything that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. 'Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no other.' I was once foolish enough to listen to a druggist who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medicsne. If I had thrown my dollar in the street I would have been a gainer." JOHN BRANSTON, care of John Greetham, Wellington, Ohio.

Mr. John Branston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cures constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"The Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Carried off

HIGHEST HONORS

. at the .

World's Columbian Exposition,

Chicago,

1893.

The Shaker religion, which had its origin among the Mud Bay Indians of Thurston county, Wash., is rapidly spreading in Washington. A revival has just closed in Chehalia county and the vangelists are now on the way to Pacific county. It differs from the Shaker belief common in other sections of the country. It forbids the use of kerosene oil for illumination; also, the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors of any kind. It has worked wonders among the Thurston and Chehalis county Indians, who, previous to the introduction of the Shakers, were not noted for morality and sobriety.

CIVILIZING INFLUENCE OF PLEASURES.

Men are more civilized by their pleasures than their occupation. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility and we should become rude, repulsive and ungracious did we not recover in our recreations the urbanity which in the bustle of our labors we disregard.—Roseleaf.

The drill plow in every essential was known to the Chinese 4,000 years ago.

NEW WAY EAST—NO DUST.

There are no sand deserts on Great Northern Railway across the continent. This line runs its own Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and Buffet-Library Observation Cars. Has rock-ballasted track. Write to J. M. Smith, General Agent, 628 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and other information.

The road to wealth is crowded with the men who are turning back.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and plays-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequaled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may *be better for the dealer,* because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help. Address for free sample,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful." That is what the *Morning Call* said about the dainty books of California Wild Flowers issued by the Popular Bookstore, 10 Post street, San Francisco. The books are just the thing for Xmas presents, and the prices are very reasonable—25c, 50c, 75c, etc.

How would we ever find out that some folks are religious if they didn't make so much noise in church?

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1895 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

Not satisfied with his lot—The man who hasn't a house on it.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

It is no easy thing to cure lung trouble when it once fairly gets a hold upon the system. It can easily be prevented by the use of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Just as soon as any intimation of soreness about the lungs or stiffness of the joints appears put on one of these plasters, and you will be sure to gain great advantage.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

(SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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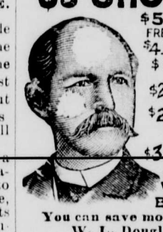

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

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SAXONY SHEEP.

A Chapter in the History of Sheep Raising.

AMERICAN BRED SPANISH MERINO.

Their Fleeces Find a Special Demand and at High Prices—Not Exhibited at the World's Fair.

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of sheep raising in the United States comprises the period from 1820 to 1846, when the brilliant prospects of the Saxony sheep and its fleeces were utterly dashed to the ground by the tariff of 1846. This industry may be said to have been a creature of national legislation from its begining, or, at least, from 1828 to the fatal ending. Spanish merino sheep were brought in at a time when the American people were seeking entire independence from the mother country in every line of product used by the people. Previous to this time the sheep of the country were a mongrel mixture of breeds, whose fleeces were only used in clothes for working people. The finer grades of clothing goods were imported. The Spanish merino sheep widely accommodated itself to the conditions afforded in this country, the crosses giving fleeces that very nearly approached the pure breed in fineness and beauty. From 1802 to 1820 the Spanish merinos became widely disseminated and to all outside appearances seemed capable of holding their own against anything that might dispute posession with them. But the Saxony's fleece was so fine, so beautiful, and the cloths were so excellent, and broadcloth suits so aristocratic and within the reach of well-to-do people that no other sheep could satisfy the people. To add to the popularity of the Saxony sheep the wool was worth from $2 to $2.50 per pound. The farmers were captivated with such prices, and not stopping to think about the increased weight of the Sanish merino fleeces and the slight difference in the prices of the two kinds of wool, kept on buying Saxony sheep at fancy prices. It was found when the crash came that nearly all Spanish sheep had been crossed with these exceedingly fine wooled Saxons, and the constitution of the flocks of the country had been lessened in vigor. It was not difficult to care for high-priced sheep, whose fleeces brought four or five dollars each, but when the bottom fell out and values went down, the flocks went to destruction. This afforded the opportunity for the Spanish merinos; but, alas! they had been greatly impaired, as most people then thought, by the Saxony cross. It was claimed that only two pure bred flocks remained uncontaminated with the Saxony merinos. Whether this claim was merely for speculative purposes, as we are led now to suspect, is of small importance since the demand far exceeded the supply, and prices were very extravagant for sheep of unquestioned purity of blood. This stimulated the improvement of flocks, and it was not long before the merit of American bred Spanish merino sheep entitled them to the name of American merino sheep, and they are still known by this cognomen everywhere, the world over.

In the meantime the Saxony sheep had a few friends in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in contiguous parts of West Virginia and on the opposite side of the river in Ohio. These gentlemen were well qualified for the charge of these Electoral sheep. In 1884 they organized the National Improved Saxony Sheep Breeders' Association and issued their first register. There were scarcely more than one thousand one hundred of this breed entitled to a place in the book of record. "The aim has been to breed a large, well-formed, vigorous sheep, and at the same time retain the beautiful, white, crimpy wool of the Saxony." Still continuing to quote from their book: "By long perseverance we have secured our object, and we now consider the improved Saxony an established breed, producing with great regularity lambs of the highest order, both in regard to fleece and body. The object of our society is not to get up a 'boom,' to use the favorite expression of the day, in order that prices of stock may be inflated above value, but our design is to preserve our blood pure that we may continue to improve and go on as near to perfection as possible." It was a matter of surprise and regret that these sheep were not exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition. The plump, round forms, without wrinkles, short, well-set necks of these sheep, standing on short, straight, strong legs with well-shaped feet, with wool grading XXX, or above, long, white, dense, crimpy, free from curly spots on top of shoulders or back, and extending evenly over the whole body," would have been of no ordinary interest to visitors, especially the foreign wool experts, who were there to see what Americans were doing in fine wool growing.

While Saxony flocks are not being increased in this country, it is just to say that the few who remain steadfast are doing as well as anybody in the sheep business, and expect to continue to breed and improve their flocks as long as they live. Their fleeces find a special demand and at high prices, which justifies the raising, and when they put their wethers on the market they bring quite fancy prices. Nor are the weights by any means inconsiderable as compared with other breeds of sheep. Whether in the course of time as the evolutions of agriculture and sheep husbandry go on, the Saxony sheep will be extensively disfeminated, remains to be seen. This breed is gradually decreasing in Germany, being supplanted by mutton breeds, which gives an expectation that some day there shall be an under supply of this most estimable grade of wool.

CLOSING THE HOUSE.

Before closing the city house for the warm season a thorough ventilation should take place, so thorough that good air may penetrate to the darkest recesses. Corners should be left as clean as centers, plumbing as carefully scrubbed as though occupancy were to continue, and every room left with ventilation of outside air through the whole season.

The kitchen and cellar should be especially cleaned and renovated, and let it be said right here that to clean a cellar is not merely to sweep the floor clean and pack rubbish away under stairs. It means to unearth every nook and corner, lift every box and board, wash out and off old dust-covered bottles and various utensils if they are to be kept (better still to throw away everything not expected to be needed in a reasonable length of time), and the whole place to be whitewashed with good lime. This sends a sweet, clean air through the house, and is a better beginning than doing up the parlor curtains or having the furniture shrouded in linen. The back yards should be freed of old plants and rubbish. Don't throw old pieces of carpet and oil cloth out in the court that not you, but your less fortunate nieghbors, have got to look at all summer.

This cleaning and clearing are better done at the closing than at the opening of the housekeeping year, if only one scouring is permitted. It is a selfish policy which reasons that, as there must be an autumn cleaning, the spring renovation may be slighted, since it will have to be done again. There is a menace to health in a house closed up and left with all the winter's effluvia and dust generating microbes by the heat of the summer's sun.—New York Times.

THIS WAS A PROFANE PARROT.

The stock of parrot stories has nearly been exhausted, but here is one from South McAlester, Tex., which has the merit of being true as well as amusing. Mrs. Strother made her home at the hotel of the town and was the owner of the bird in question. In the early spring, before the screens were put in her windows, the lady wished to expel the mosquitoes that the mild winter had not succeeded in killing out, and for this purpose she kindled a fire in her rooms, burning a little sulphur in the grate to aid in getting rid of the pest. Leaving the apartments closely shut up to prevent the smoke from escaping before it had done its work, she forgot to remove the parrot, who was dignified by the name of George.

The guests were at dinner, when they were startled by shrieks and yells—"Oh, Strother! Lord God! Lord God! Strother, Lord God!" and thinking some person in desperate extremity the entire party rushed up the stairs, and directed by the cries, which waxed louder and more appealing, were about to break down the door of the room from which they proceeded. But George's mistress had recognized the voice, and unlocked the door, liberating the poor parrot, which, with his wings spread, was down on the floor, close to the sill, uttering his cry of "Strother! Lord God! Lord God!" As the door opened the bird, still spreading his wings, in terror went skimming down the stairs, out of the hotel and through the startled town, calling still, "Strother, Lord God! Lord God!" not able to fly high, but getting on as fast as possible. Although captured and brought back, it was some days before he could be gotten up the stairs again, but when he was again brought into the room where he had been so nearly suffocated he looked about it for a moment, then said, "What a h—l of a smell!"

SHE APOLOGIZED.

A little girl who had a foolish habit of plain-speaking, was taken to the sewing-circle with her mother. On entering the room, after exchanging greetings with several matrons of her acquaintance, Miss Truthful walked up to another lady, and in the confident tone of one who gives utterance to a self-evident fact, she said, loudly enough for everyone present to hear:

"Why, Mrs. Handley, how homley you are!"

While the victim was hiding her confusion as best she might, and the rest were trying hard to conceal their amusement, the young lady herself was hastily taken from the room. Once in the hall she was dealt with somewhat severely, and made to feel the enormity of her unintentional rudeness. Then she was taken back to apologize. Walking straight up to Mrs. Handley, while all the ladies held their breath to listen, she said, with trembling tones, and with the tears still upon her cheeks:

"Mrs. Handley, I'm sorry you're so homely!"—Youth's Companion.

Baron Wissman, the African explorer, was married at Cologne, Germany, the other day, to Miss Hedwig Lingen. The father of the bride is a wealthy manufacturer. It is understood that Major Wissman will leave the German colonial service.

The dispatches say that it is probable that the Czarina will later accompany her father, the King of Denmark, to her girlhood's home. After living among terrors for so long there must be need of a season of peace for the ex-Empress of the Russias.

The Prussian Government expends over $50,000 a year in support of the laboratories connected with the medical department of the University of Berlin. This is exclusive of the salaries paid to professors.

THE SHADOWY DEEP.

The Silent Aisles of the Ocean Recesses.

A TRIP TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Beaten by a Constant Storm of Shells. Green and Violet Monsters of the Ocean Bed.

The ocean, which has so long been a mystery even to those who live on its borders, is gradually giving up its secrets, and the seemingly inexplicable contradictions are becoming more and more understood.

To the layman, the reader who has not followed the investigations of students of the deep sea, it is difficult to realize how life can exist where the pressure is so great that it is compared to a train of cars loaded with pig-iron tearing down upon a man's shoulders, or many tons to the square inch. Neither are the conditions of life readily understood at a depth where a ray of sunlight never has reached, where eternal night apparently reigns; where the temperature is nearly at the freezing point, and where in all probability a silence so profound exists that a sound has never broken the quiet of ages.

The deep sea, while forbidding and uninviting, has its inhabitants that are well adapted to the strange conditions within its borders, where eternal darkness was supposed to reign. We have every reason to believe that there is at times a wonderful assembling of light-givers, who illumine the dark, unfathomed caves of the ocean and change its abysmal regions into scenes of weird splendor.

If the ocean bed, which is popularly supposed to occupy three-fourths of the world's surface, should suddenly be laid bare we should in the main find a duplicate of terrestrial conditions.

To make the ocean bed a reality I will ask the reader to imagine that he is equipped with a diver's armor capable of resisting pressure, and accompany me into the deep sea. As we descend into the blue depths we realize that we have entered another world, where to all intents and purposes water is the atmosphere. If we entered the ocean on the Pacific Coast from the beach we would gradually walk down an easy descent for many miles, and the same is true of the Atlantic. Almost immediately the light fades, so that when at a depth of five hundred feet it is comparatively dark and intensely cold. Deeper we descend, the sunlight gradually fading until, at a depth of a quarter of a mile, the darkness is intense so far as the sun is concerned.

In shallow water we have passed through the region of abundant life. Along the shore are schools of porpoises, immense whales that occasionally venture far below the surface, and a number of air-breathing fish-like animals that are kept near the surface by their structure and requirements. Here are schools of fish—salmon and sardines—and passing is a migrating herd of seal.

Deeper we pass and leave them behind, descending to a depth of 1,500 feet in darkness profound. An electric light would show a singular change. Many of the fish are of gay colors, and could we whisk one to the surface its eyes would be popping from its head when it arrived from the sudden change.

Strange animals inhabit this region, and the deeper we go the more remarkable they appear, and finally at a mile or so they fairly compel our admiration. Here are scarlet scrimps; crabs on stilt-like legs; others that are blind; more that carry their own lights, for long ago we saw living stars, moons and comets in this abysmal region that serve a variety of purposes in the economy of nature. Everywhere there is life. Every drop of water is alive; and standing in this strange region, at a depth of a mile or so, we find ourselves in a rainstorm beneath the sea. All about are countless objects dropping upon us, invisible to the eye, but so result-producing in the aggregate that the raindrops pile and heap up in such masses that with those that die on the bottom they round off the tops of submarine hills and mountains, fill up the valleys, and the thick gelatinous ooze through which we have walked with so much difficulty is the visible result of the rain. In brief, we are in the region of the globigerina ooze—a condition found in great depths, but not always in the greatest. It has been estimated that if lime-secreting organisms are as numerous down to a depth of six hundred feet as they are near the surface there would be more than sixteen tons of calcareous shells or carbonate of lime in the uppermost one hundred fathoms of every square mile of the ocean.

The rainstorm is the falling of these countless shells to the bottom. They are ever dying; the animal is destroyed, and the little shell sinks, piling up at the bottom and forming the well-known globigerina ooze. The increasing weight grinds up the lower stratum into an impalpable powder, and slowly piles up the bottom, forming a mass which if elevated above the surface would resemble the chalk cliffs of Dover, which were formed at the bottom of the ocean in much the same way.

Assuming that we are walking on the ocean bottom at the depth of over a mile, we move cautiously along in water icy cold, and suddenly are confronted with a blaze of light, and find ourselves in a field of light-givers. Imagine a corn-field with stalks from two to four feet in height, the tips gleaming with light and waving gently to and fro. Such an appearance the fields of umbellulaira present.

Above the forest of living lights strange and weird fishes are passing, which we recognize as forms that have been dredged from great depths by the "Albatros" "Chall nger" and others. One, the Chiasmodon, dashes by emitting light from its own body, and wonder of wonders! we see it seize a fish five times its own bulk and draw itse over it like a glove. Its jaws by special arrangement separate, and the mouth a cavern of India-rubber-like possibilities. In all probability the largest and most remarkable fishes have not been seen, and escape the dredge. Many of these strange forms of the abyssal depths are types of extinct forms, and we can only imagine what wonders the deep sea hides. In the Altantic and Pacific gigantic squids from fifty to seventy feet in length are found, and glimpses of strange snake or eel-like sharks are suggestive of the uncaught mysteries and unseen dwellers in the deep sea. Among the curious light-givers is a shark which was caught by Dr. Bennett. It was perfectly black, but emitted a strange phosphorescent light which remained some time after the animal's death. The shark was placed in a jar in the cabin of the vessel, and is described as presenting a ghostly appearance, emitting a rich green light almost sufficient to read by.

Other forms—huge disks are the moons and lesser planets of this submarine world of space. The variety of tints and colors emitted by the jelly-fishes is almost beyond comprehension, and so diverse are the lights that the belief is forced upon the beholder that they have some marked significance in the economy of nature. One known as Lucernaria emits a pale bluish light all over its surface. Obelia has a luminous stem alone. Cestus, or the Girdle of Venus, has a yellow light. Idyia emits roseate hues, while the light of Aurelia is of such brilliant yellow that when one of the animals was squeezed into a glass of milk, the latter was rendered so luminous that a letter was read by it.

From these instances, and they are but a few in many, it is evident that the stroller through the ocean, either in the moderate depths at night or the abyssal realms of day, would not wander about blindly, but would have his pathway illumined by lights effective and brilliant, rendering the deepest ocean a region the opposite of the conditions of stygian darkness that it is erroneously supposed to hold.—Charles F. Holder, in Mail and Express.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Building and the marying of children are great wasters.—French.

"What did you do when he proposed?" "I lost my self-possession at once."—Truth.

The world is full of people who never aspire above pulling something down.—Milwaukee Journal.

California's Raisin Trust will get a grape seed in its vermiform appendix some day.—Chicago Tribune.

The truth is, when a man has no sense there is nothing in his head to cause him to know it.—Atchison Globe.

Teacher: "Now, Willie, you may name the five senses and tell how they are used." Willie: "Nickels, and they're to buy gum and street car rides."

Hicks—The letter S, being a double curve, is the line of beauty. Wicks—Especially when it has a veritcal line down the center — this way: $.—Boston Transcript.

"Many er smaht man hez wheels in 'is baid," said Uncle Eben. "When dey wuhks right dey shows his smahtness off, but when dey gits out er gear de trouble begins."—Washington Star.

An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day "why a railway engine was always called she?" Sandy replied, "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Doctor—"My dear friend, you must give up drinking." Patient—"But, doctor, I never drink a drop." "Then you must give up smoking." "But I don't smoke at all." "Well, if you have no bad habits to give up, I am afraid I cannot help you."—Fliegende Blatter.

"Mamma," said the baby, "what are you soaking your feet for?" "Because my headaches, dear." The baby was evidently puzzled, and remained wrapped in thought for a few minutes. Then he broke the silence again. "Mamma, if your feet ached would you soak your head?"—Truth.

THE LEGENDS OF AUTUMN LEAVES.

Many women returning from the mountains have brought with them great quantities of autumn leaves, both from trees and certain vines whose leaves take on the autumn tints. When asked why they had taken the trouble to bring the leaves from such distances as they have in many cases the answer came: "Oh, you know they will make such pretty decorations at Chirstmas." There are many beautiful legends connected with the foliage of the dying year. The Choctaw Indians believed that the stars in the Great Dipper were men hunting. Their traditions say that they began the chase early in the spring and it lasted all summer. But in the autumn the hunters succeeded in wounding the Great Bear, and his blood, dripping upon the leaves, dyed them crimson. Our custom of using evergreens at Christmas came from the Druids, who thought that in taking the mistletoe and holly into their houses they were introducing the good spirits who gave them luck. Surely it is a pretty thing for our women to garner up the treasures they gather in the fall, the beautiful leaves and curious cones and bunches of grasses and velvety bull-rushes, for do not they help to bring the fairies of pleasant thought into our homes? Perhaps the old Britons were not so far wrong, after all.

PONCE, PUERTO RICO.

A Most Populous Island Throbbing With Industry.

WHERE PLANTATIONS FLOURISH.

Graceful Palms of Many Varieties Raise Their Plumed Heads Above the Dense Underwood.

Although you may make the circuit of Puerto Rico by the newly completed railroad, and visit several interior cities by the various branch lines, it is infinitely pleasanter, if time is not pressing, to travel over any of these tropical islands on horseback. Nothing more delightful can be imagined than a saddle journey from San Juan Bautista, the capital, to Ponce, on the other side of the island, a distance of thirty miles as the crows flies, but nearer fifty by the old Camino Real, or royal road, which Ponce de Leon constructed.

The interior of Puerto Rico is exceedingly beautiful, and so fertile and well tilled that the entire island looks like a continuous garden. The comparatively level strip between the highlands and the sea, from three to five miles wide, is full of coffee groves, cotton, cane, and tobacco fields. Then comes a mass of irregular hills, ranging east and west, culminating in cloud-capped Yunque, their upper heights yet covered with magnificent forests. Flourishing plantations extend a long way up the sloping hillsides and down into the green valleys between them, and in hundreds of narrow canyons flocks and herds find richest pasturaeg. Every wall and hedgerow is overrun with roses and blossoming creepers, and every spot not devoted to articfiial crops is covered with flowers, such as are carefully tended in northern conservatories, here growing in wild odorous profusion. On the higher grounds European corn and vegetables are cultivated, and between the plantations and the sturdy line of ancient trees—which stand out in the landscape like a ruff around the neck of the topmost peaks—rice is grown, of a mountain variety that does not need flooding and constitutes the staff of life of the laboring classes.

Enough is left of the primeval forest to show what it must have been when Columbus found it, then extending down to the edge of the sea. Graceful palms of many varieties raise their plumed heads high above the dense underwood, the white blossoms for "sabinos" perfume the air, and in solitudes made moist and sweet by some dancing cataract gigantic tree-ferns shoot up fronds twenty and thirty feet long, but as delicately outlined as the smallest variety. Another conspicuous tree which stands in extensive groves, called "ortegon" by the natives (the cocoloba macrophylla, I believe), has purple spikes a yard long; and lower down the curious "shore grape," climbing everywhere, hides tapering spires of pale-green fruit under its dark velvet leaves, each with a crimson midrib, which overlap one another like the tiles on a roof.

You are perpetually crossing little streams that make great noise and flurry in their short dash from the hills to the sea—sometimes over rustic bridges, but oftener by fording. There are said to be no fewer than 1,300 rivers in this small island, at least fifty of them navigable to the foot of the mountains. The entire coast is indented with a succession of deep bays and navigable lagoons, some of the latter several miles long and extending far inland. They serve admirably for bringing down the products of interior estates in the small sloops of the planters, but have lured many larger ships to destruction by the treacherous ground-seas which at certain seasons beat against the cliffs with tremendous violence.

You are impressed by the prosperous look of this Spanish colony, and by the plainly apparent fact that affairs in general are in much more satisfactory condition here than in almost any other island of the great archipelago.

Though Puerto is only one-twelfth the size of Cuba (3,550 square miles), it contains fully half the population of Cuba—every acre being occupied and cultivated, without overcrowding, and without the overwhelming majority of blacks that you find in most of the Antilles. The negroes are numerous enough in Puerto Rico—about one-third of the population; but that is better than in some of the loveliest of these sea-girt Edens, where hardly a white face is to be seen. Soon after slavery was abolished by the Spanish crown (in 1873) it was officially stated that out of Puerto Rico's 807,708 inhabitants there were 700,000 adults who could neither read nor write. Thereupon the government bestirred itself to forward the too long neglected cause of education by establishing a great many free schools and compelling all children under a given age, regardless of color or "previous condition," to attend them. To-day there are 557 of these government primary schools, besides others for secondary and higher instruction, and the statisticians of the next generation will be able to make a far more crreditable showing.

The lines of cast and color appear to be rather loosely drawn among the Porto Riquanos (pronounced Por-to Ree-kan-yose), as the native inhabitants are collectively called. The small landowners, day laborers, and country people, are mostly of a curious old Spanish stock largely modified by Indian blood, and are distinguished from the negro and Saxon admixtures by the same name of Gibaros. There is a strong feeling in Puerto Rico against any immigration of laborers, whether of Chinese, coolies, or Europeans—and goodness knows there are already enough hewers of wood and drawers of water among the lately emancipated negroes. It is amusing to read the unflattering accounts which Carl Mauch, the celebrated German explorer, who crossed the island on foot a few years ago in search of botanical specimens, gives of the female Porto Riquanos. As in many other parts of Spanish America, walking is looked upon as a disgraceful method of locomotion—where even beggars may ride and the poorest darkey owns a lean donkey or scrubby little island pony. So the women of the rural districts ridiculed Mauch when he came tramping by, covered with dust and perspiration, in dilligent search after things which to them are utterly worthless, and they regarded him as a sort of harmless lunatic and a proper butt for jokes. But the scientist took it greatly to heart and retaliated with a will in his quaint book.

He says that the ladies of Pueto Rico sit all day on their housetops but partially draped in white raiment, sheltering their half-naked bodies from the scorching rays of the sun with parasols, meanwhile rolling the stumps of cigars from one corner of the mouth to the other, gossiping with their neighbors on adjacent housetops, and flirting with admirers on the street below; or else they loll in hammocks hung in their doorways, chewing tobacco and squirting brown saliva between their discolored teeth. "These ladies," he adds, "make life an easy time, spent in sleeping, smoking, eating, riding in rickety chaises, or doing absolutely nothing but growing fatter and fatter." Remembering the sensitive author's irritation, these statement should be taken cum grano.

It is true that the ladies of the cities have the pleasant Spanish custom of sitting on the flat tops of their casas in the cool of the day, as do their sisters in Argentina Peru, Mexico and many other parts of Hispano-America; but it would be hardly possible for dames of the rural districts in Puerto Rico to follow that fashion on their steep-pitched, straw-thatched roofs. It is also true that, as among all Latin peoples, a long midday siesta is universally taken, and the lazy hammock claims a large share of everybody's time, both rich and poor.

I have never seen a tobacco-chewing lady, but many women of the lower clsses are offensively addicted to smoking—not the dainty corn-husk cigarettes that find favor with Mexican ladies, but great coarse cigars of strong tobacco, such as the women of Paraguay smoke. But, despite their little idiosyncrasies, the Porto Riquanos are consistent church-goers and excellent wives and mothers in their way.

Forty years ago it was believed that not a single trace remained of the original inhabitants, who were 700,000 strong when Ponce de Leon came to their subjugation, until a party of Yankee clergymen and college professors, out on a vacation, made a walking tour of Puerto Rico in search of relics. They made an interesting archaelogical collection, mainly of stone knives, axes, spear heads and arrow points rude pottery and clay images, which was afterward divided between the Smithsoinan Institution in Washington and the Ethnological Museum in Dublin. We made a detour of several miles from the main road to see a curious stone monument, whose original purpose nobody now living can determine. It stands a little way from the village of Guraba, on the right bank of the Rio Grande de Loiza. The upper surface is carved with strange designs, and on one side appear hieroglyphics wonderfully like the Egyptian.

Ponce, the largest city of Puerto Rico, has a population of about 38,000, and lies midway on the south coast—or rather three miles inland, in the center of the sugar district. It is a rich old town—clean, healthful and well built. Its dwelling houses are all wood, with iron balconies, green jalousies and windows without glass, and its public buildings are of brick and stone. Most of the latter are grouped around the palm-shaded plaza, and include a town hall, theater, clubhouse, Roman Catholic cathedral, and English Episcopal church. There are half a dozen other churches of various denominations, a well-kept hospital, public library, and reading-room, two colleges, and a military school. The wide, well-paved streets have been recently lighted with gas by an English company. The next town in point of population, San Germain, has about thirty thousand inhabitants. Mayaguez, on the west coast, has something over twelve thousand, and is worth a visit. It is a garrison town, and has clubs and gas works, and the only tolerable hotel on the island. A fine iron bridge, recently completed, connects the town with its port; but unfortunately the harbor is accessible only to vessels drawing less than sixteen feet. Puerto Rico is divided into eight "departments"—the smallest being the tiny island of Vieques, which has a population of 6,000 and is used as a military penal station. Its town is named Isabel Segunda. There are several other villages of some consequence—Guayama, Arecibo, Humacao, etc.—but we had not time to visit them.—Fannie B. Ward, in Inter-Ocean.

Charles Perry murdered Patrick McNamara in Lava, Bannock county, Idaho, and hid the money he secured, $75. He employed Ted Smith, an Idaho Falls lawyer, to defend him. In some way it was learned that Smith knew where the money was hidden and that he was going to get it, so he was watched and detected while digging up the money. This was put in evidence, but it was contended that Smith's action was a breach of confidence with his client and the testimony should not have been admitted.

Lieutenant Bersier, of the French navy, has invented a compass which does away with a steersman, as the compass steers the vessel itself.

BUYING A FARM.

There are Many Things to be Considered.

EASY TO BUY, BUT HARD TO SELL.

Better Buy a Few Acres at a High Price Than Many Acres at a Low Price.

In selecting a farm, especially if the owner intends to reside upon it, there are many things to be considered aside from its actual commercial value. Whether he intends to live upon it or not, he should take into consideration not only the quality of the soil and its adaptability to the proposed purposes, but also its nearness to market, the state of the roads over which his produce will have to be drawn, perhaps in early spring or late fall, the condition of the fences, buildings and the natural drainage. All these go far toward making a desirable or undesirable purchase, for a farm is a piece of property of which one cannot dispose whenever he may choose. Once bought, it is much more easily sold again if it is a desirable piece of land. In addition to these, if the farm is to be the purchaser's residence, he will take into consideration its distance from school and church privileges. For a family of small children, it is very desirable to have the schoolhouse within a mile at most. This feature alone would be worth hundreds of dollars in the value of a farm to some buyers. Muddy roads and bad weather are unavoidable for a portion of the year, and convenience to the schoolhouse is very desirable.

While the dwelling house and other buildings are important matters in a farm home, do not forget that a dooryard shaded with trees cannot be supplied to order as they can. Be sure that at least a few trees are ready to furnish the ever welcome shade about the house in summer. However carefully planted and tended, they will require years of growth before they afford much shade. A farmhouse with shade trees of good growth in the front yard is a more desirable residence than one left to the scorching rays of a summer sun. It is a common saying that one can buy a farm with suitable buildings on it cheaper than the land could be bought, and the buildings added. This may be true, but remember no money can give shade trees within a year or two. It is much pleasanter to have a porous soil in the dooryard than one which holds water like a sponge. A good orchard is worth a great deal to a farm. As with shade trees, they may be set out, but it takes ten years at least for an apple tree to attain bearing age. No one can afford to wait ten years for apples. It is better to buy a farm with even a few apple trees than without any.

A farm on which there is no waste land is to be preferred to one of which a portion is untillable. River flats or low borders of any smaller stream are usually wet and fit only for pasture. Marsh grass and rushes are the best of their productions, and the pasturage even is not equal, acre for acre, to good upland. Such a stream is excellent in time of drouth to supply water for the stock, but it makes a good deal of waste land which might better be under cultivation. A swamp, or swale may be cleared up, if there is an outlet for drainage, and often makes the choicest land when so treated. A beautiful farm home is within the reach of many a family who think that because they have not plenty of money to spend in beautifying it, they cannot have it. Fixing up and keeping everything tidy about the place, fences in good repair and free from bushes, shade trees scattered about, a well-kept lawn, barns in good repair, whether they are expensive or not, all these cost nothing but a little time, and add more to a farm home than most owners realize. One who rides about the country, where he is unacquainted, can judge pretty closely of the ability of the farmers by the appearance of their farms. If one wants to sell, the more attractive his farm is the more readily can a buyer be found. In buying a farm, as in buying anything else, the best may be the cheapest in the end. A few dollars more on an acre may put the purchaser in possession of a farm more desirable in every way. In that case, the best is certainly the cheapest. No one ought to buy a farm that is to be his home without giving the matter sufficient thought and personal observation of all its various conditions. — American Agriculturist.

A SELFISH WORLD.

George—"No matter how things go, the poor always suffer."

Jack—"Yes, the nabobs who own railroads think nothing of running over a poor man's horse."

"Yes, and the man who can afford to own a horse runs down a poor fellow on a bicycle."

"Just so! And the fellow on the bicycle runs down the poor chap who has to walk."

"That's it! And the man who walks stumbles against the cripple who goes on crutches."

"That's the way! And the cripple on crutches spends most of his time jamming his sticks on other people's corns. It's really a selfish world!"

AN INFERIOR ARTICLE.

Young Woman—"I bought these hair-pins here yesterday for a first-class article."

Dealer—"Don't they wear well?"

Young Woman—"Well, I should say they don't. Why, I ruined five in trying to unlock my trunk."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11 1895

In politics the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky is like unto Mephistopheles, and fame is the reward of politicians who crook the pregnant hinges of the knee and do the bidding of Huntington. Woe to the office seeker, however, who disregards the mandate of the master, for the giant monopoly never forgets a wrong nor forgives what it terms an injury. This spirit is manifested in the combination that is being formed by the railroad to defeat George C. Perkins for the United States senate. When Mr. Perkins was sent to Washington to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Stanford he made a study of the proposed railroad legislation. Among other matters he looked into Huntington's pet measure, the Reilly funding bill. It did not take the Californian, who is familiar with the railroad system on this coast, long to realize the injustice of the bill, and in much shorter order he denounced the measure. George C. Perkins is not the sort of man to enact the role of Faust to Huntington's Mephistopheles. Hence, he is under the ban, and the Southern Pacific will leave nothing undone to prevent Mr. Perkins from being returned to the senate. Will the legislature submit to Mr. Huntington's dictation?

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire has introduced a resolution in favor of inviting political union of the United States and Canada, which sets forth with much force and clearness the advantages that would result to both countries, political, industrial and commercial. It is only a little while since this distinguished statesman and all others belonging to his party were vociferous, if not eloquent, in describing the disasters that would result to the people of the United States if they were permitted unrestricted commercial intercourse with the people of Canada. It is plain that the evil results that were foretold as sure to come in case trade should be made free with Canada would be very much aggravated if Canada were made a part of the United States. Great is the humbug of protection!

The people of Sacramento are getting tired of unpunished crime, and the Spirit of Judge Lynch is hovering in the air. But they should look to their votes better and be careful not to let the excitement of the hour run away with their better judgment. There are but few cases in the world which will warrant lynching, and there are none in a free land where the governing power is vested in the people. The people should make their laws, abide by them and see them enforced. No lynch laws are needed in America. Of all the crimes against each other lynching is the most terrible, because it is an over riding of all law and order, and that, too, by the law making power.

The Los Angeles Herald of Saturday gave nine colums of interviews with business men on the matter of building a road from the San Juaquin valley into that growing city. It is evident that the proposition is well received by the business men there. What is needed now is to crystallize some of the enthusiasm into action and organization, to promote the mutual interests of the upper San Joaquin valley and that part of the State south of Tehachapi.

The declaration of a number of Sacramento's committee of safety thai the first burglar who falls into their hands will be lynched does not tend to strengthen public confidence in the committee It was generally supposed that the committee was organized to prevent crime—not to commit it.

In order not to be outdone by the new northwest, where Mt. Ranier has been smoking and spouting steam, old Popocatapetl, way down in Mexico, has been raking over its fires that have been banked for many centuries, and is emitting fire and smoke, much to the consternation of the inhabitants.

New Year's receptions have gone out of vogue. but the saloons receive as of yore.

THE SLANG OF LONDON

ITS RHYMING FEATURE, WHICH IS PECULIAR TO ENGLAND.

Say "Daisies" For Boots, and You Will Have Made a Good Start, but That Is Not All of It by Any Means—A Dissertation on an Unknown Science.

By way of introducing the subject let me premise that there is a certain school of thinkers—dwellers for the most part in very unfashionable districts of London—who hold that a policeman in plain clothes, dress he ever so plainly, may always be known as such by a cursory inspection of his boots. Whether this opinion is well founded I know not, but its existence, and also the existence of rhyming slang, was brought to my notice not long ago in Oxford street—not the Oxford street of west enders and De Quincey, but Oxford street "out Stepney way." I happened to be rather stoutly shod, and I wear spectacles, which are, I suppose, often assumed for the purpose of disguise, and as I passed by a group of ill favored loiterers at a street corner I distinctly heard one of them remark to another: "'Ere's a tec. D'yer dick 'is goggles and 'is blanky daisies?"

I walked quickly away, but the words remained in my mind. The opinion they conveyed, except as affording proof that the speaker belonged to the school of thinkers above alluded to, did not interest me so much as the words themselves. "Tec" is of course merely an abbreviation for "detective." Much might be written about "dick." It is pure Romany, connected, as every student of that attractive language knows, with the Sanskrit "drish" and the Hindoostanee "dekhno," meaning "to see." But "daisies"—being the slang term and, as I shall show, the rhyming slang term for "boots"—is a good specimen of a most singular perversion of the English language, which is well worth the attention of any one who cares about linguistic oddities.

Rhyming slang is peculiar to England and, I believe, to London. The French language, so rich in slang, does not admit of such treatment. It is of modern origin, and I doubt if any trace of it is to be found in the records, which are fairly plentiful, of the slang of last century. Nor do I recollect any instance of its appearance in the works of Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth or Bulwer Lytton.

Rhyming slang expressions may be divided into two classes—the simple and the complex. The simple method consists in substituting for a word some other word or phrase which rhymes with it. Not that every one is free to choose his own rhymes. Usage has established certain rhyming slang equivalents for certain words, and, although no doubt new rhymes are always being introduced on trial, yet when one has become recognized as belonging to the dialect it can never be dislodged. For instance, the rhyming slang for "a pocket" is "skyrocket," and neither "locket" nor "socket" would be tolerated. The eyes are "mince pies;" the ear and the nose are, oddly enough, the "frosty and clear" and the "I suppose." How, when and why these particular rhymes were universally adopted will never be known. As Professor Dowden remarks in connection with a very different subject, "To the eyes of no diver amid the wrecks of time will that curious talisman gleam." Who was "Charlie Prescott," whose name is immortalized as a synonym for "waistcoat?" And why should coat and trousers be concealed under such circumstances as "I'm afloat" and "round the 'ouses?"

Other examples of what I have called the simple form of rhyming slang are "cat and mouse" (house), "elephant's trunk" (drunk), "bull and cow" (row), and "I'm so frisky" (whisky). But if I am asked how "daisies" can be the rhyming slang for "boots" I answer that we have here an example of the second or complex form of the jargon, which finds its highest development in the mouths of experts. Having got your rhyme—say, "skyrocket" for "pocket"—you are permitted, within certain ill defined limits, to make your slang equivalent shorter and more occult by omitting the rhyming portion. Thus "pocket" becomes "sky" and "daisy roots," the simple or first standard form for "boots," is contracted into "daisies." In the same way no master of the language would ever give brandy or gin their primitive names, "Jack the dandy" or "Brian O'Lynn." The one is always referred to as "Jack," the other as "Brian." It will be seen that words treated in this way must have a tendency, in constant use, to lose sight, as it were, of their original forms and to become merged in the great mass of ordinary prosaic slang. For instance, in act 1, scene 1, of "The Cotton King" some one says that somebody has "a streak of black across the chivvy." An Adelphi audience knows, of course, that "chivvy" means "face," but the earlier form of the word, "chevy chase," being now rarely if ever used, the rhyming original is probably known to few playgoers, and the word "chivvy" is thus in danger of being left with no more poetry about it than is attached to such terms as "conk" or "boko," the ordinary slang for nose.

We hear a great deal about the way in which slang has invaded our conversation and our literature; but, in spite of the recent popularization of the coster, I doubt if much rhyming slang is heard in west end drawing rooms. And I have only come across one example of its employment, except occasionally in a music hall song, in what might be called a literary form. There is a poem which begins thus, and readers who have followed me so far will find no difficulty in translating it:

I was sitting one night at the Anna Maria,
Warming my plates of meat,
When there came a knock at the Rory O'Moore
Which made my raspberry beat.

This opening makes one wish for more, but I am sorry to say that I can only recollect the first stanza.—Pall Mall Budget.

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CHANGING PIANISTS.

An Incidental Performance That Proved Interesting.

"As interesting as anything I've seen in this town," said a visitor to the city, "was a change of pianists that I saw in a variety theater. There was a man on the stage singing a song, and the pianist was playing the accompaniment. I happened to see the pianist glancing to the left once, and I looked in that direction myself and saw coming down the aisle a man that I judged must be the relief pianist, and so he was. I imagined that he would sit down for a moment and wait, but, dear me, I was very slow.

"He was approaching the piano at the bass end of the keyboard. When he had almost reached the corner of the piano, the man who was playing began gently sliding off the seat to the right, still playing. By this time the relief was abreast of the bass keys, and these the first player, who was still sliding steadily to the right, now relinquished to him, and then the newcomer, still standing, but also moving steadily to the right, struck in in perfect time and tune.

"There was a brief time, a second or two, when both men were playing—the retiring pianist the treble and the oncoming player the bass—and for a fraction of a second they were both standing. But now the new player is fairly opposite the center of the keyboard. He settles into the seat, and now it is his hand that strikes the treble, and now the whole piano resounds to his resolute touch.

"In fact, there never was a minute when the piano had anything to say about it. There never was a minute when the men were not completely masters of the situation. There never was an instant from the time the relief approached until he was firmly settled in his seat when both men were not continuously in motion, but the change was made without a jar or a slur in the music and without the omission of a note."—New York Sun.

A Royal Book Buyer.

Empress Catherine II of Russia was a great reader and a lover of books. One of her services to letters in Russia was the purchase of the libraries of Voltaire and Diderot. She was a warm friend and admirer of these French philosophers, and their work interested her because she was eager to learn new theories of politics and government. Voltaire's library of about 7,000 volumes is now a part of the Russian imperial library in the Hermitage palace, and in the hall devoted to it is Houdon's statue of Voltaire.

The story of Catherine's purchase of Diderot's library is interesting. It is creditable to her tact and her generosity. Diderot named £15,000 as the price of his library. Catherine II offered him £16,000 and named as a condition of the bargain that her purchase should remain with Diderot until his death. Thus Diderot, without leaving Paris, became Catherine's librarian in his own library. As her librarian he was given a yearly salary of £1,000.

One year this salary was not paid. Then Catherine wrote to her librarian that she could not have him or her library suffer through the negligence of a treasurer's clerk, and that she should send him the sum that she had set aside for the care and increase of her library for 50 years. At the end of that period she would make new arrangements. A check for £25,000 accompanied this letter.—Youth's Companion.

Children's Letters.

A little boy who in the absence of his parents had been sentenced to go to bed early by a relative was seen to be busy with a pencil and paper, after which he carefully buried the communication in a hole in the garden and retired to bed. The missive when disinterred ran as follows:

DEAR MR. DEVIL—Please come and take Aunt Jane. Please be quick. Yours,
ROBERT.

It is to be regretted that not a single letter by a Roman or a Greek child survives, the nearest approach being, perhaps, some verses written by a child of 10 in the later empire, which his parents had engraved upon his tomb two years later. The ancients doted on their children. Catullus wrote an ode to his daughter's sparrow, Ovid to his children's parrot, and the Greeks wrote epigrams to their children's toys. They even made offerings of toys to their dead children for playthings in the world of spirits. But no voice of a Greek child comes to us across the gulf of time.—London Spectator.

"The Lost Continent."

Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, the well known ornithologist of the British museum, delivered a lecture at the Savage club on "The Lost Continent." Dr. Sharpe first illustrated the zoo geographical regions of the world, with their peculiar forms of bird life, and explained the occurrence of isolated forms in different portions of the globe by the existence of a former land connection now vanished beneath the sea. The idea of an ancient tropical continent at the south pole uniting South America, Madagascar and Australia is arousing considerable interest and discussion in scientific circles at the present time, chiefly owing to the support which it has received from the recent discoveries in the Chatham islands of Mr. H. O. Forbes, the well known Malayan traveler. The lecturer in conclusion dealt with some problems of the geographical distribution of birds for which no reasonable solution has yet been offered.—St. James Gazette.

Sweetheart Abbey.

There is in Galloway, Scotland, an ancient ruin known as Sweetheart abbey. Within its ivy covered, storm battered walls lies buried the affectionate and devoted Dervorgill, with the heart of her husband, John Baliol, embalmed upon her breast. Lovely in their lives, in death they are not divided. The crumbling masonry is still and must ever be a romance in its symbols of death and decay, telling every day, as it has for 600 years, the thrilling story of a woman's tender love and devotion.

A Misapplied Text.

The October brew of homemade beer was the celebrated one in Bucks, and the farmer made it of sufficient strength by means of eight bushels of malt to the hogshead of 54 imperial gallons. Once, in an outlying village in Bucks, the rector on a certain Sunday gave out as the text, "First Hebrews, 9 and 10," Whereupon an old fashioned farmer, renowned for his good tap, called out: "And a very pretty tipple too. I brews eight!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on February 11 1895 viz: John Basto, for the E ½ NE ¼ Sec. 15, W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S. R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, William L. Hunter, John Strohmeyer and J. E. Shepherd, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protect against the awarding of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
December 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bigland for failure to comply with law as to Desert Entry No. 558, dated July 23, 1889, upon all of section 23, Township 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M. in Inyo county, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bigland has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate, or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, within four years from date of entry. That said land is now unreclaimed, unimproved and uninhabited, and in its original arid and desert condition, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mark D. Richford against Alexander D. McEvoy for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 771, made at Independence, Cal., dated December 13, 1892, upon the W ½ of NW ¼, SE ¼ of NW ¼ and NW ¼ of SW ¼ Section 10, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

THE INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION.

Location of principle place of business: Independence, Inyo County, California
Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1894 an assessment No. 7, of Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at the office of said Association, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of February, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 25th day of February, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
P. H. MACK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office of Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.
MAGGIE P. GOODALE
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2nd 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.
J. S. CORMAN,
oct5 td Tax Collector.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Mrs S. Williams, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.
GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court her petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that she is an Insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo county, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the Court room of said court, in the County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of the creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10, 1895.
GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale.

W. M. RICHARDS vs. FRANK RUELLAS et al. } Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, in the above entitled action, wher in W. M. Richards, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Frank Ruellas and Dona Acencion Ruellas, his wife, defendants on the 24th day of December, 1894, for the sum of $145.60, besides interest, costs and counsel fees making a total of $206.18, which said decree was on 27th day of December, A. D. 1894, recorded in judgment book No. 1 of said Court, at page 463, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

The Fractional South part of Lot No. 2 in Block No. 16 in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, as appears by the plat of the said town of Lone Pine now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo; said lot having a frontage of twenty-seven feet on Main street.

Public notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 2d day of January, 1895.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.
J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING AND BATHS.
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly, along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.
WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $10 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JAN 11 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Services will be held at Georges Creek the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4, 1895.

Woodin et al vs. Tourniel—Filed demurrer.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895.

Alexander vs. Barnes et al—Entered judgment and issned execution.

Estate of Edgar M. Turner, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1865.

Hummer vs. Thomas—Filed complaint. Issued summons.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hall of Alvord are in town.

Sacramento and Los Angeles are flooded with tramps.

Mrs. A. L. McGee was a visitor from Bishop last week.

J. W. McMurry was down from Big Pine early in the week.

P. H. Mack Esq. visited Keeler Wednesday evening, returning Thursday.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes and the boy arrived home from Bishop on Wednesday

G. W. Huckaby of Bishop spent the week visiting with friends at Independence.

Miss Maymie Clark came down from Bishop last Friday and spent a few days in town.

L. F. J. Wrinkle, Superintendent of the Keeler soda works, was in town early in the week.

The *Morning Call* was sold in San Francisco January 4th. The price paid being $360,000.

Ex-Sheriff Gorman and family will remove to-morrow to their home at Camp Independence.

Thomas McLeod, Alex Porteous and Andy Welsh, all of Bishop, were in town last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kinney came down from Round Valley yesterday on business at the Land Office.

The Florida orange crop was frozen last week, causing a raise in price of the Southern California oranges.

Next Thursday the furniture of the Lake View Hotel at Keeler will be sold at public auction, also a safe and bar-fixtures.

John Barnes, the genial Boniface of the Lake View Hotel, came up from Keeler on Tuesday's train, returning on Wednesday.

Mr. Garlock went to Snow's Canyon on Wednesday, taking Arthur Smith with him, He expects to begin active operations there at once.

Ed. Brown, owner of the rich gold mine recently discovered near Soda Springs, spent a few days in this vicinity early in the week.

Harry Lockett had his right hand blown off by giant powder at the Casey mine last week. His hand was amputated at the wrist by Dr. George.

Dr. J. S. McQueen is at the Norman House. As he will remain only a few days longer parties wanting dental work done should make an appointment immediately.

Mrs, M. Lewis received a telegram from San Francisco announcing that her daughter, Miss Ada Lewis, was improving steadily. The many friends of the young lady will be glad to know that she will recover.

The new Board of Supervisors met last Monday morning and organized by electing Frank Fitzgerald chairman. The session will be longer than usual owing to the large amount of business on hand.

J. C. Roeper says it is a mistake about the rich strike near the summit of the Inyo's. Ten cents worth of gold was taken out and a dollar paid for recording the the location notice.

Bert Rhine went to Olancha early in the week on business connected with the estate of August Matschke, deceased. It is said that Matschke left a will appointing H. C. Bellows and B. Rhine executors.

Judge Arnot telegraphed yesterday requesting that all the cases in which he was to appear be continued two weeks. Consequently the date of hearing of all such cases has been fixed for January 26th.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1895
10:30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time.

Present, Supervisors Fitzgerald and Freeman.

Absent, Supervisor Wilson.

No quorum appearing, adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1895
1:30 o'clock p. m

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened in regular session pursuent to law.

Present, Supervisors Frank Fitzgerald and A. C. Freeman. Supervisors elect J. R. Eldred and Frank Shaw appeared and took their places on the Board.

Absent Supervisor Wilson.

On moton of Supervisor Shaw, seconded by Supervisor Eldred, Supervisor Frank Fitzgerald was unaminously elected chairman of the Board.

Board proceeded to the consideration of claims on file as follows.

Claim of James Ingram in sum of $15, ordered returned for correction.

Claims were allowed and warrants therefore ordered drawn upon the General Expense fund as follows.:

Keeler Election Board.....48 00
Samuel Levy, rent of building.....6 00
W. O. Meroney, registering voters...2 25
V. H. Cass special messinger.....10 00
Georges Creek Election Board.....48 00
A. Cruse, wood.....8 00
Big Pine Election Board, $64 allowed.....48 00
Bishop Election Board, $80 allowed..64 00
Darwin Election Board.....48 00
A. Carlisle & Co. Jury box and Exp...14 65
R. K. Love $120 returned to be itemized.
J. H. Stoutenborough taking testimony.....12 00
Polita Election Board.....48 00
Fish Spring Election Board.....48 00
George W. Gilliam, conveying election booths.....8 00
A. C. McDonald, Justice fees.....7 00
E. W. Keys, Sheriff's fees.....9 05
W. T. Grant, Olancha Election Board.....6 00
Edward Walker, Olancha Election Board.....6 00
W. J. Cooley, conveying Election Booths.....4 40

Board adjourned to meet at 9:30 o'clock a. m: Tuesday January 8, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

TUESDY, Jan. 8, 1895
9:30 o'clock a. m

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Eldred, Freeman and Shaw.

Absent, Supervisor Wilson

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding

Board proceeded to examine coyote scalps and affidavits on file therewith as follows;

NAME	NO. SCALPS	ALLOW'D	AM'T
Deep Spr. Johnnie	7	7	$ 35
Indian Bob	6	5	25
J. M. Randall	38	32	160
Deep Spr. Johnnie	8	6	30
" " "	2	2	10
John R. Turner	9	9	45
Rafael Rossi	2	2	10
R. H. Blake	1	1	5
Bev Hunter	1	1	5
Chris Crohn	1	1	5
C. D. Fitzgerald	2	2	10
John H. Kispert	1	1	5
George Wrinkle	1	1	5
Neel Bell	4	4	20
Fred M. Crocker	3	3	15
J. R. Mates	1	1	5
Indian Tom	1	1	5
John Baxter	1	1	5
A. C. Adkins	8	8	40
James Bulyer	1	1	5
F. W. Parker	1	1	5
R. Rossi	1	1	5
Scalps destroyed by fire		91	455

Nine of the scalps, to wit: Indian Bob 1 J. M. Randall, 6 and Deep Spring Johnnie 2, were ordered rejected by the following vote.

Aye Supervisors Fitzgerald Freeman and Shaw.

Nay Supervisor Eldred

Claims were considered and ordered allowed on General Expense fund as follows:

Independence Election Board.....48 00
Citrus Election Board.....18 00
Charles Walter messenger.....10 50
F. E. Smith, conveying booths 15 00 allowed.....10 00
Allen McDonald, conveying election supplies.....10 00
Independence Water Co.....13 00
Ed M. Clarke, conveying witnesses..39 50
F. K. Andrews for $2 90 rejected
Thomas & Hill, storage and stamps..4 02
Emmous Spencer $10.00 rejected
W. A. Chalfant, printing.....57 75
D. J. Hession, ballot paper, freight, expressage and postage.....144 75

Board adjourned until 1:30 p. m. at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

Claims Allowed.

Joseph Seeley, surveying.....94 00
Citrus Election Board, balance.....30 00
George L. Drake, Constable fees....50 20
Sterling & Leece, Jail supplies.....2 90
T. C. Harness, boarding prisoners...1 90
L. Wood, supplies.....28 20
W. T. Bunney, postage stamps.....11 90
N. Rhine, pencils.....75
Claim of H. Levy returned to be itemized.
J. S. Gorman, postage.....17 10
I. H. Mulholland' printing and advertising.....509 05
A. V. Davidson, Justce fees.....5 00
John Keegan, hauling.....4 50
O. I. Mairs, boarding Jurors 276 50 allowed.....212 37

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday. January 9, 1895, at 9.30 a. m.

Approved
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1895
9:30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Eldred, Freeman, and Shaw. Chairman Fitzgerald presiding

Minutes of proceedings of preceeding day read and approved.

Claims were examined and ordered allowed on the General Expense fund as follows:

A. W. Eibeshutz, stationary and supplies.....458 72
Cottonwood Election Board.....36 00
P. W. Forbes, traveling expenses..15 50
J. B. Clarke, hauling 10.00 allowed 8 00
J. E. Dunlap, justice fees.....5 00
J. W. Murphy, repairing.....2 50
Lone Pine Election Board.....48 00
O. I. Mairs, election messenger....10 00
Laws Election Board.....48 00
Olancha Election Board.....48 00
Panamint Election Board.....42 00
Lincoln Election Board.....48 00
Round Valley Election Board.....48 00
Cerro Gordo Election Board.....48 00
Henry Levy, boarding prisoners..121 60
James Ingrim, rent etc. 15.00 allowed.....7 50

On the Hospital fund

I. J. Woodin, attending hospital..87 50
Mrs. M. Lewis, hospital contract 234 00
Nathan Rhine, hospital supplies...14 50

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made January 7, 1895, duly presented and filed, the Board proceeded to list from the last preceeding assessment roll of said County one hundred Trial Jurors to serve in said Superior Court during the year 1895, as follows:

1 Samuel S Allen, Bishop
2 John C Anton, Lone Pine
3 Lorin A Anger, Independence
4 Benipuo C Aguirre, "
5 George L Albright, Bishop
6 Fred Albers, Georges Creek
7 Elias H Blake, Big Pine
8 Gilford P Bourland, Bishop
9 Frederick G Burckhardt, Lone Pine
10 William C Bulpitt, Round Valley
11 Michael H Bush, Big Pine
12 Ed M Brown, Laws
13 John Barlow, Lincoln
14 Ira W Brown, Olancha
15 George W Brady, Independence
16 Daniel A Bradshaw, Laws
17 Henry Bell, Big Pine
18 Rupert Carrasco, Lone Pine
19 John W Calloway, Fish Springs
20 Patrick Clinton, Cerro Gordo
21 Edward Trudo, Big Pine
22 John W Clarke, Laws
23 Charles A Collins, Poleta
24 Asa Cohn, Bishop
25 Andrew A Cashbaugh, Bishop
26 John B Clarke, Bishop
27 James Conners, Fish Springs
28 James Dugan, Lincoln
29 George L Drake, Bishop

Board took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m. at which time reconvened, same members present as before continued with selection of Trial Jurors as follows:

30 Jacob Frazer, Lincoln
31 George A Free, Poleta
32 John S Gorman, Independenc
33 Robert S Gosney, Lincoln
34 Herman Hankhammer, Big Pine
35 Richard P Hession, Big Pine
36 Daniel Hall, Big Pine
37 David Holland, Lone Pine
38 Georage W Huckaby, Laws
39 Herbert C Hartshorne, Laws
40 Thomas Hughes, Bishop
41 Ottiwell Hampton, Poleta
42 Charles Houle, Independence
43 John C Irwin, Independence
44 William J Jenkins, Georges Creek
45 William Jenkins, Lincoln
46 John Keegan, Independence
47 John W Lacey, Georges Creek
48 Peter M Labarge, Lone Pine
49 Frank Lawrence, Citrus
50 Thomas Kehoe, Independence
51 Albert V Lewis, Independence
52 William J Lake, Independence
53 Robert Love, Lincoln
54 Benjamin M Leete, Bishop
55 Jacob C Miller, Fish Springs
56 William G Morton, Independence
57 Michael C Muldoon, Fish Springs
58 Jarius D Mairs, Independence
59 Allan S Matuck, Lincoln
60 John McSweeny, Independence
61 John W McMurry, Big Pine
62 Samuel G McMurry, Big Pine
63 Augus C McDonald, Big Pine
64 John McCown, Lincoln
65 William McDonald, Bishop
66 Joseph McNally, Laws
67 Charles A McKay, Bishop
68 Malcolm S McLeod, Bishop
69 James McBride, Bishop
70 Samuel J Newlon, Lincoln
71 Henry P Nelligan, Lincoln
72 David Pitman, Big Pine
73 Stanton R Powers, Lincoln
74 Edward W Powers, Lincoln
75 Harold Preston, Bishop
76 Philip S. Partridge, Bishop
77 Alexander Porteous, Laws
78 Homer G Plumley, Laws
79 William H Powers, Lincoln
80 William D Roberts, Round Valley
81 Harrie J. Robinson, Georges Creek
82 George H. Rose, Independence
83 James W. Riggs, Round Valley
84 Isaac F. Smith, Round Valley
85 Edward Schober, Lincoln
86 Reuben C Spear, Lone Pine
87 James E Shepherd, Georges Creek
88 Jacob W. Tracey, Big Pine
89 Inman Tucker, Independence
90 George Thorpe, "
91 William H Uhlmeyer, Big Pine
92 David Vaughn, Citrus
93 Edward C Varney, Round Valley
94 Charles Walter, Fish Springs
95 Patrick H Willis, Bishop
96 Willis H Wells, Round Valley
97 Louis Wood, Independence
98 George F Willis, Bishop
99 John N Yandell, "
100 John W L Zimmerman, Bishop

Board adjourned until Thursday, January 10, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk. Chairman.

Meteorological Summary for Month of December, 1894, Independence, Cal.

Mean barometer, 30 13
Highest barometer, 30 52 on 25th
Lowest barometer, 29.65 on 19th
Mean temperature, 38°
Highest temperature, 47° on 1st, lowest 22° on 4th
Greatest daily range of temperature, 27° on 9th, least, 6° on 5th
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 5608 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 52 miles west on 10th
Total precipitation, 1 89 inches
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation rell, 9
Number of clear days, 7; partly cloudy days, 15; cloudy days, 9

W. C. GUINNESS,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

Brown & Wills.

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Secial attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m.		5:20 p. m.
Dayton	11:25 a. m.		5:45 p. m.
Wabuska	1:40 p. m.		2:30 a. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5:00 p. m		Lv. 11:00 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m.
Luning	7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m.
Soda Springs	7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m.
Belleville	8:50 a. m.		:35 p. m
Candelaria	9:40 a. m		8:50 p. m.
Benton	1:30 p. m		11:50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.		9:45 a. m.
Alvord	4:05 p. m		8:15 a. m.
Independence	5:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m
Lone Pine	6:20 p. m.		6:40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7:00 p. m.		Lv. 6:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville-Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	To w	Range	Acres.
SE¼	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W½	17	26	33	320.00
N½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E½	27	26	33	320.00
NW¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	7	26	34	40.00
S½ NE¼	21	26	34	80.00
N½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
S½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S½	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N½	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ NW¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ SW¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.
nce, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fo

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.

Another one of our cherished ideas has been ruthlessly destroyed and at the hands of bacilli breeders. It has generally been believed that warm or hot bread was unwholesome, but here comes Dr. Troitzki, a Russian, who says the heat required to bake it kills all the pestiferous bacteria, and so it is inocuous, while bread that is cold or has been cut, is the home of myriads of these wrigglers with unpronounceable names. What will these scientists leave us?

Eat grapes, and enjoy them. The doctors say now that grape seeds cannot be proved to have ever brought on appendicitis.

Women ran wild over pink teas and yellow lunches and violet dinners, but a St. Louis leader of fashion capped the climax when she recently gave a green luncheon and almost poisoned her dozen guests with some queerly tinted ice-cream. It would be safest to decline the invitations of these colored people.

Pickled Onions: Small silver skinned onions, remove the outer skin, put them into brine that will float an egg for three days; bring vinegar to a boiling point, add a little mace and whole red peppers and pour over the onions, after they have been well drained from the brine.

In Chicago, a colored woman has a dish-washing circuit, charging 20c a week to wash the dishes of a family clean, without breakage. She has 20 families on her circuit.

For an afternoon tea, macaroons with thinly sliced sage cheese between are a delicious dainty.

Here's something new for our surburban householders in the shape of a market basket which will fold up. It is made of wire, covered with cloth and may be slipped into a pocket on the way to town, unfolding its dimensions to hold all kinds of good things on the way home again.

Chocolate lemonade is merely plain lemonade with a heaping teaspoonful of grated chocolate added to each glass.

BARBERS IN BRITAIN.

In Dublin the first-class shops are managed in the same way as the leading shops of London, and most of the first-class journeymen barbers here hail from London and they are paid what are called London wages, that is thirty-five shillings a week, but a barber in order to get those wages must also be a ladies' hair-dresser. The cheaper shops only pay their journeymen from thirteen to twenty shillings a week. The first-class shops charge six pence, that is twelve cents, for shaving and the same price for hair cutting and shampooing. The cheaper shops charge only two pence, or four cents, for shaving, hair cuting or shampooing. Some shops in Cork only charge one penny for each. The first-class shops here turn out a customer just as well as the barbers in America, if not a little better, but I would not let the cheaper barbers shave my dog.

Some of the finest shops in Dublin have our old-fashioned chairs and some have just an upholstered chair with a head-piece attached. The cheap shops most of them just use a wooden chair and the barber wears a dirty apron, but in the finer shops they wear white coats and clean white aprons. London has a great many shops, but there are only a few really good shops. Most of the barber-shops here are called toilet clubs and they are located on the second floor. They get three pence for shaving. The journeymen barbers get about thirty shillings a week; a few get more, but they depend largely on their customers for tips. The best shave I have had in London was in a barber shop conducted by a lady. She employs five other ladies and charges three pence for shaving and a little extra for dressing the hair. There are only about half a dozen shops in London which have modern American chairs.—National Barber.

The debts of the Barings are about settled.

Weakness may be inherited, or it may result from neglect and carelessness. Thin, weak, "run down" persons need

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and the most nourishing food known to science. It is palatable and more effective than plain oil. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

A MOTHER'S SONG.

Hush, my baby, sweetly rest!
Mother's boy feels no alarm;
Pillowed soft upon her breast,
He knows naught of earthly harm.
What though life be dark and sad—
Mother's love can make it glad.

Little child, close to my heart,
See, I press you closer still,
For your dear weight heals its smart—
Even I have known life's ill.
What dream you of tears and sighs
While you gaze in mother's eyes?

Baby mine, my bonny lad,
Do you guess your power, dear?
Earth cannot be dark nor sad
To this heart while you are near.
How can life be aught but sweet,
When child love makes it complete?

AT LONE MOUND.

"Goodby, Hal!" the conductor called from his perch in the turret of the yellow caboose of freight train No. 43.

"Goodby, Abe!" Keanley answered as he trudged along beside the long train toward the small depot beyond the brown water tank. The engine soon slaked its thirst at the tank and got under way again. A moment later the caboose passed Keanley, and with ever increasing speed swayed onward toward the curve at the Lone Mound.

As Keanley neared the little depot, the strains of a violin floated toward him. Soft and sweet came the tune, like the tinkle of musical glasses, and there was in it a pathetic, wailing undertone, as if the player was striving to tell in music of a heartache and trials bravely borne.

Keanley could hardly repress an ejaculation of surprise as he entered the little office and beheld the wielder of the magic bow, a pale faced boy, almost a child. As the lad carefully deposited the violin in the open box at his side and slowly rose, Keanley saw that the little fellow was a cripple. One leg, distorted and shriveled, swung, a useless member. Resting on his crutches, the boy raised his hat.

"You're the new agent, I s'pose," he said.

"Yes," Keanley answered, "I am the new agent. And who are you?" he continued kindly. "The ex-agent?"

"No, only his son," the boy replied.

"And where is your father?"

"Over there on the slope."

The boy's chin quivered as he spoke. Keanley looked from the window. On the slope of the Lone Mound was a tiny graveyard. One oblong black blotch in its midst marked a new made grave. The agent was there.

"Pardon me," Keanley said; "I did not know. My instructions simply told me to take charge of the station. I supposed the agent had been promoted or discharged."

"He was promoted," the boy said gravely.

"And what will you do now?" Keanley asked presently.

"I don't know," the boy answered. "I've been thinking and thinking, but it's no use. I don't know what to do. Perhaps the superintendent will give me a place in an office. I can write a fair hand and wire pretty well, but I ain't much on heavy work."

This last with a rueful look at his crutches.

Then Keanley lied, and deliberately too. He had no need of an assistant, but a lightning resolve flashed through his brain, and he said to the cripple:

"You are just the chap I am looking for. I need a boy to help me."

"What for?" asked the lad.

"To—to—why, to write and look out for things generally," Keanley answered half desperately. "I'll feel safer to gad about when I have an assistant whom I know I can trust. Then, too, I might be sick, you know."

The boy looked doubtfully at him. "If you are in earnest, I'll jump at the chance to stay," he said.

"In earnest?" Keanley cried in pretended pique at the lad's doubt. "Of course I am. Do you think I don't know my own mind, young man?"

The boy said nothing. And so it was settled, and crippled Ben became Keanley's assistant, although there was not work enough to occupy half of one person's time.

As the days when the breeze brought from the slope the perfume of the wild verbenas were succeeded by those when the snow came with a rush and hiss against the little depot Keanley grew more than fond of the little cripple. To be sure, to board and clothe the lad and to pay him an occasional dollar made quite a gap in each month's salary, but Keanley never grudged a penny of it. It was pay enough to witness the boy's gratitude and to see the lad's great eyes following him with their glances of positive beatitude.

Often and often the violin sang its sweet songs, but now they seldom had the pitiful, wailing undertone.

The lad's father had planned to do justice to his talent by having him taught by a master of the violin. Now Keanley and little Ben planned in a happy, visionary way. They were to save what money they could, and thus little Ben was to have the coveted musical instruction. But, at best, the accumulation of funds went on slowly.

The plans of the two went further than this. Keanley had "once upon a time" been foolish enough to fall in love with old Senator Hicks' daughter, and she had returned his love. The old senator, when he found how matters stood, proceeded to squelch the whole affair. He even forgot the time when he had been as much of a pauper as the young fellow he sent packing from his presence.

The girl with her tear wet face upturned to his promised Keanley to wait for him till he succeeded in accumulating the $10,000 that the old senator named as the amount of wealth Keanley must possess before he could aspire to winning her. Then, when orders had sent Keanley to the west he had gone with the determination strong within him to very soon gain the money and the girl.

But he speedily grew despondent. The fates seemed against him. He struck no bonanza or highway to speedy wealth and finally half gave up the struggle. The money that would flow to little Ben as the substantial reward of his genius was to be invested by Keanley, who in this manner, would soon obtain the coveted $10,000. Then when prosperity smiled upon the senator's new found son-in-law little Ben's wealth was to be returned to him. The two plotters placed great faith in this plan, chimerical as it was.

Then came the great storms, and with them one that the "oldest inhabitant," popularly supposed to know everything, declared was the largest and heaviest rainfall since 1831. The creeks seemed to have wholly forgotten their boundaries, and later the work begun by the rain was completed by the cloudburst over in the next county, near the head of Hackberry creek. It was nearly 10 o'clock when a message went clicking by, and Keanley, who had been nursing an aching tooth all day, remarked to Ben, who was playing the violin loudly to shut out the sound of the rushing rain: "Dispatcher is telling them to look out for an east bound special that leaves Hamilton at 10:40. That means 11:26 when it passes here."

Ben nodded and went on with his tune. Presently the train dispatcher was heard calling "G." That was Giddings, the station just beyond, where the railroad bridge spanned Hackberry creek.

"What is the condition of bridge 381?" the message ran.

The operator at Giddings presently clicked back the answer:

"Bridge 381 is O. K. Water high, but not dangerous."

The cloudburst had not yet occurred.

Meanwhile Keanley's tooth grew more painful, till its victim did little but walk the floor and anathematize the offending molar.

"If it doesn't ease up soon," he said presently, "I'll tramp over to the settlement and have it out, storm or no storm."

Soon, the pain not abating, he donned his rubber coat and boots and started away in the darkness and storm.

With his violin for company little Ben scarcely felt lonely. He wondered presently if it were not time for Keanley's return. Suddenly the sender began to click furiously, "H—H—H"—the Hamilton call.

Then came the message:

"Bridge 381 is down. For God's sake, hold the special!"

The cloudburst had done its work. Ben glanced quickly at the clock. The hands indicated a fraction of a minute less than 11:26. The special was on time, and even as Ben turned, there came the flash of the headlight through the storm, that drowned the noise of the engine's approach. No time even to take the red lantern from the cuddy and light it.

Little Ben remembered afterward how, even in the intense excitement of the moment, it had flashed through his mind how useless the effort of the frightened operator at Giddings had been in telegraphing to Hamilton, when he might have known that the special had passed there half an hour before.

The engine gave no call for brakes, and Ben knew that no stop would be made there, and that the train would rush on to destruction at the wrecked bridge at Hackberry creek. The headlight seemed abreast of him as he flung open the door and with a mighty spring on his crutches threw himself out on the platform of the little depot. There was no use or time to signal, and there seemed nothing to do but to let the train rush on to wreck. Then like a flash the little cripple raised his right crutch, and with the rapidity almost of lightning hurled it, lance fashion, at the window of the engine cab just as it flashed past him. Then he slipped and fell headlong on the wet platform.

Passing just above the back of the fireman, as he bent to open the furnace door, the crutch struck the engineer's shoulder with a force that made him cry out. His quick perception took in the situation, and he knew that something serious had caused the train to be signaled in that manner. Soon the train came to a standstill. Then it backed up to the little depot, and the engineer, crutch in hand, descended hurriedly from the cab. He found the owner of the crutch crawling to his feet with a face much paler than usual. The story was soon told, and then it was retold in the parlor car, where the conductor speedily carried little Ben.

In the cab the engineer said to the grimy fireman:

"Bill, it almost makes me ashamed of myself to have my life saved by such a weak, pale little feller, an a cripple at that." Though not numerous the passengers in the parlor car were generous, and the sum of money that they dropped into the hat, passed by a white bearded man whom they called "senator, was a goodly one. Then when little Ben had bashfully expressed his gratitude he asked timidly if any one present could tell him where to go to obtain the coveted musical education. The story of his hopes had to be told, and when he was done the white bearded man cleared his throat in a manner that sounded suspiciously as if he was choking back a sob. Then he took Ben into the little depot and the two talked earnestly together.

When Keanley returned, muddy and wet, but minus the aching tooth, he was astonished to see the special standing in front of the depot, and Senator Hicks and little Ben in earnest conversation in the office. The old senator did not appear to recognize Keanley.

"So you are the agent, young man," he said. "Allow me to congratulate you upon your good judgment in selecting so efficient an assistant. Now let me introduce my recently engaged private secretary, who will accompany me when the special leaves."

The old man laid his hand caressingly on Ben's shoulder.

"And," spoke Ben eagerly, "he says I shall have the best teacher he can find, and all the time I want to study!"

Soon the special left to return to Hamilton, and with it went little Ben.

"Goodby! Goodby!" the cripple called from the receding parlor car, and Keanley answered with a mechanical farewell.

Then he sat in the little office and stared moodily at the fire for a long time.

"How lonesome it is without him!" he said. "I loved that little cripple, I think."

Then the sounder began to tick from Hamilton, and the message came:

"Goodby, old fellow. Little Ben."

Then Keanley sat listening to the falling rain for a long time.

Three months later he was surprised at seeing Senator Hicks and litttle Ben alight from a train at the faded station.

"Young man," said the senator abruptly, "how much of that $10,000 have you accumulated, hey?"

"A trifle over $100," Keanley answered dejectedly.

"Near enough, near enough!" jerked out the old man. "This boy has been continually talking of you, and—and—I sometimes change my mind, and—well, there is a girl at my house who seems anxious to see you."

And so it all turned out happily, just as all stories should.

There is a new agent at Lone Mound station now, and Hal Keanley is rising in the lucrative position procured for him by the old senator.

At the wedding that made Keanley Senator Hicks' son-in-law a young musical artist, who, though a cripple, is rapidly rising in popular favor, held the guests almost spellbound by the strains of a violin that seemed singing a song of happiness.—Tom P. Morgan in Romance.

Curious.

A domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it that these boots are not the same length?" "I really don't know, sir, but what bothers me the most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."—Boston Woman's Journal.

THE INFLUENCE OF TRIFLES.

Jefferson was fond of telling a story which illustrates in a forcible manner the importance that absurdly insignificant matters may sometimes assume. When the deliberate body that gave the world the Declaration of Independence was in session, its proceedings were conducted in a hall close to which was situated a livery stable. The weather was warm, and from the stable came swarms of flies that lighted on the legs of the honorable members, and, biting through the thin silk stockings then in fashion, gave infinite annoyance. It was no uncommon sight, said Jefferson, to see a member making a speech with a large handkerchief in hand, and pausing at every moment to thrash the flies from his thinly protected calves. The opinion of the body was not unanimous in favor of the document, and, under other circumstances, discussion might have been portracted for days, if not weeks; but the flies were intolerable. Efforts were made to find another hall, free from the pests, but in vain. As the weather became warmer the flies grew worse, and the flapping of handkerchiefs was heard all over the hall as an accompaniment to the voices of the speakers. In despair, at last some one suggested that matters be hurried so that the body might adjourn and get away from the flies. There were a few mild protests, but no one heeded them, the immortal declaration was hurriedly copied, and, with handkerchiefs in hand fighting flies as they came, the members hastened up to the table to sign the authentic copy and leave the flies in the lurch. Had it not been for the livery stable and its inmates, there is no telling when the document would have been completed, but it certainly would not have been signed on the Fourth of July.—New York Sun.

The German statistician, Bernhard Ornstein, has computed that Greece stands in the first rank among European countries in the number of centenarians. He attributes this to its climate.

The great aluminum factory of the country is to be built in Missouri. Alabama clay will be used at first, but Missouri clay later on.

HOW IT MAY HAPPEN.

"Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly, she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "it's neuralgia, and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacob's Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it, and married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

At the devil's booth all things are sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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In buying presents give a girl something she can wear and a boy something he can eat.

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Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1895 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

The "literary" at Carlton will discuss the knotty problem, "*Resolved*, That a poor man is better than a rich."

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"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful." That is what the *Morning Call* said about the dainty books of California Wild Flowers issued by the Popular Bookstore, 10 Post street, San Francisco. The books are just the thing for Xmas presents, and the prices are very reasonable—25c, 50c, 75c, etc.

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Never left me for a moment. I was growing worse until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished one bottle I was better and when I had used three bottles was perfectly cured. My wife is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and is now able to do her own work." J. P. EVINS, Box 184, Vacaville, California.

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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

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One of the best Schools for Boys on this Coast is in charge of Ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal.

France and England will probably settle their difficulties by asking each other to take something.

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He is the best physician who takes advantage of any remedy that offers the right kind of relief. Some medicines relieve, but for the moment only. Their ultimate effect is to increase the suffering.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are a universal favorite with good physicians, and are always recommended by them for local pains of every kind. In all cases of lame or weak back, stiffness of the joints, rheumatism, indigestion, kidney trouble, they are by far the best external remedy. Not only do ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS relieve pain, but they have no after ill effects. They are GOOD, ONLY GOOD, THOROUGHLY GOOD.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS rectify the secretions.

Tommy—Paw, what did the speaker mean by keeping the ballot pure? Mr. Figg—Eh—what's that? Oh, a pure ballot? I guess it means a straight ticket.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

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Will Furnish Their Help With Medical Attendance.

William L. Douglas, the president of the world famed W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always had a great personal interest in the army of men and women who inhabit the great factory at Montello during the working hours of the day, and who make the greatly advertised $3 shoe.

Every person in his employ—and they form a small army—has recently been handed a card, a fac-simile of which is here given:

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to full and free medical attendance while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skilful physician will be at the private office of the Company at 12 m. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

If said employee should be detained at home by sickness, the physician will give full and free medical attendance there.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,
By *W. L. Douglas*,
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The physician will not make visits outside the city limits. This ticket is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employee, and must be returned as soon as the term of employment ceases. This privilege is a free gift of the Company and is no part of the contract for wages, and may be made void by the Company, at its own option, without notice.

Mr. Douglas says that he believes there are hundreds of workingmen and workingwomen who find a doctor's bill a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can for just as little money as he can.

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Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., it may be said that their factory is the only one in the city of Brockton where the principle of arbitration is recognized and has full sway. Mr. Douglas is a firm believer in the principle, and has been since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration. He claims that labor troubles would not be as frequent as they are if manufacturers and help would recognize this great principle, and adopt it.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

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I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grating, Mich.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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ANTHRACITE COAL.

Talk on the Wenders of the Crafts.

SKILLED HANDS AND INDUSTRY.

How Coal is Mined—Little Similarity Between the Mining of Hard and Soft Coal.

In most trades the engineer starts at the bottom and works up; but the hard-coal miner reverses this order of progress. He starts far up in the roof of the "breakers" as a slate picker; from there he descends to the mine, where he becomes a "driver," or, as it is called in the Illinois mines, "mule-whacker;" then he rises to the dignity of a laborer or miner's helper, and finally he reaches the height of his ambition and is a full-fledged miner.

All through the anthracite district in Pennsylvania are great heaps of "culm,' the refuse of the mines, with their peaks on a level with the stepped roofs of the breakers. In these great frame buildings the hard coal is broken into the different sizes and separated from the slate. Great rollers, with enormous spike-like teeth, break the coal, and boys from 12 to 16 years old straddle the chutes and throw out the pieces of slate as the broken coal passes down the incline. Black dust and deafening noises fill the breaker. The crash of coal dumped from the cars upon the screens, the roar of the rollers breaking the coal, the rumble of machinery and thunder of sliding coal scraping the iron-lined runways, reverberate through the hollow building, but above it all are heard the shrill cries of the slate-pickers. The "shut-down" whistle moans, and the boys, with coal dust an inch thick on their faces, troop out of the building, down the steps, skylarking, yelping, crying "a-a-lls-over-r," as they hurry out, each in a little cloud of coal dust.

The slate-pickers work at an elevation of from fifty to eighty feet above the railroad tracks. The car of coal is lifted from the mine to the highest point in the breaker, and is dumped upon a slanting screen, which has bars from four to five inches apart. At the bottom of the screen is an iron platform somewhat "on the slant," but not as steep as the screen, so that when the large, jagged lumps of coal strike it they move slowly. The coal comes from the mine in large lumps, some of them mixed with slate. As the lumps run down the iron platform men with picks examine them, and sometimes break off large pieces of slate. From this platform the coal falls into a hopper above a set of rolls, which have steel teeth. These teeth crush the lumps of coal, breaking them into smaller bits, which slide down a chute into a revolving screen. The screen has openings of different sizes for large egg, small egg, chestnut, stove and other grades of hard coal, which pass down iron-lined chutes to the slate-pickers.

Sometimes the boys sit with their feet in the chute, the smallest boy at the top and the largest at the bottom.

As the coal passes down the boys pick out the slate and throw it into a box or into another chute which leads to a car. The boys become so expert that they can tell slate by the feeling and this knack once acquired gives them unlimited opportunities for shying bits of coal and slate at visitors or at the superannuated miner who stands behind them with a twelve-foot rod in hand. This rod is alike an emblem of authority and a means of punishment. In order to check the descent of the coal the slate-pickers use pieces of wood to dam the flow or else block the coal with their feet. The coal finally finds its way into large hoppers, each size by itself, free from slate, clean and ready to be shipped. In some mines the coal is broken again and again, washed and cleaned before it is divided into all the various sizes of anthracite.

Illinois soft coal miners who think thy are in great luck if they have a three-foot vein to work with a fair roof and not too much water, speak of hard-coal mining as "quarrying." To them the twenty and thirty foot veins, broad working face, and use of dynamite partake more of cutting out stone in an open cut than of underground work. On the other hand, the hard coal miners refer contemptuously to the bituminous miners as "gophers" and "prairie dogs."

There is little similarity between the mining of hard coal and soft coal. In soft coal mines the greatest danger comes from falling roofs or tops; in hard coal mines the greatest danger comes from explosive gases. But taking it all around the Pennsylvania miner has the best of it. He at least can stand upright when working, he has large high "roads" or "gangways" through which he goes to and from work, and he can use explosives in getting out his coal. In some Illinois mines powder is used for blasting, but the coal which has been blasted is likely to be blown to bits too small to escape the gratings of the screen. In Illinois mines most of the coal is sent to the top, but in hard coal mines it is estimated that 40 per cent of the coal is left in the mines in the pillars which support the top.

When the vein of anthracite coal is flat a vertical shaft is sunk and "gangways" or, to use the Illinois miners' expression, "mainroads" are tunneled out on each side of the shaft to some distance. Usually no coal is mined immediately around the shaft, for the engine house, shaft top and breaker are grouped around it on the surface and the coal must be left to support the buildings and machinery. The shaft is divided into four parts; two of them used for the "cages," as the elevators which lift the coal are called, one for the ventilating shaft and the other as a means of escape in case of an accident in the bottom. The cages travel up and down at a rate of about 2,000 feet a minute, and two of them can lift 1,000 tons or more in a day. The gangways are solidly timbered, and parallel to them, at a distance of 40 to 50 feet, the air-ways are "driven" or tunneled. "Crosscuts" connect the air-ways with the gangways at frequent intervals, and from the gangways connect the main roads with the "room" or "chamber" in which the miner is at work.

That part of the vein of coal in the rooms which is being mined is called the "face" or "breast." If the vein is flat and level or has but little slant to it the mine cars hauled by mules are brought directly to the breast and after being loaded are hauled to the bottom of the shaft. This cannot be done, however, if the vein dips or inclines to a considerable degree. Where sharp dips prevail a vertical shaft is sunk until it is below that part of the vein which is to be worked and then gangways are run off horizontally to the slanting vein of coal. From the gangway the miner drives an entry into the coal, following it up the slape for a distance before he begins to work the face of the coal. This entry, which is a narrow, low tunnel, is called "chute" and connects the gangway, which is below the breast, with the room in which the miner is at work. It follows then that any coal which the miner gets out will slide down this chute into the gangway, and so into the mine cars which are placed under the chute. When the "dip" is not too steep, the coal is sent down the chute as fast as it is mined, but when the dip is steeper, a door at the bottom of the shute holds back the coal, and the mined coal gradually accumulates until the chute is choked and the room is nearly full. This suits the miner, for if the vein is thick the mined coal provides a footing for him so that he can work the full width of the vein. When the chute is full the miner drives what are called "manways" on either side of the chute for air and entrance to the breast, and he sends down the surplus coal through these manways.

The vertical shaft is sunk down deeper and deeper as the vein is worked out and each horizontal gangway is called a level. The miner drills holes in the coal, puts in dynamite cartridges, and after the shot, sets his laborer to work filling cars. In the bottom of each car is a hook. Before the coal is put in the miner hangs his check on the hook. This is a metal check bearing his number. When the coal is dumped in the breaker the weigh boss takes the check from the hook and credits that number with the coal in the car.

Some of the veins are sixty feet thick and the rooms are great caverns with polished black walls which are lost in the dense gloom of the place. But in these caves and pockets fire-damp and other inflammable explosive gases accumulate and must be dissipated by thorough ventilation. The fan over the air-shaft is an exhaust fan. It sucks the impure air out of the mine, the pure air finding the levels through the shaft. It is necessary that the air take a definite course through the mine in order to reach all the rooms, and as the various gangways, crosscuts entries, worked-out breasts and other underground work make up a veritable labyrinth, the current of air is held in bounds by stopping certain openings and crosscuts. This is done with doors when the gangways and crosscuts are in use, and boys are hired to open and close the doors. In Illinois mines such boys are known as trappers," but in Pennsylvania they are called "door-tenders."

Another method of working the mines in which the vein dips is to follow the slope from the outcrop. In such mines the shaft is on an incline, and the bottom of the mine can be reached by walking. Some mines are wet" and require constant pumping and as high as 2,000,000 gallons of water a day have been lifted from them.

Hard coal mining gives employment when the pool wills it to over 100,000 men and boys, and over 40,000,000 tons of coal are shipped out of the anthracite district annually. Geologists have endeavored to arrive at some definite estimate of the quantity of hard coal left in Pennsylvania, but they vary in their guesses from 10,000,000,000 tons of to 25,000,000,000. The hard coal area covers about 475 square miles, and it is a curious fact that no soft coal is found in the anthracite region, nor is there any hard coal found in the bituminous areas. The hard coal veins vary from three feet to sixty feet in thickness, and the lowest is about 3,000 feet below the surface.—Mail and Express.

Jumping Seeds and Other Galls.

The galls of Andricus saliens are known in California as "flea seeds," from their jumping about on the ground. This results from the spasmodic movements of the larva inside the thin wall cavity of the gall. Another California gall has been described as covered with mobile hairs, which are sensitive to touch, like the leaves of the mimosa. Very remarkable, too, is the relationship subsisting between the cynipidæ and figs.

Certain species of sawfly deposit their eggs in the seed vessels of the florets in the interior of the wild fig. When fully developed, the sawflies emerge, covered with pollen obtained from the male flowers near the opening of the fig. Following an ancient custom, the Greeks and Italians hang up bunches of the wild fruit on their cultivated fig trees, and the pollen covered flies which escape from them enter the cultivated figs and fertilize the female florets in their interiors. This operation is known as caprification.

The figs of the wild variety might almost be described as galls, since they serve as hatcheries for the sawflies. Each specie of fig would appear to have its own special sawfly. The Dead sea fruit, or apples of Sodom, "which tempt the eye, but turn to ashes on the lip," are probably galls on a species of oak produced by Cynips insana, though some suppose that the reference is to the fruit of a species of asclepias.—

THE GAUGE OF LIFE.

When a Man Comes to Forty Years.

THE AMBITIONS MERE MOONSHINE.

False Lights Betray Him Into Wrong Directions, False Standards Make Him Wrong Measurements.

When the War of the Rebellion began my father had just passed his fortieth year. He entered the army, and before going to the front passed much of his time on horseback while the troops were being organized. I was a very little chap, but I remember thinking that it was most hazardous for so elderly a man to be galloping about on a great big horse. The largeness of the horse, together with my father's advanced age, seemed to my youthful mind to make a combination much more dangerous than the perils of battle. I recalled this youthful feeling very forcibly the other day when I was made to realize that young men and young women looked upon me in very much the same way that I had regarded my father some thirty years ago. I was talking with a lady about her daughter, a most charming girl of nineteen. The mother spoke regretfully of the fact that the daughter had little of the frivolity, which usually passes in young girls for gayety, and for that reason was not attractive to young men. I remarked that the young lady was too charming, too intellectual, too original and altogether too good to be properly appreciated by an immature stripling. "Indeed, madam," I continued, "your daughter can only be appreciated by a real man, a full-grown man," and then I quoted from Thackeray—

"Forty times over let Michaelmas pass,
Grizzling hair the brain doth clear—
Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
Once you have come to Forty Year."

Madame le Mere did not ponder at all upon what I said, but answered at once and impatiently:

"Oh, I don't want my girl to marry an old man."

Now this lady who spoke of a man of forty as old is a woman of experience and herself on the upper side of forty. So she thinks me an old man, I said to myself with considerable inward amusement.

A few days later I was walking along a country lane with the charming daughter just alluded to. When my hat blew off she ran after it as she would have chased that of her grandfather. This was not so bad, for I was just recovering from an illness and was accustomed to the privileges of invalidism. But when I thanked her with my most gallant air she remarked that manners of the old school were very pretty in this brusk, busy and bustling world. So she, too, thought me an old fellow and would have regarded the love-making of any of my contemporaries with something of amused horror. It is not fair to generalize from two instances and to say that my experiences with this mother and daughter proved that men of forty were looked upon as well past their youth and far along into middle life, if not actually beyond the boundary and already old. But I have not been permitted to rest with these two instances alone; evidences that young people look upon men of my age as quite elderly come now in battalions every week. And the other day I read some gossip in my favorite newspaper and my intimate contemporaries were spoken of as elderly men. To be sure, the reporter who wrote the piece alluded to, was in all probability quite fresh from college. But it was evidence to the point, notwithstanding. After reviewing all that I have observed, all that I have heard and all that I have read I must conclude that to men and women under thirty men of forty appear quite middle aged, and that to boys and girls under twenty when a man has come to forty years he is looked upon as quite venerable. Mature men do not coincide with these views, but I am inclined to believe from what little evidence I have on the subject that very many mature women do hold to the opinion that men of forty are too old for the sentimental purposes of other than quite elderly spinsters and well-seasoned and case-hardened widows.

And when I look at the question myself seriously, after having recovered from the first shock of realizing that my youth has irrevocably gone, I cannot but see that the young people in the main are entirely right. A man of eighty is very old indeed—as a rule a man who has passed the Scriptural limit of three score years and ten takes a pride in the fact that he has survived the generality of his contemporaries, and consequently there is as well defined a pride in old age as there is arrogance in youth. A man of forty, therefore, looking at the matter in this way, is surely well into middle life, and so, too, is a man of thirty-five. But it is a hard thing to have to realize this thing all at once and to accept the fact that in most of the contests you are finally and forever out of the running.

And yet a man of forty has just come to his own. It is rare at an earlier age than this that a man's tastes and appreciations are so nicely adjusted that he can see the things of the world in their right relation to one another. Before that false lights betray him into wrong directions, false standards make for him wrong measurements. Now if he have some little capacity for wisdom, he looks upon what we are in the habit of calling success at its true value and knows that the true course of happiness is found in being neither very rich nor very poor, in being neither a great functionary nor a servile menial. The middle course, he sees, is the best course, and if he will think of it he will find that the middle life, with its sure pleasures and quiet enjoyments, is the best life after all. But middle life in a few years changes into old age, and therefore, now that the shock of realizing that a man of forty will soon be an old man, I am free to admit that the mother I alluded to a little while ago was wiser than I in her determination that her girl should not marry an old man.

Ask men of forty if they feel differently from when they were thirty, and they will, to a man, if they be in good health, say that they do not. They say this thoughtlessly, however. As a matter of fact, they feel very differently. They lack elasticity of spirit; their muscles are less pliable. And so the jokes of ten years before seem horse play, the ambitions mere moonshine. The athletic exercises of the former period are too rough, and the sprinter must now content himself with the more sedate walk. The grizzled hair and the clear brain of the man of forty are pretty sure guarantees that he will not go to much touble merely for the sake of having a good time. A young fellow does this because he has not learned that good times are never found when sought for and that when they do come they are always incidental and unintentional. It is not my purpose to sing the praises of middle life, for I know full well that whatever I might say would not convince a single person in the world to that degree that he would not be mighty glad to have his youth again. What if a boy does make a fool of himself?—and I would not give a rap for a boy who was not a good deal of a fool—he is merely peparing himself for the saner pleasures of late life. I have no more contempt for the silly vanities of early youth than I have for the measles and the chicken-pox. They are alike inevitable, and the youth who has passed through the illnesses and sillinesses of childhood is the better and safe for the experiences. When the ordinary illnesses of childhood attack a mature man he usually has a pretty hard time; and so, too, with the sillinesses of youth when men take them up. They are then most dreadful things, for there is a deal of truth in the adage that there is no fool like an old fool. When a man in middle life, after a period of hard and successful work, grows a crop of vanities and becomes a coxcomb, he is beyond endurance and cannot be reclaimed. The silliness that we laugh at in a boy is hateful in a man, and therefrore it is not an unlucky thing for the boy to exhaust all that is in his nature, so that there will be none left to make the man contemptible. Froude maintains that just at the period when a man realizes that he has lost his youth he is the easiest possible victim of a designing woman who seems to be charmed by him, because it is so wonderfully pleasant to him to be persuaded that he has not lost his power to please. For this reason, the historian says, Cleopatra found Mark Antony's subjugation the opposite of difficult. Granting this theory to be true, we cannot therefore conclude that a man, even when he has come to forty years, is safe from making a fool of himself unless he has in his youth used up his capacity in that dircetion and knows by experience whither the byroads from the straight and narrow path will lead him. This is no argument in favor of wild dissipations in youth. Heaven forbid that I should counsel any such things. I do not speak of dissipations at all, but merely of the little foolishnesses and vanities which are natural to healthy youth—things only to be laughed at, not to be grieved over. But these things are different in men—in full-grown men. Then such things create laughter also, but it is only the sardonic laughter of contempt.

If, therefore, the man of forty be not entirely safe from follies and temptations, and if he have only these things which will come to the younger people if they but wait awhile, and if he has lost very much of that which young people most prize, I don't see what in the world he has to make him proud. Indeed, he is not proud. In losing his youth he has lost his capacity for pride—unless he be seduced away from a middle-aged man's normal condition. There is only left to him, therefore, his capacity to work hard, to enjoy quietly, to appreciate correctly, to judge wisely, and to be a real full-grown man in a manly way, which after all is about the best attainment possible in this good, beautiful and very pleasant world.—Gilmer Speed, in Once a Week.

CARNEGIE EXPLAINS.

Andrew Carnegie thus explains his remark that "men who die rich die disgraced:" "I had no reference to men who died leaving competencies, for I believe such men are the salt of civilization, but to men leaving millions in securities which they could have used in their lifetime. I said I believed the day would come when such men would die disgraced, and that the tribute of approval would be given to those upon whose tombstones could be truthfully written: 'He lived without ostentation, and he died poor,' as was said of Pitt.'

ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.

President Lincoln, who loved to hear stories of the slodiers and their humorous pranks, told me of a soldier who was being carried to the rear in a great engagement seriously wounded, and likely to die. He espied a sutler woman with leatherly-looking pies, driving her trade on "the devious verge of battle fought.' The bleeding soldier grinned at the woman and said: "Say, old lady, are those pies sewed or pegged?"—Noah Brooks, in the November Century.

THE HEART OF CHINA.

Millions of People in Helpless Poverty.

HOW THE DEAD ARE DISPOSED OF.

Plains That are Immense Cemeteries. Tomb of a Canonized American. Corrupt Government Officials.

Bishop Galloway of the Methodist Church South writes to the "Christian Advocate" from Shanghai, concerning a recent trip in the interior of China. The tour was made chiefly in boats on the canals, in sedan chairs, and on an odd, one-wheeled vehicle that the writer calls a wheel-barrow. Nantziang, Kading, Sung-Kiang and other cities were visited.

Traveling by canal is the popular mode of getting about. It is wretchedly slow. To go to Kading from Nantziang and back—eight miles each way—took nearly all day. These canals intersect at every angle and almost every mile and are crowded with curious craft. Boats are "foreign" and "native" and of every size, from the junk of several tons to the little "foot boat," in which a single passenger must sit circumspectly or get a dipping. In narrow places passing boats are sometimes so jammed as to obstruct travel for hours. Such an experience our boat had, but fortunately we were not on board. Our little vessel has a nice cabin, in which we eat and sleep, being furnished with a table, chairs and two beds. It is rowed by five coolies, who either pull on the oars or a line from the bank, unless we have favoring winds and can use the sail. Horses are evidently too much of a luxury in China to be used for motive power on the canals. The canal-boat population is large and distinct. Thousands of people have no other home. Children, chickens and dogs are raised there and never live on land.

The trip from Rading to Wongdoo, eight miles, was made by the Bishop on a wheel, not the sort familiar to our bicycle enthusiasts, but more on the wheel-barrow order of vehicles. The wheel is in the centre and covered with wooden slats. Passengers sit on the side of the wheel. If there are two they balance each other; if only one, the coolie skillfully tilts the vehicle to one side until a balance is reached and then trots off. A rope on either side forms a stirrup in which the foot can rest.

It was during this odd ride that the traveler's eyes met a strange and shocking sight. During that ride and walk of eight miles—for we had to walk over numerous bridges and bad places—we must have seen four or five hundred unburried coffins. Most of them were covered with straw and left in the open field. Thus, thousands of China's dead are sleeping above ground, and in wooden coffins falling to pieces by the action of sun and storm. Mounds beneath which others are buried can be counted by thousands.

The whole country is an immense cemetery, the land being cultivated in patches between graves and coffins. And these coffins are a curiosity. They are made of wood from six to nine inches thick, and are hermetically sealed. I saw one that could not have weighed less than 500 pounds.

Sun Kiang is a walled city of great commercial and political importance. Including the suburban towns, it probably has nearly 200,000 inhabitants. Chinese populations must be estimated, there are no statistical returns. Uninjured by the Tai-Ping rebellion, it has maintained its commercial supremacy, and, being a military station has considerable political distinction. From the top of the 5-storied pagoda was obtained a magnificent view of the country which stretches far away for weary leagues, as level as a plain, culivated like a garden. A tall pagoda here and there stands out against the sky, and in one direction a few hills, called mountains, on the tops of which heathen temples are built, except one occupied by the Roman Catholics. Many towns and cities are to be seen with their crowded populations, making one constantly wonder where they find daily bread—or rather rice. The ordinary and polite salutation among the Chinese is: "Have you had rice today?" And they are miserably poor. Thousands live on a few cents a day, and if unable to work, are compelled to suffer. Even skilled laborers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. receive from 20 to 25 cents a day, while common workmen get from 10 to 20 cents, and count themselves very fortunate.

In Sung-Kiang is the tomb of Ward, the American filibuster, who figured in Walker's Nicaraguan expedition and afterward came to China. He offered his services to the Government in the Tai-Ping rebellion, raised an army, and led it victoriously in every contest. To him probably is due the credit of organizing the so-called "all-victorious" army which General Gordon afterward commanded, and with which he made quick work of the rebellion. Ward held Sung-Kiang against the rebels and the adjacent country, but at the close of a battle was struck by a spent ball and killed. By order of the Government a memorial temple was built in his honor, behind which he sleeps in an unmarked mound. He was canonized according to heathen rites, and the people commanded to worship his spirit. We visited the temple, and found an old soothsayer in charge, plying his trade and making merchandise out of the superstitious and afflicted.

In another temple was a large picture of some horrible, dragon-like animal, desperately trying to devour the sun. This picture, by Government order, is in the houses of all Chinese officials as a warning against avarice. But, from universal report, the lesson is lost and the warning unheeded. Officials are said to be monsters of iniquity—grasping without exception and corrupt without limitation. Every contract is a job, and almost every act a judicial crime. On this account there is universal and utter lack of confidence in all Government officers. No man can hold office in his native province, and the term of service is limited to three years. But in this time fortunes are stolen and a poor mandarin becomes a sort of fabulous Croesus. This occasions the widespread discontent in China and threatens her overthrow far more than the navy and army of Japan. At any moment rebellions may break out which will make the canals of China run red with the blood of her sons.

Another evidence of the utter lack of confidence in each other's integrity is the system of exacting security money. If you rent a house for $50 a year, you must pay down $50 in advance as security. Then if you pay the monthly rental as it falls due, the advance payment will be returned at the end of the year or when you give up the house. They have no laws to enforce the payment of debts.

The masses have no religion. They care little for their temples, and have no worship worth the name. Theirs is a vague superstition, without any definite faith. What the literary and high-class people may believe is another matter. But this is certainly true of the ignorant millions.

Chinese houses have no fireplaces. They are not heated in winter, however deep the snow. A Chinaman keeps warm by adding another jacket or two. In this way the temperature is estimated. It is not so many degrees cold, but so many coats.

EXPERIMENTING WITH FOWLS.

The experiment station at Calhoun, Ala., has been making some test of egg-producers and general purpose fowls. Here are the results:

The Plymouth Rock have led, followed closely by brown Leghorn, Hamburg, Houdan-Minorca, and Langshan. Previous to this year the Leghorns have made the best record for egg-production for three successive years. The Plymouth Rocks, however, had the advantage of the run of the place.

It it impossible to maintain the purity of the breeds without close confinement, and yet such confinement is very prejudicial to health and egg-production. The European breeds are all great spring and summer layers, are small and non-setters. It is pretty well established that the Leghorns are the best egg-producers of all breeds.

The Asiatics are generally good winter and early spring layers, and make excellent mothers, and are good table fowls.

The Langshans stand at the head of the list, and are regarded as one of the best general-purpose fowls.

The Plymouth Rocks are also good winter and spring layers and make excellent mothers; they are hardy, of quick growth and good table fowls.

Of the breeds mentioned the Langshan and Plymouth Rocks are considered the best general-purpose fowls; the Leghonrs or Hamburgs the best egg-proudcers. Such are the conclussions reached after several years' experience, the hens being confined during the time in small pens and fed only on vegetable products raised on the farm. Were a wide range possible for them the results might be different.

A CURIOSITY OF LUNACY.

There is a special form of mental disease first described in France, whose definite character is given to it by its periodicity, and hence it is called folie circulaire. In it there are three sections of the mental circle that the patient moves in, viz., elevation, depression and sanity, and in this round he spends his life, passing out of one into the other, for it is, when fully established, a very incurable disease.

The patient takes an attack of mania, during which he is joyous, restless, troublesome, extravagant, and often vicious. He eats voraciously, sleeps little, and never seems to tire. His temperature is a degree or so above the normal, his eye is bright and glistening, he shows diminished self-control and no common sense.

This lasts for a few weeks, or a few months more commonly, and then he passes sometimes gradually and some times rather suddenly, into a condition of depression, during which he is sluggish, dull, looking differently, dressing differently, eating differently, fearful, unreliant and sedentary habits.

This state will last a few weeks or months, and the patient will brighten up into what seems recovery, and is to all intents and purposes in his normal state. This again, lasts for a few weeks or months, and he gradually gets morbidly elevated. You find he is passing through every minute mental phase and habit he did at first; depression follows as before, and then sanity; and this round of three states of feeling, of intellect, of volition, and of nutrition, goes on, circle after circle, till the patient dies. He lives three lives.—Hospital.

RAPID EXTINCTION.

Boy—Please, sir, may I have the afternoon off? My grandmother is to be buried.

Employer—This is the third grandmother you have buried since the foot-ball season opened.

Boy—I know it, sir. I come of a very old family, and my ancestors can't stand the excitement of the game. The're dying off very fast.—Tit-Bits.

The Yolo winery at Woodland has received an order of 500 barrels of port wine.

COFFEE RAISING.

Always Full of Interest to the Reader.

PLANTING IT IN SOUTH AMERICA

First Reared in Nurseries—Trees, if Carefully Cared for, will Bear for Forty Years.

The subject of coffee raising is one that is always full of interest to the reader, and it would seem that the more that is known concerning the little berry, the more we desire to learn about its cultivation and growth. Here are a few facts in regard to the production of coffee in Spanish America which will, no doubt, be read with much interest:

The story of coffee is interesting. A native of Abyssynia, it was brought to Yensen, in Arabia Felix, in the fifteenth century. It was two centuries before coffee drinking began in Europe, and still another hundred years elapsed before the Dutch East India Company began to bring the valuable berry from Java, where the coffee tree as first planted during the last year of the seventh century.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century one solitary coffee plant took root in the soil of Martinique, whence sprung the great industry of South and Central America and of the West Indies. It was a Jesuit priest who conferred this great benefaction on the southern half of the American continent. The vessel in which the priest embarked with a half-dozen coffee plants was storm-tossed and driven out of her course, and the supply of water ran short, but the heroic man shared the small quantity distributed once a day to each soul with his precious charge, and thus saved one of the six tender little shoots.

Coffee planting in South America, on an extensive scale, is a comparatively modern industry. The first cargo of coffee shipped to the United States from Brazil, in 1809, was only 30,000 pounds. In 1888 about 212,000 tons of coffee were shipped to the United States, while the total crop was nearly 500,000 tons, worth $120,000,000.

The coffee plants are first reared in nurseries, whence they are transplanted to the regular orchard. A little ball of mold is left about the roots in transplanting. The custom in Brazil is to clear away the virgin forest and dig holes and fill with rich mold and insert the young plants. They are set in rows about 7 feet apart, and begin to bear the second or third year. If not attacked by the coffee tree worm, the trees, if carefully cared for, will bear for thirty years. They must be pruned, and are not suffered to exceed 12 feet in height. The spreading bushes, several items from one root usually, with their rich dark green foilage, are beautiful at all seasons, and a coffee plantation, with trees in bloom, and when the trees are loaded with berries, is a beautiful sight.

There are three flowering seasons, August, October and December. The yield of coffee depends on the results of the flowering and the state of the weather determines the fruiting from the blossoms. It must be neither too wet nor too dry. When the first flowering season occurs the coffee planter is on the anxious seat, and so is the coffee trader. Their anxiety usually continues generally until the third flowering season is over. If the first flowering results in a good fruiting the planter is comparatively happy, though he is always more or less anxious till his crop is saved. He prays for plenty of hot sunshine and a proper amount of moisture, both being essential to the perfect development and ripening of the berries. The coffee dealers, the trade in general, including brokers, shippers, and exporters and importers, in South America, the United States and in Euuorpe, are always greatly concerned until the results of the flowering are known. They begin to make their estimate as to the crop as soon as the first flowering season is over. They are often mistaken—indeed, usually are—but, from the general concensus of reports received, the price of the old crop of coffee on hand is largely determined. One thing is certain—there will be a demand for all the coffee grown. It is the one crop for which the demand is steadily increasing and slightly in excess of the increased production. There has been an enormous development of the coffee production of Brazil within the last few years by the extension of plantations, but the world's consumption has more than kept pace with the increased product, not only of Brazil, but of Venezeula, Central America and Mexico.—Export.

William Dean, the Indian who murdered William Baremare at Happy Camp last week, was taken to Fort Jones, Siskiyou county, on his way to Yreka, where he was to await trial. About 2 o'clock in the morning a dozen masked men broke open the door of the room where the prisoner was kept, carried him about 200 yards down the main street and hanged him to a derrick that had been used in the construction of a new building. The mob quietly dispersed, leaving no clew to the identity of any one.

As He Looked at It—Sammy came home from an afternoon at the Natural History Museum. "Where have you been?" said his grandpa, who saw that he was in uncommon good spirits. "Oh, we've had a splendid time. We've been to a dead circus."—Queenslander, Australia.

The leather apron worn by the blacksmith is mentioned by Pliny as in use in his time

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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FRIDAY, FEB. 1.....1895

The Senate bill pledging the faith of the United States to do construction work on the Nicaragua Canal has passed the Senate by a decisive vote of 31 to 20. The bill in brief directs the issuance of seventy million dollars' worth of Nicaragua Canal bonds, each of which is to bear the fellowing guarantee "The United States of America guarantee to the lawful holder of this bond payment by the Martime Canal Company of Nicaragua of the principle of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues an additional thirty million of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total of one hundred millions thus is to be used in constructing an inter-oceanic canal. The Secretary of Treasury is to have the general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have the immediate charge of the work. The Board is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one State. The United States is to receive seventy million of the canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and it is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company."

The fact may as well be accepted that legal hanging for murder in this country is practically played out. There were only 132 deaths of this sort during the last year, whereas the number of homicide was 9,800. This goes to show not only a decided laxity in criminal jurisprudence, but also a well defined public feeling against the death penalty. If a conviction on the charge of murder meant life imprisonment instead of the gallows there would be far fewer verdicts of acquittal, and the law would be vindicated where it is now merely made a farce and a mockery. The average jury hesitates to pronounce a man guilty when it signifies the taking of a human life, and the only alternative is to declare him innocent in spite of the evidence to the contrary.

Governor Budd unquestionably has as much authority to remove Police Commissioners Alvord and Tobin as he had to remove Dan Burn's man Gunst, and in promptly exercising the authority that his official adviser informed him he could exercise he has earned the gratitude and admiration of all the decent and intelligent people of the State. Anyone who thinks that Governor Budd lacks the courage to do his duty, or is lacking in intelligence or conscience to determine what is his duty, does not know the man as well as those did who persuaded him to run for Governor.

The present legislature may want to be economical, but it is doubtful whether the people will permit the extravagance to which we have been accustomed to be discontinued. The army of attaches for the senate and assembly is as great as ever, and the appropriation bills introduced show that the usual raids are to be made on the treasury. The counties where asylums, reform schools, etc. are located are clamoring for increased appropriations and Governor Budd will have to be relied upon to keep down state expenses.

Senator McGowan has introduced a bill making it unlawful in this State for any person by will to give to any person or corporation more than $500,000 worth of property. It is entitled "An act to prevent the undue concentration of wealth in the hands of persons who have not earned it." It would seem as though half a million were enough for anyone to begin the world with.

Now that it's all over it does look rather odd that San Francisco should hold indignation meetings over the appointment of Mose Gunst as policee commissioner when they had worried along under the administration of Dan Burns for years without a murmur. Gunst was "a man of business integrity in legitimate branches," but not even that much could be said of Burns.

Governor Budd has appointed a woman on the board of trustees of the State Normal school at San Jose. Thus does the Democratic executive begin the redemption of his ante-election pledges.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

A FAMOUS FRENCH SOFT CHEESE.

Made In Gerardmer and Called Gerome Cheese For Short.

This cheese, one of the soft varieties, is made in that rich pastoral region of eastern France known as the Vosges. This is a mountain country, interspersed with valleys well watered by clear streams, which are used to irrigate the level meadows or the gentle slopes that are covered with the sweetest verdure, on which the choicest of the French dairy cows luxuriate and produce the richest kind of milk. It is doubtless to this excellent pasture as well as to the extreme care in the manipulation of the milk and the curing of the cheese that this special variety is one of the most popular in every European country, thus affording a market not only at home, but elsewhere, for more than 15,000,000 pounds annually.

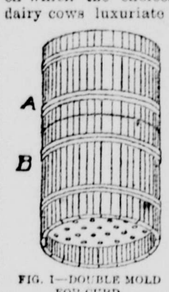

FIG. 1—DOUBLE MOLD FOR CURD. [A B, divisions.]

The name Gerome is the short for the full name of the district, Gerardmer.

Two kinds of cheese are made here, the soft and the hard, the former of which is mostly used at home, the latter being largely exported and to some considerable extent to the United States, where it sells for about twice the price of the finest native cheese. The soft cheese, which is here to be described, is made plain or flavored by the anise plant or the seed.

The method of manufacture is most careful and skillful. Every care is taken with the milk to insure perfect curing without the interference of any impurity, even of the air of the dairies or curing cellars. The food of the cows is the purest afforded by a generous nature, for it is washed by the frequent rains falling from the clouds far above the contamination of the lower earth and nourished by the pure air free from the impurities common at lower levels. Evil germs are rare in such elevated places. Yet the milk is carefully strained through three fine linen cloths, and in addition a mat of the common club moss is used as an extra obstruction to the passage of the least particle of dust that might fall into the milk during the process of the time occupied in its transit from the cow to the cheese vat. This club moss, Lycopodium clavatum, is common in the European mountains, and also in Canada and the northern United States. It is a low growing creeping mossy plant that roots as it crawls along the ground and sends up short branches on its course. It is thought that it has some quality that affects the curdling of the milk, which may be so, for it is not the only plant that exerts this effect on milk or that is used in this way in making cheese.

The curd is made of carefully prepared rennet, made from the stomach of a calf, well washed and dried, and steeped in water three or four days, adding a little saffron to give the desired yellowish tinge to the curd. Two tablespoonfuls of the rennet are used for 50 quarts of milk. The curd is made in half an hour and is then divided to let the whey separate, and this is removed with care to avoid breaking the curd lest the cream might be partly lost.

The curd is then dipped into a mold in two parts (Fig. 1). This is filled with the curd, which gradually settles down into the lower half as the whey escapes from the bottom. In 12 hours the curd is down to the dividing line (A or B), when it is placed in another mold, in which it is turned along with the mold, which is reversed each time, at intervals of six hours during two days. The cheeses are placed on tables, but raised an inch or so on bars to aid in the drainage of the whey. The tables are slightly inclined to facilitate the escape of the liquid. In the large dairies these tables are in tiers of three, the whey dripping off at one end in a gutter and falling into tubs placed to collect it. The temperature of the place in which this operation is carried on is carefully kept at 58 degrees.

When the whey no longer drains off, the cheeses are salted. The salt is spread on a table, and the cheeses are rolled in it, so that each part is covered, and this operation is performed daily three or four times. During this time the cheeses are turned every day, and for a few days afterward twice a day, during which time they sweat and are wiped with a cloth dipped in warm water. The quantity of salt is one ounce for about five pounds of cheese, this being the average smallest weight of this cheese.

FIG. II—GEROME CHEESE.

At this stage of the cheese care is taken to avoid any damage by the softness of the cheese, and if this is apprehended the use of the mold is continued for a few days until the crust has become firm enough, but the cheese is still changed end for end until it is dry enough for the next stage.

This is the removal to the drying house. This is an airy room furnished with shelves one over the other, on which the cheeses are arranged. The cheeses are protected from the direct rays of the sun and also from flies by curtains of linen. When the weather is too warm in the summer, these curtains are wet so that the evaporation may cool the air as much as possible. In winter the drying room is kept closed.

As soon as the cheeses are dry they are moved to the curing cellar. Here they are subjected to the most careful scrutiny. The temperature is carefully regulated by windows and drafts of air admitted through them, shutters being used to change the current as desired. The curing process occupies three or four months, as the weights of the cheeses make necessary, for the full ripening. During this process the cheeses are often washed with warm water slightly salted. This is to prevent too rapid drying and curing. The effect of the curing is to produce certain changes in the curd which cannot be hastened, or the result would be unfavorable. The appearance of a brick red color on the surface of the cheese and such a buttery softness that the surface easily yields to the pressure of the finger indicate the completion of the curing. The cheeses are then ready for sale.

Four quarts of whole milk make a pound of finished cheese. Some cheese of this name is made of milk, one-third of which is skimmed. The anised cheese is of the best quality, and the leaves used give that peculiar greenish tinge which is a special characteristic, as it is also of the exquisite Roquefort, for which the Gerome is often substituted. The weights vary from 5 to 12 pounds. The anise is used by mixing it in layers in the curd as it is placed in the mold. The green leaves of the plant are used dried and powdered. With good care and by wrapping in tin foil this cheese, like the Roquefort, may be kept a whole year.—Montreal Herald.

To Make Butter Come.

I well remember when a boy and the cows were all strippers, fed on dry fodder (hay, straw and cornstalks), with little or no grain, watered but once a day and then drinking through a hole in the ice from a pond and probably not taking all the water they needed, being rarely salted, and using no thermometer to tell the temperature of the cream at churning, how I used to dread churning day with the prospect of a long, sweaty siege, with no idea of how long it would last and a possibility of ending up with the exclamation, "This butter will never come!" For 20 years past we have had no such trouble. The conditions were changed.

I would suggest the following: Give the cows some succulent food in winter, such as silage or roots. Feed with their grain ration one or two pounds of oil-meal daily. Let them have free access to salt. Give them all the water they will drink at a temperature considerably above ice water. If possible have some fresh milkers in the herd and not have all strippers at any one time. Have the cream rich—that is, with as little milk in it as possible. If a separator is used, this can easily be done. If the cream is obtained by deep, cold setting, put it in a deep cream can, with a faucet at the bottom, so that after it has set for a day or more milk that has gone to the bottom can be drawn off. Ripen the cream well. Have a correct thermometer and use it. If you have by the means mentioned got the cream too rich and thick to churn good, dilute it with water. This will reduce its viscosity, which is frequently the cause of difficult churning.

Strippers' milk in the winter time, with cows fed on dry feed, has to be churned at a higher temperature than that of fresh milkers in summer. I have known it to be necessary to churn at 68 to 70 degrees. But you must find out the temperature necessary for you to churn by trying. Nobody can tell you. So much depends on the cows, the feed and other conditions.—C. P. Goodrich in Breeder's Gazette.

A New Thing In Books.

It has been suggested that the contrast between the black and white of a printed page would be less trying to the eye if the latter could simultaneously rest on a bit of color. Accordingly a Boston publisher is getting out books that have margins of azure, yellow or green.—Boston Letter.

Borden Jurors' Reunion.

Ten of the 12 jurors who acquitted Lizzie Borden of the murder of her father and stepmother in June, 1893, held their second annual dinner and social reunion in Fall River on Wednesday.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on February 11, 1895, viz: John Basto, for the E½ NE ¼ Sec. 15, W½ NW ¼ Sec. 14, T 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, William L. Hunter, John Strohmeyer and J. E. Shepherd, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
December 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bigland for failure to comply with law as to desert Entry No. 5?8, dated July 21, 1893, upon all of section 23, Township 13 S., R. 34 E., M. D. M., in Inyo county, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bigland has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate, or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, within four years from date of entry. That said land is now unreclaimed, unimproved and unmeadowed, and in its original arid and desert condition, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
January 3, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Mary D. Redmond against Alexander D. McEwen for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 711, made at Independence, Cal., dated December 19, 1892, upon lots 3 and 4, and N½ NW¼ and SW¼ NW¼ Section 3, Township 9 south, Range 34 east, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

THE INDEPENDENCE TRACK ASSOCIATION

Location of principle place of business: Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1894, an assessment No. 7, of Fifteen ($15.00) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at the office of said Association, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23d day of February, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 25th day of February, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office of MACK & DENSMORE, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.
Dated August 2d, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3-5.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the county of Inyo, State of California, the assessment roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that an additional five per cent will be added to the amount then due; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is herein provided for, and payable.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Tax Collector.
aug5-10

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos Callow,
Proprietor.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court her petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that she is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo county, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use, and she said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the Court room of said court, in the County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of the creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice of Commissioner's Sale.

W. M. RICHARDS, vs. FRANK RULLAS et al. } Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 29th day of December, 1894, in the above entitled action, where in W. M. Richards, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Frank Rullas and Dona Asencion Rullas his wife, defendants, on the 24th day of December, 1894, for the sum of $15.00, besides interest, costs and counsel fees, making a total of $30.15, which said decree was on 27th day of December, A. D. 1894, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1, of said Court, at page 463, I am commanded to sell those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

The following such part of Lots No. 2 in Block No. 16 in the town of Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, as appears on the plat of the said town of Lone Pine now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Inyo; said lot having a frontage of twenty-seven feet on Main street.

Public notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1895.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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A. V. DAVIDSON.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

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Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

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Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 88-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 7 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispuesta Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods north of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieths (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods; thence South to the beginning, containing thirty acres, more or less, with ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at that place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 1st, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 1 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Services will be held at Georges Creek the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, January 28, 1895

Alexander vs. Robinson—Filed decree of foreclosure.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1895

H. J. Robinson, insolvent—Filed petition in insolvency.

Alexander vs. Robinson—Issued order of sale.

THURSDAY, January 31, 1885

McGee vs. Givens—Filed citation.

BORN.

STAUDINGER—At Inyo, January 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Staudinger, a daughter.

RIVESEHL—At Laws, January 18, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rivesehl a daughter.

SMITH—At Independence, Jan. 24, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, a son.

LEVY—At Independence, January 30, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Levy, a daughter.

DIED

BULPITT—At Bishop, January 27, 1895, Mrs. F. H. Bulpitt, a native of California, aged 33 years.

Mexico and Guatemala are talking war.

James Jones was down from Fish Springs yesterday.

Lord Randolph Churchill died in London January 24.

L. F. J. Wrinkle was up from Keeler early in the week.

L. W. Barneby was down from Big Pine last Saturday.

Reports from Bodie say the snow is ten feet deep at that place.

A. V. Davidson arrived home yesterday from a trip to Mojave.

A. L. McGee of Bishop spent several days in town the past week.

Tom Morris returned to Independence on Wednesday from Hawthorne.

H. P. Cartier is at work putting the roof on the county record vault.

Blood has been shed over the street car strike in Brooklyn New York.

The new rail-road through the San Joaquin valley is said to be assured.

There are several criminal cases to be tried in the Superior Court next week.

Charley Meroney and Dave Holland were up from Keeler early in the week.

Bert Rhine has been quite ill since leaving here and has gone to San Francisco for medical treatment.

Henry Ishine left on yesterday's train for Bridgeport. He will probably be absent about a week.

Robert Love was down from Bishop early in the week as a witness in the case of McGee vs Givens.

Miss Etta Naylor is acting station agent at Alvord during the absence of Mrs. Hale at San Francisco.

The deepest mine in the United States is at Grass Valley, Nevada county, It is over 1800 feet vertically.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop last Friday and remained in town until yesterday morning.

The annual Fiesta or Carnival at Los Angeles, Cal., will take place this year from the 15th to the 20th of April.

The Independence Church Choir has reorganized and beautiful singing services are rendered every Sunday evening.

Owing to the large drifts of snow in the White Mountains, the railroad company sent a snow-plow to the summit last Monday.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin arrived home last Monday evening after an extended tour through the eastern states. She visited New York and other large cities and spent considerable time with her sister, Mrs. Loomis at El Paso, Texas. Her daughter, Miss Nettie, remained with Mrs. Loomis.

Mining Items.

There is quite a mining excitement reported at Mountain Spring on the east side of Salt Wells Valley on the old Darwin stage road about twenty miles from Indian Wells. There are about fifty men in the new camp and more are going there. W. K. Miller will put on a stage line commencing next Wednesday and will make daily trips from Indian Wells to the camp. There has also been a revival of the old mines about fifteen miles west of the stage station at Red Rock. These mines were worked many years ago and abandoned The old tunnels have been cleared out and good strikes of ore are reported. Mr Miller will also run a stage to this point. Frank Fitzgerald and Billy Smith have struck a good mine about two miles west of Modock which will yield a large quantity of good ore carrying both gold and silver. The Sorba mine at Darwin, owned by D. C. Lane, is being extensively developed and put in a condition to be worked on a large scale. It is said that J. J. Morton has an excellent property at Snows Canyon, a rich strike having been recently made. Pat Clinton has struck a good body of ore at Cerro Gordo and will soon be making shipments. There is a great deal of activity in mining interests all over southern Inyo and 1895 will undoubtedly be a prosperous year.

The Fair Appropriation

A strong effort will be made at Sacramento to defeat any appropriations for District Fairs. The proposition being to hold two State Fairs, one at Sacramento and one at Los Angeles, these being the only institutions of the kind to receive State aid. It is needless to argue the benefit derived by us from the annual appropriation; that is fully understood. The proposition is, how to secure its continuance. As in all other country districts, we must depend upon our representative in the Assembly, where the apropriation will originate. He must make common cause with others similarly situated, and push the matter in a determined manner. If anything is to be done the effort is to be made at once.

A Surprise.

At the invitation of Mrs. J. D. Blair a large number of friends met at her residence last Friday evening "to surprise Doc." They did. The occasion was his 79th birthday, and more than a third of the years making up that total were spent at Independence. He was sent into the parlor to light the lamp and when the glow reflected upon the smiling faces of friends and neighbors the old gentleman was keenly touched with emotion at the exhibition of friendly regard. The evening was agreeably spent in games, music and singing. The hostess was gratified by the ample justice done the lunch of cakes, coffee and other delicacies that were served. Many happy returns, Doc.

Independence School Report.

Month beginning December 17, 1894, closing January 25, 1895; Number days taught 20, Number days attendance 712, Number days absence 43, Number times tardiness 43, Whole number boys on register 20, Whole number girls on register 25, Average number belonging 38, Average daily attendance 36. Percentage of attendance on average number belonging .95. Number of new pupils entered 1, Number of pupils received by transfer 1, Number transferred 3, The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month: Joe Levy, Arthur and Paul Mairs, Louella and Stella Robinson, Blanch Wood.

BEN F. HUDSPETH,
Teacher.

In The Superior Court

The case of McGee vs. Givens was called last Monday the motion to dismiss denied. It was ordered that Saturday, February 9, be fixed as the date for hearing and determining contest. It was also ordered that the Coroner act as sheriff in this case.

The case of Indian George was set for Wednesday, February 6th and a special venire of twenty five jurors was ordered.

The trial of Arthur Mateer was set for February 7th.

The Murphy case was called Thursday and the arraingement continued until March 5th, a subpœna was ordered issued to each of the Grand Jurors to appear at that time.

Peter Carroll and wife, of Bodie have taken up a permanent residence here. Mr. Carroll is active in the capacity of steward at the Angels Hotel and his large circle of acquaintances here will doubtless be glad to hear of the change.—*Prospect*

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are former residents of Independence.

Finley McIver went to Bishop on yesterday's train and expects to leave there for Carson to-morrow, where he will visit a few days.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th day of January, 1895, an assessment of 85-100 of one per cent per share or 85 cents on each 100 shares was levied upon the capital Stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the corporation at its office Room 4 Chittenden Building in the city of Redlands California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of March 1895, will be declared delinquent and advertised for sale at Public Auction and unless Payment is made before will be sold on Saturday the 6th day of April 1895 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expense of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. January 15 h 1895.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 55.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It will be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take, or kill, within the two years next after the passage of this ordinance, any "Bob White," or Eastern quail, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo, within the two years next after the passage of this Ordinance, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any "Bob White" or Eastern quail, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail, not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. Every person who takes, catches, or kills, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any speckled trout, brook or salmon trout, or any variety of trout, between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of May in the following year, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 55, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Filed January 11th, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 116.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 53.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL.] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 53 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL.] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 53.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 112.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS.

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Selected List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 54.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1895, and the thirty first day of December, 1895, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 50 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 6th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 54 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL] Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinances Book "B" page 115.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10.50 a. m		5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.		4.45 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p m		2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv.	11.00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m
Luning		7.10 a. m.		6.15 p. m
Sodа Springs		7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m
Belleville		8.20 a. m.		5.5 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m		3.50 p. m
Benton		1.30 p. m		11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.		9.45 a. m.
Alvord		4.05 p. m		8.55 a. m
Independence		5.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m
Lone Pine		6.20 p. m.		6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (78 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allia Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	To w	Range	Acres.
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27	33	41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ NW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
¼ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROSPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Health Officers Speak.

City, State and National Authorities report the Royal Baking Powder in every way Superior to all others.

STATE CHEMIST, CALIFORNIA: The ROYAL fulfils all the requirements. Our tests show it has greater leavening power than any other.

STATE CHEMIST, WASHINGTON: There is no question but the ROYAL is the strongest, purest and most wholesome baking powder in the market.

U. S. GOV'T FOOD REPORT: ROYAL BAKING POWDER is shown a pure cream of tartar powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL TESTS: ROYAL BAKING POWDER is commended as of highest excellence, and shown to be greatest of all in leavening strength.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF HEALTH: We cordially approve and recommend the ROYAL BAKING POWDER. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character.

BOARD OF HEALTH, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: Finding in analysis that it is entirely free from any adulteration, we heartily recommend the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for its great strength, purity and wholesomeness.

BOARD OF HEALTH, TACOMA, WASHINGTON: In our judgment the ROYAL is the best and strongest baking powder before the public.

BOARD OF HEALTH, SPOKANE: Certainly there is no baking powder known to us equal to the ROYAL.

DR. BINSWANGER, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON: It is also my opinion that there exists no purer, better or stronger baking powder than the ROYAL. I confidently recommend it.

Do not permit the slanderous stories of interested parties to influence you in using any other than The Best, The Royal.

A ROMAN BATH.

It is reported by letter from Naples that at Pesavella-Settermini, near Pompeii, there has lately been excavated on private property a large Roman bath-house, three chambers of which, with mosaic floors and marble baths of artistic design, are in good preservation, as also a roof of some sixty feet long. In these baths the immense boiler is still in its original position, a thing never found in Pompeii itself, and a complete system of tubing, with bronze taps. The find is exciting great interest in archaeological circles.—Philadelphia Ledegr.

The recent letter from the Judge of Awards on Baking Powders at the Chicago World's Fair, exposing the falsity of the claim of a Chicago house that its baking powder had received the highest award for strength, purity, excellence, etc., is a scathing rebuke to those manufacturers of inferior baking powders who have no regard for the truth, but habitually seek, in their public announcements, to deceive consumers. The Judge of Awards states that no such award was given to the Chicago concern, and has notified it that it must cease publishing his name in connection with its false statements.

TURKEY DRIVING.

Will Waterhouse arrived in Jefferson with a drove of 309 turkeys, purchased in the vicinity of Linesville, and drove them over in two days. The driving of turkeys is an easy matter, but when bed time comes that is an end of the drive, as far as the turkeys are concerned. One evening as the flock came to two big maple trees at the side of the road the leader turned his head to one side and looked up into the tree. The next thing he did was to fly up, followed by the entire drove.—Jeffersonville, Penn., Sentinel.

Otis Savage and Frank Klein, the boys who robbed the Pacific Express Company's box of $14,000 on October 13th, at The Dalles, Or., have been sentenced to the penitentiary. Savage received four years and Klein sixteen months.

The Missouri Penitentiary started in business in 1835 with one prisoner.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,

cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softing of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

ORNAMENTING GLASS.

The following is an example of the means of carrying out the inventor's process: A coat of acid resist is laid upon the glass; from the parts forming the background to the design the "resist" is removed with a stencil; soda and hydrofluoric acid are then poured upon the surface. Hydrofluoric acid is next applied; the resist is then removed and the glass is cleaned. The glass is next coated with stain, and by means of a stencil the ornament is freed from the stain, which remains as a protection for the background. The stain is thus burned into the glass. The glass is then taken from the kiln, cleaned, and the required outline traced upon the glass, the background being filled with acid resist. The solution of soda and hydrofluic acid is again poured on so as to leave a white "mat' on the whole ornament, leaving the outline, which is protected by the resist, clear. The shading-in is then done according to the ordinary process of the trade.

A society has been recently established in Chicago entitled "Association of Practical Electricians." The object of this organization, of which Mr. George E. Sanford is president, is the education and advancement of men engaged in electrical work.

Foot-ball was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

A MIRACLE IN TEXAS.

Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate, and Vouched for by Dr. C. H. Stansbury.

(*From the Texas Christian Advocate.*)

Our representative has made a careful investigation of the H. E. Spaulding case at Longview, which is here published for the first time, and which will be read with great interest by medical men everywhere. In reply to the *Christian Advocate's* questions Mr. Spaulding said: About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member, it was just the same as if it was paralyzed, I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bundled up and sent to Hot Springs where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I went. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved my life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"That is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, doctor."

"I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years standing."

BRAVE JANET KING.

By J. H. Connelly.

"Do not raise your voice. Sound travels on the water. We are safe here from being seen, but not from being heard. Why did you dare to come back here?"

"I came to my wife."

"From your wife, you mean."

"No. I don't mean anything of the sort. What do you mean?"

"Hush!"

They stood still, listening to the low grinding sound of an oar rapidly plied as a scull which passed within ten yards of them, and could just discern, dimly outlined against the murky sky, the figure of a man standing in the boat. It was Donald King, going to the beach for the man he proposed to "anchor out." When he had gone by they waded on along the beach parallel with the shore, still keeping only their heads out of water.

"This is terribly hard work," complained Selden. "It would be much easier to swim, if we must stay in the water."

"In this darkness we would lose direction and might go out to sea. The depth guides us."

They struggled on, but the man's impatience could not long be restrained.

"For Heaven's sake, Janet," he appealed to her, "tell me what all this means!"

"It means that I am not going to let my father and brothers stain their souls with murder for the righting of my wrong upon a wretch like you."

"A wretch like me! Why, are you crazy, Janet? I know I've been away a good deal longer than I expected to be, but I can explain"——

"There is no time for explanations now, and they are needless anyway. Facts explain themselves. Your wife and child have been here. That is enough."

"My wife and child! Oh, but this is maddening! I swear to you that I"——

"Take no more oaths, Selden Rangely. Here we have reached a boat, and—yes, thank God! the oars are in it. Climb into it and row for your life! Get away from here as fast and as far as you can. Listen! They have met and found the severed ropes. You hear them cursing. They are in deadly earnest. If they catch you they will kill you like a dog. And you deserve it. I do not save you for your sake, but for theirs. Go back to Philadelphia to your wife, and may God in his justice deal with you as you have deserved by your dealing with me!"

Selden Rangely was momentarily too intensely petrified by astonishment to speak or move. When he had recovered himself Janet had altogether disappeared. Instantly upon the utterance of her last word she had dived and swam away under water, he could not tell in what direction. There was manifestly nothing for him to do but take her advice, for the present at least, so he clambered into the boat, took up the oars and set himself energetically to the putting of as much space as possible between himself and his inexplicable brothers-in-law.

Janet succeeded in unobservedly reentering the house and changing her wet clothing for dry long before her father and brothers came in. Indeed she had retired to her own room and was preparing for bed when she heard them enter, but at the sound of their steps came out again to see that they got the supper left standing in the kitchen for them, and to lightly chide them for their unwonted neglect of the evening meal. They looked at her sharply, but there was nothing in her manner to betray that she knew aught of the contemplated tragedy or had any share in the frustration of their plans.

"Well," she said, having taken up the food before the fire and placed it on the kitchen table, "everything is either cold or dried up now, but you will have to make out with it as you best can. Mother went to bed an hour ago. When you are done throw this cloth over the table. I will clear up the dishes in the morning."

She retired again to her room.

"She had nothing to do with it," affirmed Donald in a low but positive tone, as if in answer to a previously offered suggestion.

"Hadn't we better tell her?" asked Andrew in a whisper.

"No," replied his father. "You can never know beforehand how women will take things; never be sure when they cease to love. I'm afraid the poor girl thinks too much of him even yet. Besides, we've made a poor fist of this night's job, and there's no call to talk about it now or any other time. We had him in our hands and let him get away. The more shame to us!"

"He may have been dazed when he got himself loose and floundered into the surf," suggested Andrew.

"There's some little hope of that," assented the old man, "since he is not on the beach, and we are pretty sure of that. But if he should still be alive, and we get another chance to lay hands on him, there must be no second failure to kill him."

* * * * * * *

Within a week they had another chance. It was on a hot afternoon, when the whole King family were gathered in the shade before the house. Mrs. King sat on the door step knitting; the old man, perched on one end of a water butt, smoked and watched his sons mending a seine that had been torn by a shark; while Janet, standing beside her mother, seemed lost in reverie, her gaze fixed dreamily upon the ocean's lazily heaving waves of green and gold. A broad wheeled beach wagon, drawn by a couple of tough, shaggy little ponies, came creaking from the highway, rounded the corner of the house, and as it drew up before the family group Janet's husband sprang down from beside the driver. At the same moment, from the back seat of the vehicle, leaped a duplicate Selden Rangely—tall, well built, frank faced, flaxen haired and blue eyed as the original—who aided in her descent to the ground a plump little lady with a child in her arms, Mrs. Rangely and Edith.

"Oh, you poor dear!" exclaimed the impulsive Englishwoman, precipitating herself and baby into Janet's arms. "What a lot of trouble I have innocently caused you! But how was I to suppose that Sel had a cousin in this country when they did not themselves know it? How was I to know that there was any other Sel in the world but my Sel?"

Janet's husband took up the burden of explanation.

"I think you will listen to me now, Janet," he said, with a merry twinkle in his eyes. "At all events, you cannot get away from me by diving this time."

David King and his sons looked significantly at each other, and Donald uttered a half suppressed "Gosh!" for those few words made them understand Janet's share in that mysterious escape.

"When I went to the city I found my father very ill. He was a hard, austere man, who had planned my life for me in the way he wanted it, and not I, so we did not get along very well together. But so long as he did not know of my marrying without his consent he softened a great deal toward the last and took me into favor again completely before he died. When he passed away I came back here for my wife, and at her suggestion went to look up any possible Mrs. Rangelys Philadelphia might harbor. You see I have found one, her husband, too; and in so doing discovered a cousin I never dreamed of having. It appears that my father and his brother quarreled in boyhood, and thereafter ignored each other's existence all their lives. But each having a son, gave to him, as it happened, the same old name of Selden, which is historic in our family, and I do not think any one, looking at the resemblance between us, can question our relationship. Now, Janet, my own dear wife, what is my desert?"

"My love and unquestioning trust forevermore," she replied, yielding to his fond embrace.

THE END.

NAPOLEON AT TWENTY.

He Had Even Then Shown Himself Ambitious, Calculating and Masterful.

The new "Life of Napoleon" by Professor William M. Sloane, printed in The Century, gives a striking picture of Napoleon's character at the time of the breaking out of the French revolution. Professor Sloane says:

The appearance of Bonaparte in his twentieth year was not in general noteworthy. His head was shapely, but not uncommon in size, although disproportionate to the frame which bore it. His forehead was wide and of medium height. On each side long chestnut hair—lanky, as we may suppose from his own account of his personal habits—fell in stiff, flat locks over his lean cheeks. His eyes were large, and in their steel blue pupils, lurking under deep arched and projecting brows, was a penetrating quality which veiled the mind within. The nose was straight and shapely, the mouth large, the lips full and sensuous, although the powerful projecting chin diminished somewhat the true effect of the lower one. His complexion was sallow. The frame of his body was in general small and fine, particularly his hands and feet, but his deep chest and short neck were gigantic. This lack of proportion did not, however, interfere with his gait, which was firm and steady. The student of character would have declared the stripling to be self reliant and secretive, ambitious and calculating, masterful, but kindly.

In an age when phrenology was a mania its masters found in his cranium the organs of what they called imagination and causality, of individuality, comparison and locality, by which jargon they meant to say that he had a strong power of imaging and of inductive reasoning, a knowledge of men, of places and of things. The life of the young officer had thus far been so commonplace as to awaken little expectation for his future. Poor as he was and careful of his slim resources, he had, like the men of his class, indulged his passions to a certain degree, but he had not been riotous in his living, and he had not a debt in the world. What his education and reading were makes clear that he could have known nothing with a scholar's thoroughness except the essentials of his profession. But he could master details as no man before or since. He had a vast fund of information and a historic outline drawn in fair proportion and powerful strokes. His philosophy was meager, but he knew the principles of Rousseau and Raynal thoroughly. His conception of politics and men was not scientific, but it was clear and practical. The trade of arms had not been to his taste. He heartily disliked routine and despised the petty duties of his rank. The profession, however, was a means to an end. Of any mastery of strategy or tactics, or even interest in them, he had as yet given no sign, but he was absorbed in contemplating and analyzing the exploits of the great world conquerors. In particular his mind was dazzled by the splendors of the orient as the only field on which an Alexander could have displayed himself, and he knew what but a few great minds have grasped—that the interchange of relations between the east and the west had been the life of the world. The greatness of England he understood to be largely due to her bestriding the two hemispheres.

Up to this moment he had been a theorist and might have wasted his fine powers by further indulgence in dazzling generalizations, as so many boys do when not called to test their hypotheses by experience. Henceforward he was removed from such temptation. His plan for an elective council to replace that of the nobles and for a national militia had been matured. He was a cautious and practical experimenter from the moment he left Auxonne. Thus far he had put into practice none of his fine thoughts or the lessons learned in books. The family destitution had made him a solicitor of favors, and but for the turn in public affairs he might have continued to be one. His own inclinations had made him both a good student and a poor officer. Without a field for larger duties he might have continued as he was. In Corsica his line of conduct was not changed abruptly. The possibilities of greater things dawning gradually, the application of great conceptions already formed, came with the march of events, not like the sun bursting out from behind

A dealer in pictures in New York city says he has noticed that really good prints, etchings and engravings bring more than their market price at auction, and he thinks that the rule of extra high prices for the best applies to all public sales.

According to the director of the United States mint the entire gold product of this country in 1894 was but a little over $33,000,000, scarcely more than a fifth of the promised African annual supply.

JOHN BOYD THACHER A WITNESS.

He Fully Verifies a Disputed World's Fair Award.

John Boyd Thacher is laconic and decisive in his statements. During the lively campaign just closed in New York, this marked him especially as chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It was equally true of him as chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards at the World's Fair. This is the positive and sententious way in which he verifies in an official letter, the honors won by Dr. Price's Baking Powder: "I herewith enclose you an official copy of your award, which in due time will be inscribed in the diploma and forwarded." Thus the question respecting the award, raised by an envious New York rival, is settled beyond cavil. This same rival by the way is widey advertising an award for itself. The official records prove this claim wholly false as they show the New York pretender was not so much as an exhibitor at the World's Fair.

EVOLUTION OF CLOTHING.

Fans came from the East during the Crusades.

Hats were first made in England about 1510.

Silk brocades were first used in the dress of men.

Shoes with heels were first made in Paris in 1527.

English leather gloves were sold all over Europe in 1247.

The widow's cap is as old as the days of Julius Cæsar.

Shoes were not made "rights and lefts" earlier than 1472.

The apron was the first article of clothing—4004 years B. C.

The glove is first mentioned as a common article of dress in 1016.

The huge ruff was brought from Italy to France by Catherine de Medici.

About 1641 the apron was an indispensable part of every lady's dress.

Diaper was first made at Ypres, in Flanders, it is believed, before 1200.

Silk hats began to supersede the old-fashioned beaver or wool hats in 1820.

Handkerchief first came into notice in England during the reign of Elizabeth.

One history of costumes gives 1,847 different styles of head-dresses for women.

Calico was first introduced from Calicut, in India, as stuff for gentlemens' clothes.

Joseph's coat of many colors, probably an embroidered tunic, was made B.C. 1729.

The earliest shoes were simply pieces of hide or skin drawn in purse-fashion around the ankle with a string.

The hoopskirt was in full feather in 1596. It was then made of iron, and sometimes weighed as much as thirty pounds.

In A.D. 394 the breeches-makers were expelled from Rome, and all persons were ordered to discontinue wearing breeches.

Hats of the modern style were first made by a Swiss at Paris in 1404. Before that time hoods and caps were generally worn.

The stove-pipe hat appeared during the war between King and Parliament in England, and has scarcely changed its form from that time to the present.

The buttons at the backs of the coats are a survival. Formerly there was a button-hole in the forward corner of each skirt, and when a gentleman was walking or riding, he turned his skirts and buttoned them to the bottom at his back. The buttons on the wrists of our coats are relics of the days when the sleeves were so long that they covered the tips of the fingers, and the cuffs were turned back and buttoned when the hands were employed.—Globe-Democrat.

The defense in the trial of Meadowcraft Brothers, charged with fraud in connection with the failure of their bank at Chicago, openly tendered to John D. Collins, the witness upon whose testimony an indictment was found, the amount of his deposits and interest. This, it was claimed, cleared their clients of the charge of embezzlement, declaring that under the law embezzlement could not be charged unless the money involved be lost to the depositor. Something of a sensation was created. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

Lady Henry Somerset, one of the most enthusiastic of English Prohibitionists, is the owner of extensive hop yards. The brewers intend seeking revenge by advertising beer made from the genuine Somerset hops.

WILD FIRES.

The devastation and suffering caused by the flames of the wild prairie and forest fires in the West, last summer, has a horrible detail in the loss of life and destruction of property. Men, women and children, by scores, choked by smoke and roasted alive; their homes destroyed, and hundreds maimed and crippled. It is painful to contemplate, but still important and charitable to make it known that St. Jacob's Oil, used according to directions, is one of the best cures for burns and scalds, and should be kept on hand. There is no household that should be without the great remedy for pain, for there are none without the need of it. Little things like slight cuts and wounds it heals and cures like magic, and helps the housework on.

"What an easy-going fellow Tom is! He makes the best of everything." "Or, rather, he takes the best of every thing."—Boston Transcript.

Indigestion Cured

"I suffered with indigestion. Food distressed me very much. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla after meals, and before one bottle was gone I could eat heartily without distress. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to many. I never heard of its failure to cure. Recently our station agent had the grip. After he was able to get up he had a disagreeable sensation in his head. He said it felt as large as a stove, and he was unable to perform his duties. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using one and a half bottles he was fully cured. Truly, there is no humbug about Hood's Sarsaparilla."—JOHN BENNETT, Sunman, Ind.

Mr. John Bennett

This statement is corroborated by Bigney & Co., druggists, Sunman, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

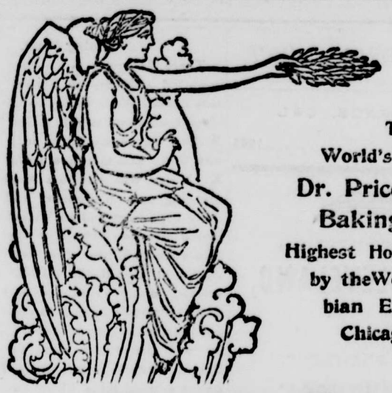
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Leave Doubtful Seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more. Ask your dealer for

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

S. F. N. U. No. 054. New Series No. 1



The World's Tribute to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Highest Honors Awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

World's Fair Medal and Diploma

awarded to

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The highest award was given on every claim, comprising superiority in leavening power, keeping properties, purity and excellence. This verdict has been given by the best jury ever assembled for such a purpose, backed by the recommendation of the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who made an elaborate examination and test of all the baking powders. This is pre-eminently the highest authority on such matters in America.

This verdict conclusively settles the question and proves that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior in every way to any other brand.

NOTE.—The Chief Chemist rejected the Alum baking powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

"My friends," shouted the orator, "the mad rush for the spoils of office is the bitterest eyesore that is eating into the vitals of the body politic!"

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1896 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

Teacher—Now, Charlie, tell us what you know about Crœsus. Charlie—Dudes wear 'em in their pants.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists; price 75c.

"There is one sign that should be placed over every letter-box in the city." "What is that?" "Post no bills."

The firm of E. L. G. Steele & Co., of San Francisco, secured by succession the property in a trade mark known as "Diamond L," which had been patented in 1871 by C. Adolph Low & Co. Under that brand and trade mark E. L. G. Steele & Co. had sold a tea which had become known far and wide for its excellence and in which they had built up a heavy trade. In 1888 the sales of the tea had fallen off so heavily that the firm set an inquiry afoot, and discovered that Lievre, Frick & Co., of San Francisco, were selling a spurious tea under that brand. E. L. G. Steele & Co. compelled them to confess and to promise not to repeat the offense. They appear not to have kept their agreement, however, as this week E. L. G. Steele & Co. brought an action against the same firm, alleging infringement and demanding $50,000 damages. All honest dealers who have built up a business on fair dealing will lend their moral support to the punishment of all such rascality as this. Men who confess their own lack of ability by endeavoring dishonestly to prosper at the expense of more worthy and successful men, and at the same time defraud the community, are enemies of the community and of all honest merchants. E. L. G. Steele & Co. have always been one of the sound and trustworthy institutions of San Francisco, and so long as they had a fair field they could not do otherwise than prosper. A stab in the back, however, is a form of competition in which their integrity does not permit them to embark, and their only recourse is expensive and annoying litigation to protect themselves.

The devil is in partnership with the man who does all his work with his mouth.

A NEW CATALOGUE.

The Sunset Seed and Plant Co., San Francisco, the leading nursery firm on this coast, has in press a Fruit Tree Catalogue and Price List, that will be of great interest. It is handsomely illustrated, and printed in clear type on good paper. Copies can be had on application.—*S. F. Commercial News and Shipping List, Dec. 13th.*

Man should be content with his lot and try to lift the mortgage from it.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

The man in the moon, we think,
Is looking unusually pleasant.
It may be because he never need think
Of giving a Christmas present.

ON THE OCEAN.

There is no place where ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS do not prove their value. George Augustus Sala, the well known English writer, writing of his trip across the Pacific, says:

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico, indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

BRANDRETH'S PILLS always act uniformly.

Wife—How long does the pleasure of poker-playing last? Husband—Till you begin to lose.

NEW WAY EAST—NO DUST.

There are no sand deserts on Great Northern Railway across the continent. This line runs its own Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and Buffet-Library Observation Cars. Has rock-ballasted track. Write to J. M. Smith, General Agent, 628 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for printed matter and other information.

Santa Claus, despite his great age and busy existence, is the same jolly old fellow that he has always been.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more beautiful." That is what the *Morning Call* said about the dainty books of California Wild Flowers issued by the Popular Bookstore, 10 Post street, San Francisco. The books are just the thing for Xmas presents, and the prices are very reasonable—25c, 50c, 75c, etc.

R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

The Best CURE for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors. 417 Sansome St., S. F.

Dividend Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,
532 California St., corner of Webb, San Francisco.

For the half year ending with the 31st of December, 1894, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and eight-tenths (4 8/10) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four (4) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, the 2d of January, 1895. LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

The LEADING SHORTHAND SCHOOL: Training class for writers of any system; positions secured; beginners graduate in four months; our teachers are practical reporters; day and evening. Send for catalogue. AYERS' STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, 323 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS. Ship your turkeys to JOHN C. MOLT, commission merchant, 423-425 Davis Street, San Francisco, and get the highest market price.

VINTINE—NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a tonic which is indorsed by medical men of all schools. *Makes Blood and Muscle. Cures Lost Vitality, headache, biliousness.* $1; 3 $2.50. BROOKS' Pharmacy, 119 Powell St., S. F. All druggists.

TREE WASH—Powdered 98% Caustic Soda, Pure Potash and every sort of insecticide. T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 226 Market Street, Corner Front St. San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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One Year (post paid) $1 00
Six Months 2 00
Three Months 1 25
One Month 50
Single Copies 10

THE WALDENSIANS.

Colony of Hardy Piedmontese in North Carolina.

THEIR STRUGGLE WITH POVERTY.

These Old-world Farmers Have a Horror of Debt—They are Unused to Ordinary Tools.

The Waldensian colony in North Carolina is an experiment in communal settlement. In this it is like the English colony started several years ago at Rugby, Tenn., and the Swiss colonies which have been planted at Alpena and Helvetia, in West Virginia. A Waldensian colony has also been located at Monett, Barry county, Mo., and one near Buenos Ayres, in South America. The North Carolina colony is, therefore, the third which this particular people have made. It is as yet an unsettled question how far such settlements are permanent. Altogether apart from the question of internal management, there seems to be at work in the United States strong diffusive influences which tend to the disintegration of the colony, and the absorption of the colonists into our common American life. These influences, says the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette," are education, marriage, trade and farming.

From a religious standpoint the interest in this people arises out of their ancient and honorable history. They were a distinct people from early in the twelfth century, when Peter Waldo led their ancestors in the defense of their religious faith against Rome. The historic persecutions of the Waldensians began at that time, and in 1179 they were condemned by ecclesiastical council. Those persecutions continued at intervals until the year 1848.

The Waldensians inhabit certain valleys on the Italian side of the Cottian Alps, southwest of Turin. These valleys are Perosa, San Martino and Lucerna, all of which are on rivers tributary to the River Po. At present the people number about thirty thousand.

Their religious position is that of a church which has never needed to be reformed.

This men colony is composed largely of peasantry from the parish of St Germain, of which Rev. C. A. Tron is pastor. The colony is practically under the superintendence of Pastor Tron, who devised this method of relieving the overcrowded condition of the parish, and affording to the colonists the prospects for development which the new world holds out. For the most part the colonists are not only of the peasantry, but are of the poorer class. Some of them had no land at all at home, and others had holdings of six and ten acres, which they cultivated by the use of the mattock. Their means were just about enough to bring them to America, and on their voyage they had to cast overboard much of their bedding, lest the ship on which they came should be detained in quarantine. They number about fifty families of 320 souls. Of these 100 are under 10 years of age, and seventy-five are between 6 and 21 years of age. There are about eighty children of school age in the colony.

The characteristics of this people are very marked. For centuries they have lived frugally; they are accustomed to hard work and to great privations. Their bread is baked in supplies calculated to last from one to two weeks; it is hard and tough, but at the same time sweet and nutritious. They are amazed at what seems to them the splendor of the American farmers round about them. They are a very honest people with a horror of debt. To this is partly due their present straits, for upon their arrival they paid their little all for their land, reserving nothing with which to provide themselves with food.

In one instance a colonist trudged eight miles away to the neighboring town of Morganton, and agreed with a Morganton merchant for a certain article of merchandise, he to return the next day with the money. According to contract he returned, but in the meantime the merchant had found a customer for the article and sold it. This aroused the ire of the Waldensian very greatly. To him it was beyond understanding that a merchant should break a contract. There has not yet been among them any need for the service of State or county process. To them the line between the State and the church is very hard to draw.

The first house erected was the school house and chapel, and the second house was the mansion. On Sabbath mornings they make their way over mountain roads and through forest trails to the little school house where their ancestral worship is conducted.

They bring with them their hereditary habits of farming—the intensive farming of the continent of Europe. Instead of "deadening" and clearing their farms by the acre, their habit leads them to cultivate a space about the size of a garden spot, to dig out very carefully every stump, to pick off every stone, and to fertilize it heavily, and some of them stubbornly resist the innovation of American methods of farming, in consequence of which they suffer for the necessaries of life. The more progressive among them are gradually learning the American method. They cannot understand the American system of farming; they are unaccustomed to tools, save the simplest, and for them a tree is an object of profoundest reverence. They would rather shiver through the winter than fell a tree. During the cold weather of last winter it was with the greatest difficulty that they were induced to utilize even the dead trees on their land for fuel, and they used it with a frugality that would be amazing to our native American prodigality.

The colony is located in Burke county, North Carolina, which is on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, quite near to the famous thermal belt of Carolina. The lands were chosen by a committee of Waldensians, who traversed the State, and chose them largely because the railroad passes directly through. They were offered much more fertile lands, at a distance of twenty miles from the railroad, but they preferred to be in immediate touch with the outside world.

Some of this land promises well for the ordinary products of American farming, such as corn and wheat, but it was chosen with grape culture in view. It is said that grapes will thrive upon land which is unfit for cereals, and the Waldensians have had long training in the cultivation of grapes. When Dr. Duff, the apostle of India, was returning to his work in 1839, he traveled through the south of France, and "was greatly impressed with the fact that the vine flourishes on slopes and heights where the soil is too poor in gravel to maintain either corn for food or pasturage for cattle. To the vine dressing peasant of Auxerre, an abundant vintage, as connected with his own immediate sustenance, is as important as an overflowing dairy to the pastoral peasant of Ayrshire." What is true of the south of France may also be true of the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The terms on which they purchased the land were $2 an acre, for which bonds were given, payable in twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. There were originally two tracts, one of 7,000, the other of 5,000 acres, but one of these has been given up. The colony is incorporative, with 250 shares, nearly all of which are held by Pastor Tron. The contract provides that if any colonist pays for his land in full he shall have a clear deed, and if not, he shall have twenty years in which to make payment. The colony is divided into four districts, and some of the holdings are six and seven miles distant from the town which has been started, and to which the name of Richmond has been given.

The colony was planted in two sections; the first arrived before Christmas, 1893, and the second in the following spring. At first the colonists were very much crowded, but by this time every man has his own land, with some sort of house upon it. These houses are chiefly frame, and without sufficient protection from the weather, and quite in contrast with the stone houses which they left behind them at home.

The oragnization of the colony is in the hands of two boards—one called the Temporal Board, composed of three Americans and two Waldensians. The chairman of this board is Rev. J. M. Ross, of the Presbyterian Church of Morganton, who sits as the representative of Pastor Tron, and holds his power of attorney. The other is the Moral Board, of which the pastor of the colony, Rev. Barth. Soulier, is the chairman, the other members being the elders of the church. This board has charge of the internal affairs of the colony.

The communal feature of the colony appears in the division of work. Three weeks out of four each man works for himself in the improvement of his own place and house. The fourth week, if he chooses, he works for the colony at the rate of 40 cents a day, the wages being payable in goods at the store. This work consists of road making, bark cutting and lumber sawing. The difficulties which beset this colony are those incidental to all new colonies.

The climate is new, the land is unfamiliar, the social and commercial surroundings are strange. These Waldensians are passing through the same experiences which our forefathers encountered two and three hundred years ago. But the difficulties in their case are enhanced by their extreme poverty. Their history seems to teach one lesson, at least, in communal settlements, which is that these should not be planted unless a sustenance fund can be created. There is acute distress among these people now. Half of the families are without sufficient food.

The wheat crop was a failure, and through their ignorance of the soil the potato crop was a failure; and the corn crop was only partially good. One entire family that was recently visited had only a little corn meal, which was tried into mush, on which to subsist. The utmost they can make under the communal system is $2.40 a week, and that for one week in the month. With no potatoes and no wheat, and a little corn, it is easy to see how scanty must be the subsistence in bread and meat which $2.40 a month affords. Furthermore, the winter is approaching, and the colonists have but scanty protection against it. Their children are for the most part barefoot, having not even the rough sabots to which they are accustomed. The money advanced for supplies at the store is all consumed in bread and flour. Shoes are not to be had, for the simple reason that the people have no money to pay for them.

They are not accustomed to our American shoes. They are more comfortable in the sabots, which are wooden shoes with leather tops, and which they make for themselves.—Mail and Express.

Miss Anna Churchman, aged fifty-two, died at Ashland, Or., a few days ago, from a peculiar cause. In handling a stick of stove-wood, about a week before, she ran a small sliver into one thumb. Shortly afterward she washed out a cloth that had been used in a case of tonsilitis and it is supposed that some of the poison found access to the blood through this slight wound on the thumb. She grew worse and her death resulted.

The British ship Marion Ballyntine has arrived at Astoria with not an able bodied man on board. All were ill with malarial fever. Three of the crew died on the way from Acapulco.

AN ALAMO HERO.

Colonel Bowie Died With His Boots On.

THE BOWIE KNIFE NAMED AFTER HIM

A Bit of Heroism which will Undoubtedly Prove of Interest to the Rising Generation.

It is a safe wager that nine out of every eleven boys who are proficient in the use of a bowie knife have not the slightest idea where the instrument got its name.

Colonel Bowie, of Texas fame, gave the knife its title.

And when one writes of the Texas hero, one must needs think of the battle of Alamo, that heroic fight of which our American boys and girls seem to think so little and half of them know nothing whatever.

They read how the brave soldiers fought and held the pass of Thermopylæ, but they seldom think of how a mere handful of men defended the Alamo Mission. How they dropped fighting on their knees and then died facing the foe.

If you should go to the historical city of San Antonio, in Texas, you will see the old mission building standing with battered, bullet-pierced walls, a monument to the 172 heroes of '36. Behind these walls the most important battle in the war between Mexico and Texas was fought. That was when Santa Ana was President and the Texans were fighting for their independence. Here it was that Colonel Bowie ended his brave life, dying with his boots on and fighting under the most terrible odds. The story is this, and every American child should know it by heart, that he may tell it with pride when other nations are talking of their great deeds:

One hundred and forty-five men under Captain Travis, a young man of 28, were holding the town of San Antonio against General Santa Ana and 4,000 men. They were the only defenders of the town and were ensconced in the old mission of the Alamo. Davy Crockett was also with them and Colonel Bowie, who was wounded and stretched out on his cot. Of artillery they had only fourteen pieces.

Santa Ana demanded surrender, but the little garrison held out for ten days, skirmishing secretly for food and water. Every shot sent out of the mission house told, but not one of the Alamo heroes were hurt. Patience and strength, however, were being rapidly exhausted. Some of the little band were falling sick, others desperate. Re-enforcements had been appealed for, but none had come. Colonel Lamein with 300 men and four pieces of artillery had started in answer to the appeal, but had put in somewhere for fresh water and food supplies.

At last Captain Smith joined the exhausted band with thirty-two men. Three days after, General Santa Ana ceased the bombarding, and taking advantage of this Captain Travis called his men into line and frankly owned that there was no earthly hope for them; that he had led them into this thinking that re-enforcements were on the way. He does not utter one word against Lamein for failing him; he simply gives them their choice of deaths. They can surrender and be shot down or be killed fighting out their revenge. The Captain drew a line and said: "Every man who is determined to remain here and to die with me will come to me across that line." Every soldier but one crossed at once. When they finished, Colonel Bowie looked up, with his arm in a sling, and cried: "Boys, don't leave me. Won't some of you carry me across?" And the only backward step they made was to go over the line and carry the Colonel to the young captain's side. The man Rose dropped over the wall into a ditch, and was verily the only man who escaped to tell the tale. And then came the terrible day.

Santa Ana brought all his forces to bear on the fortress. The scaling ladders were again and agian raised, but those who placed them were shot down like grain. Four thousand men charging into 175 seemed easy enough, but it soon reduced the 4,000. At last numbers conquered and the Mexicans climbed over into the Alamo. The little band of defenders were trampled on and beaten, but they dropped to their knees and hacked and shot and pierced until the pile of the dead was awful. Colonel Bowie, too weak to rise from his cot, leans on his well elbow and marks his man every time he pulls the trigger. Cut, bleeding, he continues to kill until the pistol drops and the breath leaves his body. Davy Crockett, standing in a corner, fights like a panther, and the young captain, backed against the wall, surrenders only when run through and through.

The great battle is over. The Mexicans have won. Out of the 172 Texans are 172 dead. No Spartans were braver and more tenacious, for they killed 522 of their enemies and wounded 500 more. Texas, though, was finally freed, and whenever great deeds thrill young boy's hearts, they should think of that splendid piece of American daring and say, as Houston said to his men, "Remember the Alamo."—Inter-Ocean.

State Controller Colgan's report shows that the receipts for the two fiscal years were $17,583,493, and expenditures $17,078,647; excess of receipts over expenditures, $504,846. Attention is called to "the alarming increase in the cost to the State of caring for aged persons in indigent circumstances." The expenditures on this account since 1884 amount to $2,542,506.

Preferred Prison to Liberty.

Robert Robinson, better known as "Old Bob," a life convict in the northern prison, died Friday night at the age of 80. Robinson was notorious throughout all the northern part of Indiana among the thousands of excursionists who annually visit the prison as perhaps the first one on record who positively refused a pardon and regarded the prison as an acceptable home.

Robinson was sent to the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1857 from Wayne county to serve a life sentence for murder. After serving two years there he was transferred with others to this city to assist in building the northern prison. After the labor was finished he worked on contracts until he grew old, and then during the wardenship of the late Charles Mayne in the seventies he became a "trusty" and a farmhand. As he advanced in age his oddities grew upon him. Early in his prison career he formed a strong attachment for dumb animals and made pets of dogs, rabbits, squirrels and foxes. He also developed into a great hunter and trapper and would frequently turn his skill to financial account.

Once during the Mayne regime Bob got lost while hunting in Porter county, west of the city, and actually hired a man to bring him back to the prison. In 1877 Governor Williams offered Robinson a pardon, but he rejected it.—Michigan City Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Through Trains on Trunk Lines.

The 26 west bound trains which run daily on the 8 railroads connecting New York with Chicago average only 8 through passengers each. The joint committee of the Trunk Line and Central traffic associations infers from this small number of through passengers that there are too many through trains running on all the roads. They use this as an argument that the New York Central should not put on its 20-hour limited between New York and Chicago and report that through trains ought to raise their fares as their time is quickened, adding the following extra rates to the regular fares:

Twenty-six hours	$3
Twenty-four and one-half hours	6
Twenty-two and one-half hours	8
Twenty and one-half hours	10

This would make the cost of a trip on the Central's 20-hour limited, with $5 for the sleeping car, $35 each way, or $70 for the round trip.

The attempt to gauge the profits of running through trains by the number of through passengers is in the highest degree fallacious.—New York Advertiser.

Criticism of a New Yorker.

The most insignificant atom in all creation has its uses. A foolish little dirty wisp of straw may show which way the wind blows. The bristle of a pig may be utilized for scrubbing purposes. And although it is hard to see at first what possible cause so infinitesimal a molecule as that tiny bit of dried up, grayish matter known as the brain of Ward McAllister may subserve, certain it is that even that apparently worthless bit of sponge may point a moral and disfigure—not adorn—a tale to some purpose. At the sight of the great prince of bottle washers and menu makers our scorn will vanish, and we shall be lisping cringingly, as I heard a Chicago belle murmur to a New Yorker the other day, "I am afraid you find us very crude after New York." That is the way to invite contempt. If we run to Ward McAllister or after him and vie with each other in filling his jaded maw with the best our chefs afford, we shall be as bad as he.—Chicago Post.

Crowds In London.

English reporters can never agree upon the number of people in a crowd. Estimates of the numerical strength of the eight hours' meeting in Hyde park ranged from 30,000 to 500,000, while the actual number was probably about 100,000. The figures given in connection with Wednesday's loyal demonstration differed almost as absurdly, the lowest estimate being 150,000 and the highest 750,000. Police calculation, which is generally fairly reliable, puts the number at 300,000, reckoning people all along the route. At some favorite spots the crush was tremendous, but there were surprisingly few casualties. The Metropolitan corps of the St. John Ambulance brigade was on duty. The staff consisted of 3 surgeons, 12 ambulance officers, 11 nursing sisters and 81 rank and file, while the transport consisted of 4 pairs horse ambulance wagons, a wheeled litter and 30 stretchers. A hundred and fifty cases were treated, mostly faints.—London Letter.

The Jersey Peach Crop.

A letter from Flemington, N. J., says: Two hundred and ninety replies to 300 inquiries sent out to the largest peach growers in this part of the state regarding the prospects for this year's crop substantially report that the prospects for a very large crop are good. The cold spring weather retarded the growth of peach buds until the late frosts were over. The buds are opening now and are healthy in appearance. In the year of a full crop Hunterdon county has yielded 1,500,000 baskets. It is expected that that number will be exceeded this year. Similar encouraging reports come from Warren, Somerset and Sussex counties, where the peach interest has greatly developed in the last five years.

The Oldest Inhabitant Gone.

Amos Andrew Parker of Fitzwilliam, N. H., died Friday.

He had several titles to fame, the chiefest being that he was probably the oldest person in New England. He had reached the truly remarkable age of 101 years 7 months and 4 days, and up to the very last all his bodily and mental faculties were in an excellent state of preservation. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1813 in a class of 10 members, the next oldest of whom died in 1872.

Mr. Parker was an editor and lawyer. The journalistic profession is surely not conducive to longevity, so that the case is a very remarkable one.—St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Republican.

LOVE'S POWER.

Life may change, but it may fly not.
Hope may vanish, but can die not;
Truth be veiled, but still it burneth;
Love repulsed—but it returneth.

Yet were Life a charnel where
Hope lay coffined with Despair;
Yet were Truth a sacred lie,
Love were lust—if Liberty

Lent not life its soul of light,
Hope its iris of delight,
Truth its prophet's robe to wear,
Love its power to live and bear.

—Shelley.

AN ACCOMMODATING DRIVER.

He Was Also Superintendent, So He Could Do as He Pleased.

"They have a delightful way of being accommodating in some parts of the south," said a gentleman who had traveled considerably in that section. "Of course it wouldn't do anywhere else in the world, but the way those people forget all about time is absolutely refreshing.

"I was down south once and had occasion not to patronize but to be patronized by a little street car line running from L—— to L—— Junction. The length of the line is half a mile and its equipment two cars, each with a single mule attachment. The official roster is condensed to the name of a single gentleman wearing a suit of Confederate gray, who fills every position on the line from superintendent to driver with perfect satisfaction to his patrons, and I must say with seeming satisfaction to himself. In his capacity of driver he was told that I would like to go down to the junction at a certain time.

"In his capacity as superintendent I was introduced to him, and assuming the authority of his highest position he advised me that he would wait for me near a certain corner. I was watching for him, and about 10 minutes before the appointed time the car stopped on the corner designated. The driver set the brake, but it was the big hearted superintendent who got down to play with the children by the roadside until I should arrive. He greeted me cordially, and we started, with the mule in a canter.

"A man hailed the car from a house a little farther on, and we came to a stop. There was a short conversation in loud tones. Then the driver carefully wound the lines around the brake and went into the house. In about five minutes he reappeared, with a trunk on his shoulder, having probably stopped to tie a rope around it inside the house. This trunk he deposited on the front platform, and we were again going as fast as the mule could travel.

"Arrived at the junction, the driver was again transformed to the superintendent as he shook hands with me and bade me goodby. I told him I had enjoyed my trip immensely, and that he was the most accommodating man I had ever met in the transportation service. He promised to call on me in Chicago, and I'll be glad to see him too."—Chicago Post.

The Nile by Night.

"I suppose no professional 'globe trotter' is ever satisfied," said James T. Hurd of New York, "without a sojourn in Alexandria and a voyage of four or five weeks up the Nile. The river itself, I must say, did at first sadly disappoint me. We Americans are apt to be rather exacting in the matter of rivers, naturally enough, considering the beauty and grandeur of our own. When I saw the strong stream in the hot sunshine, looking like floating mud rather than water, I hated to believe it the Nile of my dreams. Beauty, majesty and power, not utility, were what I wanted to see in the historic river. But when the sun went down and the moon gilded, not silvered, the stream, then it became indeed the river of my imagination. The unsightly banks, which by day were steep walls of black mud, like huge unbaked brick, became picturesque and even beautiful, with waving groves of palm and fields of grain."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

She Pounded a Cartridge.

A woman of Carrolton, Ky., thought that she would be able to stop a leak in the bottom of an iron pot by driving a piece of lead into it. So she got one of her husband's pistol cartridges out of a drawer and began the driving process with a hammer. Now, the good lady didn't understand the philosophy of a cartridge and never dreamed that it would explode from the concussion of a hammer, seeing no powder about the thing. But there is no knowledge as that which comes from experience, although the price paid in that way is sometimes very high. This cartridge exploded, and the flesh of the thumb and finger with which she held it was considerably torn. And that old pot still leaks as it did before.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

True Pugilistic Grief.

If ever genuine grief was mingled with true fidelity to a departed friend, the combination was exhibited by Charles Mitchell when he heard of the death of Squire Abingdon. The pugilist shed copious tears, blubbered aloud and said between his sobs, "He was good to me, and I'll show what I thought of him by punching hades out of Jim Corbett in six rounds." Who can fail to be impressed by this display of dauntless spirit in the midst of solemnity of a crushing bereavement? As for Corbett, if he is not willing to be punched in such a sacred cause, he is simply a hard hearted monster.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The Maple Sugar Crop.

"The maple sugar crop of Vermont," says Colonel B. B. Smalley of that state, "is going to be very short this season. I know that this is a sad fact to communicate to an expectant public, but it is nevertheless unfortunately true. They need cold, frosty nights and warm days to make the sap flow, but unhappily all conditions have been against a good crop. I am also informed that the pear crop of Georgia will be short, while if the peach crop of Delaware also peters out the country at large will indeed be in a deplorable condition."—New York Tribune

Idiotic Actions of Women.

Throughout the whole miserable Carlyle Harris business certain women have made themselves disagreeably conspicuous by an unwholesome display of mawkish sentiment, but it remained for a few fanatics near Albany to give the display the finishing touches. The decoration of a murderer's grave by feminine sympathizers apart from the family and near friends was bad enough, but the subsequent raid on and spoliation of the flowers by a lot of idiotic women exceeds all patience. These women waited until the mourners had departed, then rushed forward and seized the flowers. They may have been actuated by different motives. Some doubtless wished a precious souvenir of the departed, others perhaps merely took the flowers as a curiosity to be exhibited to their friends. But in any case the exhibition was offensive in the last degree, and more's the pity that the women were not arrested for trespass.

It seems almost useless to preach to women on the absurdities of the exhibitions made over the last hours of murderers, but the Harris case and its conclusion have necessitated a strong remonstrance. The conduct of such women is almost as much an instigation as a condonation of murder. To hold them up to the public and private scorn and reproach is a duty that cannot be too rigorously observed.—New York World.

Ladies With a Fighting Partner.

A rather curious institution is arising in Paris—that of dueling associates of lady journalists. On Saturday the lady known as Mme. Severine, who was intimately connected as a friend, literary helper and disciple of M. Jules Valles, contributed an article to The Journal, at which a M. Massard, a socialist, took offense. He called on M. Xau, the editor, to ask for satisfaction.

It being impossible to call Mme. Severine out, the answer was that, in virtue of a fiction adopted for the purpose of releasing M. Xau from all responsibility in such cases, Mme. Severine was supposed to be the joint author with M. Labruyere of all her articles. He had agreed to be answerable for any offense she might give.

M. Massard then sent seconds to M. Labruyere, who, admitting that he was the fighting partner of the lady, referred them to a couple of male friends. The duel, which has taken place, was a fierce affair. It was fought with foils. In the second round M. Labruyere received a cut on the chin, but the doctors saying that it did not signify, there were five other rounds. The combat was ended by M. Massard running his foil through the forearm of M. Labruyere. Honor was then declared satisfied, and M. Labruyere was driven back to Paris.—London News.

The Place of Meeting.

One of the Salvation Army recruits, sent to a certain inland town of California, was a young lady of fine social position and savoir faire. She was also very beautiful. Her arrival greatly agitated the chappies, who flocked to the street meetings. Finally one young blood made a bet that he would secure an appointment with the beauty for that same night, and approaching her after the meeting he slipped into her hand a $20 goldpiece. She put it in her pocket. "And—ah—where shall I meet you by and by?" pursued the masher. "In heaven, I hope," placidly answered the lassie as she walked away with the golden double eagle.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Obeying the New Immigration Law.

All the agents of the transatlantic steamship companies which carry steerage passengers to this port have now agreed to respect the new immigration rules, and to do their share in the enforcement of them. It will assuredly be to their advantage to perform this duty faithfully and to co-operate properly with Dr. Jenkins and Commissioner Senner. They are liable to heavy penalties for neglgence. Those of them who have striven to evade the new regulations must not be permitted to trifle any longer with the public safety. Instead of their interests conflicting in any way with ours, the interests of both parties are the same.—New York Sun.

High Commercial Morality.

Springfield's commercial morality will compare well with that of any other city. Only a few days ago the directors who held the controlling interest in one of our prosperous local corporations were offered a heavy advance for their stock, but declined unless every stockholder had the same opportunity. In another instance gentlemen who bought stock below par in a local concern made up the shrinkage to the family of the seller as soon as the business got well under way, although they were under no moral or legal obligation to do so. These are pleasant facts.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

Our Friend the Earl, Ye Know.

Through the death of the late Earl of Derby a blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter is at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone. The honor of wearing this badge is much sought after. It will be gratifying to many Chicagoans to learn that it is likely to be conferred on the Earl of Aberdeen, who was recently in this city.—Chicago Tribune.

Mention is made of lands sold for $277,000 that were bought of aborigines for a jug of whisky. It might be useful to complete the list of all the lands worth $277,000 that have been sold for a jug of whisky and not by red aborigines either.

Strange [illegible] on a Spring D[illegible].

An entirely trustworthy friend of the Listener's informs him that on last Sunday in Middleton, 20 miles from Boston, grasshoppers were seen hopping about in a lively manner. On the same day a man was seen walking across Middleton pond on the ice.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Alma Norstrum, a pretty young Swedish woman of Kansas City, became violently insane a few days ago while singing "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" and has kept up the song almost unceasingly ever since.

REPRESSION.

Oh, sing a song to delight the world,
And play sonatas most sweet and rare!
Oh, send hope's message to heart-sick souls,
And banish from earth all carking care!

Ah! pinioned the hands that erstwhile played,
And hushed the voice that longeth to sing,
Repressed the life, as the prisoned bird
That beateth the bars with tiring wing.

Perchance in the fuller, broader sphere
That cometh when these short years are o'er,
The yearning soul—ah, then free indeed!—
Is ne'er repressed on the other shore.

—Fanny L. Fancher in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

THE ENGAGED YOUNG MAN.

He Who Follows These Rules Shall Be Happy In His Betrothal.

It will be well for the man who expects to sail smoothly into the matrimonial port to continue those flattering attentions after his engagement which preceded it. It will not suffice for him to talk of what he is saving to make their little home worthy of her. He must, by some magic, be able both to save money for the future and to provide her with the flowers, books, bonbons, theater tickets and other trifles which he bestowed upon her when there was no future to be taken into consideration.

He must treat her people with deference, cordiality and filial affection. He must let her complain of all their faults, retail all the family quarrels and point out all the family imperfections without ever allowing the knowledge he acquires thus to tinge his behavior. He must listen to her abuse of them with sympathy and never by any chance show anything but the highest regard for them himself.

He must like all her friends. He must treat "the girls" with the intimacy which never borders on familiarity; must enjoy their society, which will be thrust upon him at all times and places, and at the same time must be prepared to agree with her estimate of their shortcomings. It will be just as well for him never to admire them too extravagantly.

In public he must always be prepared to show her the attention she needs, but must also be prepared to let her "have a good time," unhampered by his devotion. For instance, he must never let her sit out a dance alone, yet he must never glower when she seems to be dancing often with other men. His manner must be a perfect mingling of devotion and noninterference.

Incidentally it may be added that an occasional dose of neglect is wholesome, and that a semioccasional quarrel is not to be despised.—Philadelphia Times.

That Despot, the Editor.

The despotism of editors is not so arbitrary as it used to be. My memory does not go back to the fear in which the quarterly, "so savage and slaughterly," used to be held. One would have supposed it took its name from its quartering as well as executing its victims. In my time nobody cared much for the attacks of the heavier reviews, partly perhaps because they were generally belated and did not bear down upon authors until their reputations had been established, but the power of the weekly organs of literature was still considerable. The then editor of The Athenæum, Hepworth Dixon, was greatly feared by the small fry of literature and not much liked by the large fry.

It is well known that Thackeray had objections to his daughter becoming an authoress, from the apprehension of what Dixon might write of her work. I remember as a young man, when speaking rather gushingly of the kindness I had received from editors in Dickens' presence, he observed with a droll look that he concluded I had not yet made the acquaintance of Hepworth Dixon. I had met him, however, at dinner and had had rather a humorous experience of him.

I was sitting next to a great eastern scholar, who had told me quite as much as I wanted to hear of Assyria and was still going on, when he was suddenly interrupted by the host, who, in a tone of conciliatory reproof, observed: "Professor So-and-so, silence if you please. Mr. Hepworth Dixon is about to say something." I forget what he said, but the rout of the Assyrian was complete and amused me exceedingly.—James Payn in Cornhill Magazine.

Chicken Surgery In Florida.

A maranding hawk made an attack on a Lakeland (Fla.) fowlyard and succeeded in ripping a chicken's craw entirely from its body, so that it dragged on the ground, and also cutting a hole through the craw, so that it would not hold food. A day or two afterward the owner caught it, and one of the ladies of the family performed a surgical operation. The craw was sewed up, the chicken was soaked in hot water until the wounded and dry skin was made elastic again, the craw was restored to its place, the wound sewed up, and now that is about the healthiest chicken in the yard.

More Important.

Reporter—There is a story just come to the office that your daughter has eloped with your footman. Is it true?

Banker—Yes, sir, it is true. And you may add that the rascal has taken with him a brand new suit of my livery.—New York Herald.

The Saracens burned the Alexandrian library and the great library of Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, which contained 400,000 volumes. When Granada was taken, Cardinal Ximenes retorted in kind by destroying all the Korans and Moorish books to be found in the city.

The torpedo or electrical fish has two distinct galvanic batteries. When irritated, the fish has been known to deliver 100 shocks in two minutes. When taken from the water, its electrical power is nearly four times as great as when in its native element.

Delaware has no state prison. State convicts are sent to the three county prisons or to the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.....1895

The news from Nebraska is so sad that it is almost heartrending. There has been no rain to speak of in Western Nebraska for five years, and a region which was once a picture of happiness and fertility is a desert in which neither man nor cattle can live. When the old schoolbooks were printed they informed the pupil that the limit of cultivation westward was the hundredth parallel. West of that crops would not grow for want of rain. Nevertheless, when the great tide of western migration filled up the eastern counties of Kansas and Nebraska, after the war, hardy adventurers pushed on westward and broke the sod on the North Fork of the Platt and along the Republican river. It happened, curiously enough, that their arival was accompanied by unusual falls of rain. The years from 1875 to 1888 were almost all Wet years. The rivers were brimfull, the streams did not dry up, the sloughs always contained water, and the soil was always moist and prepared to grow corn. Scores of little towns sprang up by the side of the rail-road, every train brought new settlers, and there was no part of the United States more prosperous than the region which the geographes had pronounced uninhabitable. This happy era lasted till the opening of the present decade. Then there came a summer without rain, and of course without crops. This was followed by another and yet another, until the climax was capped in 1894, when the Republican ran dry and the corn made no pretense of growing at all. Then the settlers, who had run deeply into debt in the years of plenty to increase the size of their farms, not only gave up all hope of saving their holdings, but actually lay down to starve. A traveler who has just passed through Nebraska says that the early corn never came up at all. There is no grass, not even buffalo grass, for the little patches which survived last summer have been gnawed down by the roaming herds. The country is a dead baked brown, like some of our southern plateaus before the rainy season. Farmers have killed their stock to eat, and are abandoning their farms in search of more hospitable homes. Others, who do not know where to go, are living on the weeds which grow around the mouths of their wells and their garden spots; some of them have actually died of starvation.

A four-thousand ton steamer, loaded with passangers and steering west, was run into at 4 or 5 oclock on a dark, windy morning thirty miles from the coast of Holland, by a small steamer steering north, and was sunk in twenty minutes with nine-tenths of her human freight. It is the story of the Arctic, which was sunk by the French steamer Vesta, forty years ago, off the coast of Newfoundland. We are not informed whether the Elbe was built in compartments, but it is presumable that she was not, as, had she been so constructed, she would not have filled so quick. The Cathie struck her abaft the port bow, just about the engine room, and having driven her bow through the Elbe's plates, backdd out and let the water into the doomed ship. Had the Cathie left her bow in the hole she had made the Elbe might have floated some time longer and all hands might havh been saved. The sudden disappearance of the former after the collision calls for explanation; it may possibly turn out that she was seriously damaged herself and that her captain thought only of his own ships safety. That was the reason the captain of the Vesta gave for abandoning the Arctic. [illegible]

If the year keeps up the movement of the first month, it will be a lively one. Thus far it has given us a new President in France, a royalist uprising in Hawaii, a threat of war between Mexico and Guatemala, one of the biggest strikes on record in Brooklyn, a well-launched movement for a competing road in San Francisco, and a practical overthrow of the bosses of all parties in California.

A man never becomes a crank by getting new ideas, but by eternally grinding at an old one.

HE HAD HEARD ENOUGH.

How Senator Palmer Fooled His Old Friend, the Judge.

An old Republican judge from Illinois on his way west from New York stopped over in Washington long enough to have, as he intended, a little fun with his old friend, Senator Palmer. The senator's committee room was rather full when the judge entered, and he felt a bit diffident. Still, after clasping the senator's hand in a grip of friendship, he said, with a grin:

"What do you think of the election?"

"Hey?" the senator, with his hand behind his ear, replied. The judge, something surprised at this, to him, the first sign of deafness in his old friend, said in a louder tone:

"I say, what do you think of the election?"

"Sir?" said the senator, with his hand still behind his ear and bending near the judge.

"I say," the judge loudly responded, turning a bit red as he saw that every one had stopped talking to listen to him, "I say, what—do—you—think of the—election—the election—the—election?"

The senator looked pained, as he does when he has to turn down a needy office seeker. He glanced around, as if to read the judge's question in the faces of those present, and then, apparently failing, he turned again to the judge, and without even so much as a twinkle in his eyes thrust his ear to the judge's mouth and said:

"W-h-a-t?"

This drove the spirit of victorious and gloating fun from the judge's mind.

"Dear me," he said in a low voice full of sympathy and regret, "I had no idea that my old friend John had become deaf."

Then he shook the senator's hand and left the room, whereupon the senator turned to those present and winked the other eye.—Washington Post.

TOOK THE SHORTEST CUT.

French Detectives Improve an Opportunity to Do a Clever Piece of Work.

Paris is laughing today over the undoing of two extremely smart burglars. Two detectives were in the Rue St. Martin. Their attention was attracted to a man pushing a large packing case on a cart along the street. The man was apparently talking to himself. They overheard the remark: "Don't be afraid, old fellow. I will take the shortest cut." Arriving at the Rue de Bondy, he deposited the packing case in the warehouse of a merchant named Roux. The detectives concealed themselves in the warehouse for the night. About midnight a man issued from the packing case. He was provided with a set of burglars' tools and set to work to demolish the lock of the safe. The operation took a long time, but at last the door flow open, and the robber filled his pockets with gold and silver. He withdrew once more into the case, which closed upon him.

The detectives were in no hurry to handcuff the thief, but awaited the return of his confederate. In the morning he presented himself to take away the case and was arrested before entering the warehouse.

The detectives placed the case on a handcart and dragged it to the office of the police commissary. On the way they acted the part of the accomplice. When the man in the box inquired, "Is that you?" a detective replied: "Yes, old boy. Don't be uneasy. I will take the shortest cut." This ingenious robber was greatly surprised when he arrived at his destination to find himself in the presence of a police commissary.—Paris Letter.

The New Empress of Russia.

Russian society as distinct from the court circle proper is not very elated at the czar's marriage with the German princess. They would have preferred as their future czarina the Princess of Montenegro. To begin with, the princess had grown up under their own eyes. She belongs to their own nation. Her father's name is very popular. The hero of Dulcigno is a kind of minor idol. Furthermore, the aristocracy would have looked upon that marriage as the beginning of the fulfillment of the resuscitated idea of "Russia for the Russians." What they dislike above all is the idea of German influence becoming once more preponderant at the Russian court. They were absolutely at peace in that respect with regard to the now dowager czarina. The daughter of Denmark did not owe the Germans much good will, and she is honest enough not to disguise her feelings.—St. Petersburg Correspondent.

Say Mount Ranier Smokes and Steams.

The exploring party has fully confirmed the previous statements that smoke has ascended from the summit of Mount Ranier in the last two months, for the explorers are now camped on the side of the mountain over half way to the summit and have actually seen great volumes of smoke and geysers of steam pouring from the crater. The top of the mountain was fully five miles away, and jets of steam like geysers shot upward 200 feet or more, and farther to the right a column of densely black smoke rose from the crater in fitful curls to a height of several hundred feet. This news was brought by a homing pigeon.—Seattle (Wash.) Dispatch.

Another Convert to Individual Cups.

The Warren Avenue Baptist church has discussed the matter of individual communion cups, and upon the recommendation of the committee appointed two months ago it was voted to adopt them. Deacons Wentworth and Sawyer and Mr. C. M. Barrett were chosen to select the cups. The church has about 700 communicants.—Boston Herald.

Rome and the Far East.

The churches of the east which the pope wishes to bring back to the fold embrace 125,000,000 members. Among other things they do not accept the word purgatory and reject the authority of the pope.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

TRADE MARK

PATENTED MAY 20 1873

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

Dairy and Creamery.

Handle butter with a wooden scoop and ladle and never under any circumstances touch it with your hands.

Steam heat is very good to warm a cheese curing room.

If you make butter at all, you might as well make it right and have the modern tools and conveniences. The hand lever butter worker is well adapted to the home dairy. The way to use it to the best advantage is to lift the butter from the churn upon it. Run the lever across the butter to flatten it out and sprinkle salt upon it at the rate of half an ounce to the pound. Then put a wooden ladle under the edges of the mass of butter and bring it up into a lump in the center of the worker. Next raise the lever and push it straight down upon the mass. Make several strokes of the lever up and down upon the butter till it is flattened out again. Then draw it into a lump in the center and repeat the process till the buttermilk is all pressed out, not a minute longer. Do not roll the lever from side to side upon the butter, but always work it up and down. The rolling and grinding from side to side crush the butter globules and make an oily mass.

A brick or stone curing room is the best for cheese. Where a man cannot afford this he can build a curing room with a double wooden wall. The inside wall should be tongued and grooved, the outer one well matched. Leave a foot of space between and fill it with sawdust. Finish the ceiling overhead in the same way. Have the floor also double and put between the two layers two thicknesses of good building paper. This will keep the room moist enough to properly cure cheese.

The largest single industry in the Union is probably the dairy business in its various branches. It represents an invested capital of $4,000,000,000, and the annual income from it is $1,000,000,000. There are 20,000,000 milk cows in the United States.

Half pound and pound butter prints are very popular among private customers. A good way to save time in printing is to have a two pound print made, with an exact mark or division in the center of the upper part of the print, so that from this mark one may see exactly where to cut the butter into pound prints. Half and quarter pound prints may be indicated in the same way, so that the butter maker need not be at the trouble of printing each little pat separately. The butter can best be sliced apart at the divisions with a clean, thin, flat slip of wood.

Changing Size of Hive Entrance.

The editor of The American Bee Journal says: As a matter of actual practice, I think most beekeepers leave the entrance the same the year round, although those who winter in cellars and who do not give upward venilation prefer to have the entrance much enlarged while in the cellar, even to taking away the bottom board entirely. If there is any time when it seems profitable to lessen the entrance, I should say it is when first flights begin in spring, so as to save the heat as much as possible for breeding purposes.

SAVE YOUR SHOES

AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR

SAVE YOUR SHOE

is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

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SAVE YOUR SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS

Independence

30-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD

Supt. Modock Con. Co.

jd.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on February 11 1895 viz: John Basto, for the E ½ NE ¼ Sec. 15, W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fritz Strohmeyer, William L. Hunter, John Strohmeyer and J. E. Shepherd, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
December 5, 1894.

A complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bignant for failure to comply with law as to Desert Entry No. 558, dated July 24, 1889, upon all of Section 23 Township 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., in Inyo county, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bignant has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, within four years from date of said entry, that said land is now in the same condition as when entered, and that the original and all desert proofs, filed in said office are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged default.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
[illegible] 1895.

[illegible] Pomeroy, of Independence, Inyo County, California, who gives notice of his election of a county, has filed proofs to show that [illegible] cultivation of said entry, has not been [illegible] hereby summoned to appear at this U. S. Land Office, Independence, California, on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

THE INDEPENDENCE BLOCK ASSOCIATION

Location of principle place of business, Independence, Inyo County, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1894, an assessment No. 2 of ten cents ($0.10) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at the office of said Association, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 2nd day of February, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of February, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of THOMAS J. GOODALE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office Mack & Densmore, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

MAGGIE P. GOODALE, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas J. Goodale, deceased.

Dated August 2d, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix. aug3-5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and upon the taxes on real property [illegible] Monday [illegible] December [illegible] at six o'clock [illegible] will be [illegible] half of the taxes [illegible] pay be [illegible] taxes [illegible] Monday [illegible] p. m. [illegible] perfect a [illegible] that all taxes may be [illegible] installments as herein [illegible] payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax Collector.

oc 5 td

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court her petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that she is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo county, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as this court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, wherever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property in the hands of said debtor, or any part thereof, to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the Court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL, Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, County of Inyo.

In the matter of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

[illegible] petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo county, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as this court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, wherever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the Court room of said court, in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL, Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo.

J. S. DODGE, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Independence, June 14 [illegible]

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

[illegible] INDEPENDENCE COMPANY

[illegible] principle place of business [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Office, Room 4 [illegible] Building, Rooms [illegible] lands California, January 15th 1895.

Splendid hunting and fishing [illegible] fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

Brown & Wills,

ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
for California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
Patenting of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Special attention given to Mining Office Business
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Land Office business a specialty.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR,
J. TUCKER, Prop'r
HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Second door North of Post Office

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence Northeast following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six acres, 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot No. [illegible] in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the south-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and [illegible]-tenth (68 11-20) rods; thence [illegible] three (3) rods; thence North [illegible] branch or swale to a point [illegible] rods North of the general corner of the North-East quarter and the North-west quarter, and the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER, with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the porator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
86 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Teresa Ave.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK PROP'R
Horseshoeing [illegible] $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call on or address
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
" .....February 17th
" .....March 17th
" .....April 14th
" .....May 19th
" .....June 16th
" .....July 14th
" .....August 11th
" .....September 8th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 10th
" .....December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILI
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVE
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNELL
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN
Survey r (unexpired) .....JOSEPH REEL
Supt Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Services will be held at Georges Creek the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools, Fair and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Hon. N. D. Arnot, Presiding,

MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1895.

Lubken vs. Barnes et al—Filed complaint and summons.

Kisterson vs. Strobmeyer—Demurrer sustained without argument.

A. W. Eibeshutz vs. Johanna Isaacs—Action to quiet title. Decree directing conveyance to be made.

Horace M. Swain an insolvent debtor—Final discharge of assignee ordered.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1895.

Anger vs. McGann----Motion to dismiss the appeal argued and submitted.

Lubkin vs. Barnes et al—Motion to vacate restraining order, argued and submitted.

Espitallier vs. Gorman—Judgment for the plaintiff for 870 sheep (or $900) and $500 damages.

BORN.

PRESTON—Near Bishop, Cal., January 28, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. H. preston a daughter.

POWERS—Near Bishop, Cal., January 28, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Powers a daughter.

DIED

KISPERT—At Georges Creek Cal, Feb. 7, 1895, Oscar, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kispert, a native of California, aged about 13 years.

This is pruning time.

Senator Fair's will has been stolen.

Ed Ober was down from Big Pine last week.

Neil McLean visited Keeler the first of the week.

The Cliff House, at San Francisco, is to be rebuilt.

The roof over the county vault is about completed.

The Chinese fort Wo Hai-Wei has been occupied by Japan.

Harry Rice is received from Bridgeport on Wednesday's train.

Latest reports say that Reel has made a good start on the desert.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conkling and child are expected home this evening.

Ward McAllister, the leader of New York society, died in that city January 31.

The Inaugural Ball will be held at the State Capitol in Sacramento January 31.

The firm of Thomas and Hill of Big Pine have completed a dissolution of partnership.

There is no work being done at present in Mazourka canyon on account of the snow.

J. L. Bonifant of Bishop was a visitor in town the past week, returning home Tuesday.

The Reliance Mining Co., running in the Rose Canyon, Cal.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

The annual meeting of Congress of America will convene with Congressman Geo. Ecola against Mexico.

Jim Santa passed through town Wednesday morning with his big team, on his regular trip to Mojave.

A. McDonald, his daughter, Miss Tina McDonald, and Mr. E Spencer were visitors from Big Pine the last of the week.

A gentleman named Requa has leased the borax works in Saline Valley abandoned by Stountenborough, Milner and others.

Jurors and witnesses summoned on the different criminal cases, have given the town a more lively appearance the last part of the week.

Mrs. Addie Jones has been appointed postmistress at Fish Spring, and the office is to be supplied with mail from Big Pine three times a week.

Our Fair Appropriation.

The following letter appeared in this week's issue of the *Index* and copies of the same have been sent to Senators Voorhies and Linder and Assemblyman Coleman:

Sir:—By direction of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18, State of California, comprising the counties of Alpine, Inyo and Mono, I have the honor to advise you that, since the organization of the District in 1887, there has been received in State appropriations the gross sum of $22,000, which amount has been supplemented by receipts from private subscriptions and other local sources to the extent of $12,500, or more than 50 per cent added to the amount of State appropriations for the benefit of said 18th District.

The State money has always been used within the law, for the payment of premiums, printing, salaries and other necessary expenses, while all race purses and like charges have been paid by local subscriptions.

During the last two years, (1893—1894), for which the appropriation was $6,000, there has been paid in premiums on Agricultural and Live Stock exhibits the net sum of $3,853 50, or about 66 per cent of the entire appropriation. These premiums have been equitably distributed to exhibitors throughout the entire District and not confined to one locality.

Your attention is particularly directed to these facts, for the reason that it has been charged that State money has been squandered at District Fairs in horse-racing and kindred sports, which is certainly not true as regards the 18th District, wherein the State money has been conscientiously applied as required by law.

Our Annual Fairs have been held alternately at Independence and Bishop, the chief towns and agricultural sections of the District, thus best accommodating all his people, and have proved a source of great benefit to this remote portion of California.

It is the earnest desire of all citizens and taxpayers of the Eighteenth District that the biennial State Appropriations shall be continued, to the end that our resources and productions may be further developed and advanced. While our people, as shown above, have always contributed liberally to the expenses of these Annual Fairs, and will gladly continue to do so, the conditions here existing are such that the District Agricultural Association must go out of existance if the State appropriations cease.

Very respectfully,

B. H. YANDELL,

Secretary, District No. 18.

Independence Feb 1, 1895.

In The Superior Court.

Wednesday morning the case of the people vs. Indian George was called. A jury was secured before noon consisting of the following men

A. Stecker
W. F. Matlack
John Keegan
W. H. Mitchell
F. Lawrence
Dave Vaughn
W. L. Hunter
F. Albers
W. M. Boyd
J. E. Shepherd
N. Scargo
Neil McLean

The examination of witnesses occupied the remainder of the day and until about ten o'clock Thursday morning at which time the case was given to the jury, who in fifteen minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. The defendent was immediately discharged, and the court then took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m. at which time reconvened. The case of the people of the State of California vs. Arthur Mateer, charged with perjury, was then called, and a jury was quickly secured consisting of the following men:

Fred Albers
Alexander Clark
W. L. Hunter
George H. Lewis
Frank Lawrence
W. H. Mitchell
W. F. Matlack
Neil McLean
Jacob Pfohl
David Scubblefield
David Vaughn
Thomas Webb

The witnesses for the prosecution and defense were then called into court and sworn, after which the examination of witnesses was begun. The case will probably be given to the jury this afternoon. The case of McGee vs. Givens has been set for hearing tomorrow.

Posted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

A west-Bound Southern Pacific train was held up in Arizona January 30. The amount secured by the robbers was not made public by the rail road and express officials.

Services will be held at Keeler next Sunday morning. The choir will sing the following selections: "Praise Ye Forever," "Still, Still With Thee," "Shall I Let Him Go?" and "Bringing in the Sheaves."

All western roads have now recorded their votes on the question of advancing one way and round trip rates to the Pacific Coast, and the vote is unmistakably for a raise, which will take effect February 15.—*Enterprise.*

Mr. C. A. Walker of Camp Independence wishes to state that a rumor accusing the older boys of Camp Independence of trying to set fire to the school house is false. He feels that this statement should be made in simple justice to the boys and their parents.

Bishop Cal., Feb. 5, 1895.

Editor Independent:—Will you please state the following in regard to my address for the benefit of any of your readers who may wish to write on school matters, Address from Feb. 5th to Feb. 14, Bishop from Feb. 14th to Feb. 23d Independence.

Yours very truly,

S. W. AUSTIN.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz has received a very handsome silver medal and diploma from the California Midwinter International Exposition for the fine display of Indian work which she made at the Fair. Mrs. Eibeshutz deserves great credit for her untiring effort in the accumulation of such a fine display as that which carried off the honors at the Midwinter Fair.

Meterological Summary for Month of January, 1895, Independence, Cal.

Mean barometer, 25 96
Highest barometer, 26 33 date 8th
Lowest barometer, 25.38 date 16th
Mean temperature, 37 8
Highest temperature, 69 date 13th
Lowest temperature, 19 date 28th
Greatest daily range of temperature, 32 date 13th Least, 7 date 16th
Total deficiency in temp during month, 17
Total " " since Jan 1st 17
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 6433 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 48 miles south-east on 18th
Total precipitation, 1.24 inches
Number od days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 7
Total excess in precip. during month, .02
Total " " since Jan 1st, .02
Number clear days, 11; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 10

W. C. McGINNESS,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 55.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It will be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take, or kill, within the two years next after the passage of this Ordinance, any "Bob White," or Eastern quail, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo, within the two years next after the passage of this Ordinance, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any "Bob White" or Eastern quail, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. Every person who takes, catches, or kills, for purposes for sale, or in his possession, any speckled trout, trout or salmon trout, or any variety of trout, between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of May in the following year, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 55, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Filed January 11th, 1895.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 116.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 53.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said county of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 53 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 53.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 112

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 54.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1895, and the thirty-first day of December, 1895, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 50 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 6th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 54 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinances Book "B" page 115.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.		5.25 p. m.
Dayton	11.25 a. m.		5.45 p. m.
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.		2.30 a. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m.		Lv. 11.00 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m.
Luning	7.15 a. m.		6.15 p. m.
Sods Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m.
Belleville	8.50 a. m.		4.35 p. m.
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.		3.50 p. m.
Benton	1.30 p. m.		11.50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.		9.15 a. m.
Alvord	4.05 p. m.		8.55 a. m.
Independence	5.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m.
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.		6.40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.		Lv. 6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville and Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies Wears etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Co.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	161.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1 26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1 26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ N ½	23	26	33	80.00
[illegible]	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888 Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ NW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist.....14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAINES Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

SEE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

All parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Bishop, Cal., March 9, 1886.

j164tu

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Officially reported, after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, ***Superior to all other Baking Powders in Leavening Strength.***

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The most Careful Housewife will use no other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Inquisitive Betty.

Our allusion in a recent issue to ladies who have been initiated into the order of Freemasons has brought to us an interesting series of letters. Strangely enough, The Masonic Visitor supplies us with a complete reply to the main queries propounded. That organ declares that the "only sister" was the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, better known perhaps as the Hon. Betty St. Ledger, who first saw the light of this world in 1695, and who was the daughter of Sir Arthur St. Leger, afterward Baron Kilmagdow and Viscount Doneraile. The story turns, according to the same authority, on these lines: The honorable and inquisitive Betty stole on tiptoe into the room adjoining the apartment in which the lodge was being held, and having removed a brick with the aid of her scissors she, via the friendly aperture, witnessed the mysterious ceremony. The members of the lodge promptly proceeded to deal with the intruder. The lady was duly initiated.

She attended all the Masonic assemblies in Cork and generally added luster to the craft which had so reluctantly adopted her as its first and only sister. The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger married Mr. Richard Aldworth, M. P., of Newmarket, County Cork, and having outlived her brothers, who were childless, the family estates passed to her, and at her death her second son, Mr. St. Leger Aldworth, as the mother's heir, succeeded to the estates, and obtaining a recreation of a title became Viscount Doneraile, from whom the present family have descended. Her portrait, in Masonic clothing, hangs in many an Irish lodge-room, and her apron is still preserved at Newmarket House, Cork. It was exhibited at the Grand Munster stall at the great Masonic bazaar in Dublin in 1892, when over £20,000 was raised for the Masonic girls' schools. The jewel worn by the lady Freemason is now in the possession of No. 1 lodge, Cork.—London Lady.

The doorkeeper of the British house of commons retired the other day after a service of 37 years and was succeeded by his first assistant. The place is a valuable one, both because of its salary, its permanence and its dignity.

FOR MODERN COOKING.

As a matter of useful information it may be stated that whenever a cooking receipt calls for a baking powder the "Royal" should be used. The receipt will be found to work better and surer, and the bread, biscuit, rolls, cakes, dumplings, crusts, puddings, crullers, or whatever made, will be produced sweeter, lighter, finer flavored, more dainty, palatable and wholesome. Besides, the "Royal" will go further or has greater leavening power, and is therefore more economical than any other powder.

Many receipts as published still call for cream-of-tartar and soda, the old-fashioned way of raising. Modern cooking and expert cooks do not sanction this old way. In all such receipts the Royal Baking Powder should be substituted without fail.

The greatest adepts in the culinary art are particular to use the Royal only, and the authors of the most popular cook books, and the teachers of the successful cooking schools, with whom the best results are imperative, are careful to impress their readers and pupils with the importance of its exclusive employment.

The Royal Baking Powder is the geatest help of modern times to perfect cooking, and every receipt requiring a quick-raising ingredient should embody it.

Dr. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FRENCH GIRL'S FEAT.

How She Changed Her Clothes In a Day Coach Without Shocking Any One.

"Savoir faire" of the French Frenchy is without a synonym in the English language. It properly belongs to a race that intuitively follows the old adage, "What's worth doing is worth doing well." They are adepts in the art of diplomacy. Under trying circumstances they are cool and collected.

"I had taken a train in this city for Philadelphia," said a Washington man, "and after an hour's stay in the smoker went into one of the regular passenger coaches. Casually looking over my fellow travelers, I happened to let my gaze rest on a demure, dainty little woman across the aisle from me, but whose seat was in alignment with mine. She was intently perusing the pages of a paper covered French novel. A little later she dropped the book and produced from her traps—she was surrounded by boxes, handbags and shawl strap bundles—a steamship schedule of the Campagnie General Transatlantique, the French line to Havre. To all appearances she was unconscious of the existence of her neighbors. She had removed her hat, a tasty toque, and was attired in a skirt, beneath which there peeped forth a trim little foot incased in a soft slipper.

"As we neared the Quaker City she became nervously animated. Laying aside her steamship schedule, she resurrected from some unseen hiding place a blouse of soft, rich material. She then tripped down the aisle to the ladies' lavatory, and a moment later returned with the silk garment, the blouse having taken its place. Resuming her seat, she buttoned the blouse with her deft fingers, fixed a gold brooch in place at her throat, and as quickly girded her petite figure with a leather belt.

"By this time I became interested in her movements and wondered what she would do next. I was not long left in the dark. With refreshing nonchalance she tossed over her head a street skirt of like fabric to the blouse. In some mysterious manner this was secured under the belt as the alpaca gown dropped to the floor. Then it was that every person in the car was watching her.

"I knew the next scene in the transformation act would be her most trying ordeal—the substitution of something more than substantial slippers. The circumscribed space between the seats of a day passenger coach is hardly the place one would select for such calisthenic exercise as I knew my fair fellow traveler was about to indulge in. Time, place and surroundings disturbed her not. A pair of stout walking boots were brought forth, the exchange soon made, and with the assistance of a silver buttonhook firmly fastened.

"During this operation her skirts were so carefully arranged about her ankles that not the smallest bit of hosiery was displayed, nor could a close observer, had one been present, get a glimpse of lingerie.

"The whole thing was so deftly done, so quickly accomplished, with grace and ease, while the principal performer was evidently ignorant of the contiguity of half a hundred amused people, that I could not help but admire the lovely little creature, so independent and self contained."—Washington Post.

A Scene In the Attorney General's Office.

Representative Wilson of West Virginia, whose distinguished position in the house entitles him to the utmost respect and consideration at the hands of any Democratic official, entered the office of the attorney general. The room was crowded with applicants for offices, and Mr. Olney was very much harrassed. Mr. Wilson stepped forward to the attorney general's desk. Mr. Olney turned savagely upon him.

"Sir," he said, "you have come up out of your turn. You are doing an injustice to those who have been waiting here, and you will have to go back to the foot of the line and await your turn."

Mr. Wilson, who is an exceedingly mild mannered gentleman, looked at the attorney general in amazement. He did not show his temper, however, but with chiding politeness inquired: "Did I hear you aright? Did you say I must go back and await my turn?"

"I did, sir," replied the attorney general.

"Very well, sir," said the West Virginian haughtily, "I shall go back, but I shall not return. When you desire to see me, you can send for me."

It was not until Mr. Wilson had departed that Attorney General Olney learned who it was that he had affronted.—Washington Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Fact or Fiction About Two Great Fair Awards.

A newspaper paragraph denounces as "false" the claim of a baking powder company to an award at the World's Fair. Whom can it mean?

Certainly not Dr. Price's. Why? Because, as the records show, Dr. Price's exhibited, competed and received the highest award, both at Chicago and the California Midwinter Fair. The award in California included Gold Medal. The official examiners pronounced it the strongest, the purest, the most wholesome and efficient of all the baking powders. Its title to confidence is unquestioned.

Can it be the manufacturers of a New York powder, fictitiously labeled "absolutely pure" who are making "false" claims? That would be strange indeed, inasmuch as they were not even considered in the awards.

Was it Ammonia in the New York powder that prevented its makers from competing? If not, what?

DEATH'S BRIDAL.

By DAVID KER.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

SEEKING DEATH.

"His girl's likeness saved him when he meant to die."

The first day of Gettysburg was over. Northerner and southerner alike had fought their best, and the dead heaped along the slope of Cemetery hill showed that the contending hosts were worthy of each other. On the northern side every general engaged, save one, had had his horse killed under him. On the southern side General Rodes, riding up to rebuke an infantry battalion which he saw as he thought, lying down to escape the Yankee fire, found that they were all corpses fallen in their ranks.

All around the curving line of heights, on which a vast crescent of bright spots marked the northern position, another fiery crescent showed where Lee's men lay encamped in readiness for the morrow's battle, and a reckless fellow of Sickles' division posted to the left of Howard's position on Cemetery hill, said with a laugh, as he pointed to the far extending lights:

"The Johnnies air seein' a good few stars tonight, but I reckon we'll make 'em see some more tomorrow!"

"Guess they may make some of us see 'em, too, fore all's up," growled a veteran. "Them rebs kin fight some, so they kin!"

"Dry up, Pete," cried a third man, "you're a worse croaker than 'Never-die Joe' yonder. It's a mercy he's asleep, or we'd have him tellin' us who's to die tomorrow, and makin' us all feel bad."

And the speaker glanced at a man who lay sleeping beside the fire, with its fitful glare playing spectrally on his upturned face. Bronzed and weather worn as it was, that face was as delicate of outline as a woman's, and haunted all who saw it with a vague suggestion of one of the handsome, high bred, ill fated cavaliers of Charles I.

"He allers sleeps like that jist 'fore a fight," said one man in an awestricken whisper, "the only time he's happy is when he thinks he's gwine to die!"

"Darn my skin if I know what to make of him," added a second—a huge, heavy, good natured giant from Illinois. "He'd whip Old Nick himself at fightin'—he whipped me once, as you know, and taint every man kin do that; and he mout ha' been promoted a dozen times over if he'd liked. But no, not he! he allers says he wants nothin' but to die!"

"Well, it's rough on him if he can't find no kind Christian to obleege him in a leetle thing like that. When I'm a-gwine to die I don't mind changin' with him, or maybe the gineral 'ud hang him as a great favor if he was to beg hard."

"He's a queer sort, that's a fact. He looks like a gal and talks as soft as a child, but in battle, by thunder, he's"——

"Like the divil wid a toothache!" broke in a deep Irish voice.

"Hello, Mike, are you there! Say, boys, do you remember how Mike said t'other night that he didn't fear man or devil, and jist then an old cow poked its horns over the fence and went 'Moo-oo-oo!' and down goes Mike on his knees and sings out, 'Forgive me, Misther Satan, I didn't mane *you!*'"

"Och, be aisy, ye vagabone!" retorted Mike O'Reilly. "Sure, when I hit yez from behind wid a hot pratie, didn't ye scrame out: 'Lord have mercy on my sowl! I'm shot!'"

Amid the silence that followed the laugh which ensued, the slumbering man by the fire, speaking in his sleep, was heard to say in cold and haughty tones:

"Apparently your royal highness does not remember me."

And then, with a struggle and a violent start, the sleeper awoke.

"Sure, is it the Prince ov Wales he's talkin to?" cried Mike, staring. "'Twas royal highness' he said annyhow. Who is he, thin, at all, at all?"

But the mysterious Joe, without seeming even to hear him, rose and went straight up to the big Illinoisan and held out his hand.

"Dick," said he, with an unconscious dignity that impressed even the rude fellow to whom he spoke, "we had a fair fight, and I hope you bear me no grudge for it, as I'm sure I bear you none. Shake hands, and let us be friends tonight, for tomorrow one of us two must die!"

"You didn't happen to hear *which* one, Joe?" faltered the giant, who evidently put full faith in his comrade's strange prophecy, as indeed did all the rest, judging by their looks of awe.

"No," said the other wearily, "but I know which I wish it may be."

Somehow the talk and laughter flagged after that, and the group melted away in silence.

* * * * * *

It was five o'clock in the evening of the following day. The July sun loomed dimly through a vast cloud of smoke, and the air shook with the deep unslackening roar of two hundred southern guns, mingled with the ceaseless crash of the boughs torn by the pelting shot from the trees along the Yankee line. The second of the three great Confederate assaults was at hand, and Sickles and his gallant few, in their advanced position, were about to bear the brunt of it.

Foremost among his comrades stood "Never-die Joe," calm and silent as ever, but with the light of a strange and terrible joy in his deep gray eyes. Only amid the storm of battle and the shadow of doom could that restless spirit—ever seeking death with an ardor the secret of which no man knew—hope to find peace, and such a storm was about to burst upon him now as even he had never witnessed yet.

Suddenly the cannonade ceases, and then the air rings with the ear piercing yell of the southern war cry, and the northern soldiers see dimly through the rolling smoke a huge dark gray wave, crested with a glittering spray of bayonets, come surging up the slope straight toward their lines.

And now the Federal artillery speaks out in its turn, and the sharp crackle of small arms mingles with the thunder of the cannon. Men fall at every step in the ranks of the charging column, and down goes Hood himself, struck by a bullet; but the rush of Longstreet's men comes on unchecked, and bursts into the foremost battery like a waterfall.

And, after that, all is like the whirl of a troubled dream. A wild vision of fierce faces and tossing arms, half seen through billowy smoke—a furious clamor of mingled cries—a hot, stifling reek of dust and gunpowder—a wild beast longing to tear and kill, tingling to the very finger tips of every man in the melee.

The guns are taken—the defenders are driven back—and then comes a desperate rally, and the figure of "Never-die Joe" is seen for a moment in the forefront of the fight, whirling his clubbed rifle round his head like a flail, and striking right and left with the strength of a giant. Then the pall of smoke closes round him, and he is seen no more.

The men in gray press on—the men in blue, stubbornly contesting every foot of ground, are forced back step by step—when all at once a deep voiced shout peals forth from the rear, and the dashing Hancock and his men come up at a run to restore the fight. There is a flash of leaping flame through the smoke, like lightning playing in a cloud—a fierce, short spasm of hand-to-hand battle—a swaying to and fro of struggling masses of bluecoats and graycoats, like conflicting waves—and then the tide of assault wavers, rolls back and ebbs sullenly away.

* * * * * *

"As sure as my name's Bill Slocum," said one of two men who were going over the battle field with lanterns a few hours later, "we'll find him alive yet. Don't ye remember how, at Chancellorsville, he was the only man left out of a hull comp'ny? Seems to me, Mike, as Death's someways like a woman: when you run arter him he fights shy and slides off, but the minute you begin to look as if you didn't care for his comp'ny, up he comes right away!"

"It's I that 'ud be glad to belave that same," growled O'Reilly, "but didn't I see him fall wid my own two eyes?"

"What of it?" said Bill consolingly. "I guess he was only wounded, anyhow. You mustn't call any man dead, Mick, till he's bin returned as sitch on the ficial list o' killed and wounded."

"Troth, it's aisy to talk," rejoined Mike ruefully, "but hasn't many a dacent bhoy thought himself only wounded whin he was dead all the time?"

Bill's broad laugh at this splendid "bull" was suddenly checked by the sight of Illinois Dick's mighty form lying lifeless, with upturned face, upon a heap of dead.

"Joe's bin a true prophet, I reckon. He said either he or poor old Dick was bound to die. Well, if Dick's dead, Joe must be alive, and I guess he ain't far off, neither, for it was jist somewheres round here as I seed him last. Hello! here's one reb livin' yet, anyway. How do, Johnny? How d'ye feel?"

"Kind o' shaky, I reckon," said the southerner, with a faint laugh.

"Thry a dhrop o' this, me bhoy," cried Mike, offering his canteen, "it'll do yez more good than anny medicine, bad luck to that same dirty stuff! Troth, 'twas an illigant lick ye got," added he, eying admiringly a fearful gash on the fallen man's head—"purty enough for ould Donnybrook, anny day!"

"That's so," said the Confederate, seemingly revived by his draught. "The last lick he giv' wur the one I got, and I don't want to order no more at the same store, I tell yer! He wur a tall Yank, with a smooth face that looked like a putty gal, and fit like forty wildcats!"

"By thunder! that must ha' bin Joe hisself!" cried Bill eagerly. "Say, Johnny, what becomed of him, annyway?"

"Dead, I reckon—and lucky for us, too, else he'd ha' laid out our hull battalion single handed. We hollered to him to surrender when he wur left all alone right in among us all, but it warn't a mite o' use. He jist clinched his teeth and kept hammerin' away with his clubbed piece, same as if he wur thrashin' corn, till at last Tom Wiley hed to shoot him jist to be done with it.'

"And here he is," cried Slocum, whose keen eye had been scanning the surrounding corpses while the man was speaking. "Hello! what's this? Great Scott! his hand's warm!"

"Warm, is it? Hurroo!" shouted O'Reilly, with a true Tipperary yell. "He's alive, thin—divil a less! Hurroo!"

"Steady, Mick," said his cooler comrade; "we want to handle him carefully, you know, if he's badly hit. Hello! is the feller's skin bullet proof? Here's a ball in his clothes as flat as a buckwheat cake! Show a light, Mick."

O'Reilly held up the lantern, and the marvel was at once explained.

Hidden in the breast of the soldier's shirt was a flat metal case, which had stopped the ball that would otherwise have reached his heart. As Bill touched it it came open in his hand, disclosing the sunny hair and sweet, pure face of a beautiful American girl.

"Think o' that, now!" muttered Bill Slocum with an unwonted softness in his deep, hoarse tones. "His girl's likeness saved him when he meant to die! Jist let me catch any feller sayin' there ain't no God arter that!"

And Mike O'Reilly, with the instinctive chivalry of his warm hearted Irish nature, put the miniature gently back in its place and drew the unconscious man's bullet torn clothing carefully over it, saying simply:

"'Twas himself that thried to kape it hid, and he must niver know that anny one saw it."

(To be Continued.)

The Trolley Buzz.

Just as constant use of the telephone was said to produce aural affection popularly known as "telephone ear," so is the overhead wire system of electric transit being held responsible for an affliction which in Philadelphia is denominated "the trolley buzz." It is a nervous affliction resulting from the combination of hiss and roar which is a prominent feature of the "cheap and nasty" system of rapid transit. It worries the possessors of fine sensibilities, is dangerously annoying to the sick and prevents the robust from sleeping as they ought to sleep. "Have you got the trolley buzz?" is a common query in the Quaker City, and if greedy corporations can have their way here the same inquiry will take the place of the oriental "How is your liver?" or the American "How d'ye do?"

A HOUSE IN A FRET.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down, you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and a half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

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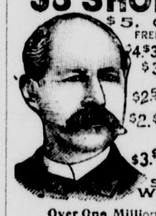

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

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FALSE FOOTINGS.

Crooked Ways in Which Money is Made.

WHY THE CASH WOULDN'T BALANCE

Mysterious Disappearance by the Ledger-demain of Rascally Ingenu ty—Money Made on "Returned Goods."

There is quite a large portion of the human family who "get their living by their wits," that is, they get by rascality and low cunning what they cannot or will not obtain by honest means. In many cases the disposition to commit these crimes seems to be a manifestation of natural depravity, while in too many other cases it ariess from a lack of correct early training. The boy who, by virtue of a practical business education, is qualified to fill a good, paying position, does not feel the force of temptation to dishonesty that assails an uneducated drudge, who has nothing to look forward to but subordinate positions and poor pay.

A writer in the New York "Sun" gives an interesting account of the doings of some of the crooked gentry which we quote:

I happened into the office of a large factory one day to see a friend, and during the call I met the proprietor and asked him how business was.

"I'm about discouraged," he replied.

"But you seem to be very busy filling orders."

"So I am, but for some reason I can't make any money. It seems as if the more we did the less profit we made." On the desk before him was a bill he had marked "O. K." It was for stuff purchased—lumber, paint and oil.

Without meaning to do so I glanced at the items, and footed up the column of figures. It stood as follows:

Dr. to	
6 kegs paint, at $1.80 each	$10 80
10 gals. oil, at 63 cents per gallon	6 30
Lumber from Nell's	18 00
Hauling same	1 75
Hoop iron	3 80
Paint brushes	4 20
Total	$3 25

The bill was in the handwriting of the man who acted as bookkeeper, cashier and buyer for the factory, and was six bills put together to save separate O. K.'s. Does the reader see anything wrong with the figures? I did at a glance. The total should have been forty-four dollars and eighty-five cents instead of fifty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

"Where is your bookkdeeper this afternoon?" I asked.

"He's out."

"Well, find me all the bills you can." He brought me half a dozen from the hook, and we discovered that each one had been falsified in adding up the figures. Next day the man was sent away on an errand and an expert brought in to overhaul his books, and in half a day over four thousand dollars in small embezzlements could be footed up. He had taken the simplest way to rob his employer, and one which is always practiced with the most success.

A similar discovery was brought about in a sitll more singular manner. I was riding along the highway when I noticed a folded paper which had evidently fallen from some ones' pocket. When I alighted and picked it up, I found it to be the weekly pay roll of a brick and tile yard. The owner of the yard, while a very successful business man, as a poor scholar, and he employed a young man to keep his books and handle more or less cash. The pay roll stood as follows:

Adams	$13 00
Arms	11 83
Benson	10 00
Carter	10 05
Davis	10 50
Evarts	12 15
Fick	12 00
Gorman	9 20
Hanson	8 35
Total	$112 68

The laborers were working at piece work, and each one's credit differed from another's. I ran the column of figures up and found an error. I tried it again, and was satisfied that the true total was only $98.88. I took the paper to the brick man, learned who had made out the roll, and within an hour had got hold of evidence to prove that in one year his young man had defrauded him of $890 by means of false footings.

For several years I was detailed on a branch of detective work known as "mysterious thefts," and many of them did really have a mysterious appearance at the outset. One of my very first cases was that of loss of money in a retail store. A girl eighteen years of age acted as cashier, and she had an office in the rear of the store. This office was railed in to a height of seven or eight feet, and had two cash windows. The cashier occupied it exclusively, and it had come about on several occasions that her cash wouldn't balance the tips on the hook. She would be short $2, $5, $10 or $20, and there must be something wrong somewhere. As she had to make the shortage good, she could not be suspected, and, indeed, it was on her demand that I was sent for to investigate the case. I took hold, thinking it would be a tough one, but luck aided me to speedily solve the mystery. No one on the floor of the store could take the money, as no one was admitted to the office, and the bills were stacked up on the counter next to the wall, a clear twelve feet from either of the cash windows.

I entered the store at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon. At twelve half of the employees went out to dinner, and three or four others lunched from their baskets. Among the latter was the cashier. She sat on a stool facing the front of the store with her back to the money, and kept up a conversation with a girl seated just outside the railing. She had been seated thus about ten minutes when I saw a string slowly descend from the floor above her head. It came down alongside the wall, and the little black ball at the end of it rested for a moment on the top bill of the pile of bank notes. Then it was drawn up, and away went a bill with it, and was drawn through a hole above. The cashier neither saw nor heard. The few employees of the store were busy, and festoons of dress goods, handkerchiefs, etc., from pillar to pillar, obstructed their vision. I went softly up-stairs and found a stock boy eating his dinner just over the office. I stood him up and found a $10 bill in his vest pocket, with a fresh spot of pitch on it, and his fish-line was concealed under a box near by. There was a hole in the floor where some heavy box had smashed a board. He owned right up, and the mystery was a mystery no longer. He had never taken but one bill at a time, and that always when the cashier was eating.

Men have always been obliged to trust other men, and they always will be, and when an employer has once satisfied himself that a certain employee is all right, it is the hardest kind of work to convince him that there is anything wrong. This loyalty is all right in one sense, but it has shielded many criminals. Were every employee to be continually under espionage or suspicion it would be a sad state of affairs. The senior partner of an old dry goods house once called me to his office to report a leakage which the house had vainly endeavored to stop. The shortage was not in the cash, but in the stock. Men had been set to watch for shoplifters, but non of that class had been spotted. All employees had been watched, but no one had been caught taking goods away. Most of the salesmen had been with the house for years, and the floor-walker longest of all. Suspicion pointed to no one, and yet it was certain that a leak existed. Aided by my usual luck, I was only three or four days in discovering it.

The store had a fine, high-class trade, and many articles were sent on approval. In lounging about I saw articles brought back and handed to the floor-walker to be returned to the office as "returned." It occurred to me that there might be two sides to this system, and it wasn't two hours before a lady came in and said to him:

"I came to pay $20 for the cloak sent up on Tuesday on approval."

He took her name and money and went back to the office and reported the cloak as returned, and pocketed the money. I got three cases on him before making my report, and when I did report to the senior partner he flew out and declared that it looked like a put-up job to earn my money. It was easy enough to satisfy him, however, as I had kept the addresses of the different buyers. A call at each address brought forth the declaration that the goods had been paid for, but we waited for a fourth case and then caught the man in a box. He was wound up so tightly that he made a full confession and begged for mercy. He had taken over $6,000 in this way, and had been playing the game for years, and was the last man in the store who would have been suspected.

John Gilman, insurance agent in a city of 25,000 inhabitants, had a mystery which he called me in to solve. He had an office on the ground floor of a building at the corner of Main and Walnut streets, but fronting on Main and running back to Walnut. On Walnut, adjoining him, was a tobacco store. His safe stood in a recess at the back of the store, and this recess was just two feet wider than the safe. It was wainscoted up to the height of the safe. Now, Gilman had been mising money right along for two or three months, and the mystery was that it had been in each instance taken out of his safe. He alone knew the combination, and in every case it had been opened in the regular way. I found it hard to credit his statements. No one had broken into the office; no one, as far as he could see, had touched the safe, and yet he was sure the money had been taken.

For instance, he had placed $200 in it at night, and next morning $30 was missing. Out of $100, $15 had been taken. Out of a package of $300 drawn from the bank and carefully recounted $35 had been taken. To make sure that the fault was not his he had kept a memorandum. He had, for instance, written down "$250 over three times. There are 10 $20 bills." That money had been put into the safe at night, and next morning it was short $20. Gilman had no occasion to rob himself, nor was he a somnamublist, and it puzzled me not a little how to go to work. One afternoon I asked him to lock and unlock the safe in my presence. It was a combination of four letters, and as he worked it he called out to himself: "J-a-n-e, Jane." This was the name of his wife.

With that as a starter I began to investigate the tobacco store. I found that the clerk, who was a young man of twenty, slept there nights. I got a chance to look at the wall opposite Gilman's safe, and I found it wainscoted up as on the other side, and right here was the bookkeeper's desk. Everything appeared regular, but that night I remained in the office after the agent went home. The office was dark, and I took a seat within three feet of the safe. At about eleven o'clock I heard a slight noise in the recess, and next moment a part of the wainscoting was lifted out, some one crawled through from the tobacco store, and presently the intruder sat down before the safe, opened the slide of a dark lantern just a bit, and opened the door as quickly as Gilman could have done it. He took out a roll of bills containing $230, counted them over, and then returned all but $20. When he had closed the door I heard him say: "J-a-n-e, Jane." I then nabbed him, and he proved to be the clerk in the tobacco store. He had played a pretty sharp game. There was a loose knot in one of the boards, and one evening in moving a box he had jared this out. He had applied mucilage to the knot, and was restoring it to place when he heard Gilman locking the safe, and also heard him pronounce the combination. This gave him an idea. Procuring a fine saw he cut a panel out of the wainscoting large enough to enable him to crawl through, and after that he made two or three raids per week. His scheme to take only a small portion of any sum he found was a good one, but luck and accident helped me to get the best of him.

ONLY A SCRATCH NEEDED.

The Frequency of Blood Poisoning Among the Meat Packers.

"It would surprise you to know," recently remarked an officer of one of our large packing houses, "how frequent cases of blood poisoning are among our employees, and the cause in most of these instances would doubtless surprise you more. A scratch on the hand from a bone of a calf's head or a pig's foot often disables a man for a week, and, strangely enough, in almost every case that has come under my notice the scratch has been so slight as to be almost imperceptible.

"The first intimation the man has of his injury is a swelling of the forearm, accompanied by a smarting pain. Both swelling and pain generally extend to the shoulder, under which a large lung sometimes forms. Even after the presence of the scratch has been in this manner demonstrated it is often impossible to detect it. It is usually caused, in the case of the calf's head, by the sharp edge on the bone of the neck, due to the carelessness of the butcher who severs the head from the carcass. If he does his work well and his cleaver has severed the joint perfectly, all is well, for there is no sharp edge to cut, but if he has missed the joint by even a hair's breadth, which happens in five cases out of ten, there is an edge on the bone that will probably work mischief.

"Of course none of these cases has ever resulted seriously, as prompt measures are always taken and as we always insist that a man so injured immediately consult a physician. This rule we never vary, for we feel bound to retain a man on the pay roll while suffering from such an accident, even though he be unfitted for work, and the unskillful treatment of an apothecary, on which many of them would like to rely, or the even less satisfactory methods of home surgery would only prolong the term of idleness."—New York Sun.

COINS OF LITTLE PRACTICAL USE.

The Gold Dollar Had No Utility, While the Three Cent Piece Served a Purpose.

To one who has not given the subject thought it would seem that the most useless coins ever issued by the United States were the silver 3 cent pieces. They were small, as thin as a sheet of manilla paper, and before they finally disappeared from circulation they came to be regarded as nuisances.

Although there is much to be said against the annoying little coins, they were, as a matter of fact, of far greater utility, as far as circulation is concerned, than another coin. This is the gold dollar, which, experts at the subtreasury say, has never served any useful purpose. Said Maurice Muhleman, cashier of the subtreasury, recently:

"From the mutilated condition of the gold dollars sent here for redemption it is positively shown that the public do not regard them as coins. Their only use appears to be for bangles, necklaces, watch charms, scarfpins and the like. It is doubtful if one in a thousand ever really passed in circulation.

"With the 3 cent silver piece it was different. When first coined, the country had nothing in the shape of a coin between the huge copper cents and half cents and the silver half dime. The small coin was hailed as a blessing and became popular at once. There was an excellent reason for its issue also.

"Strange as it may seem, it was not provided for by a coinage act, but by an act revising the postal rates. This law lowered the cost for transmitting the unit of weight for letters from 5 to 3 cents. It was deemed advisable by congress thereupon to issue a coin of corresponding denomination. The coin was of great utility and circulated freely until the advent of the nickel."—New York Herald.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The fame of the song "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is worldwide. No British man-of-war leaves harbor, no British regiment leaves its station for foreign service, without the plaintive air being heard by the men who are leaving and the girls—their mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts—who are being left behind. This song, like many another that has stirred the British heart at home and abroad, that has given valor in the fight and brought the soft recollections of the motherland amid the horrors of the battlefield, is anonymous.

It is no doubt of Irish origin, but no one can tell who wrote either the words or the music. It has been found in a manuscript dated about 1770. "The air was also taken down," says Bunting, "from A. O'Neil, harper, A. D. 1800, author and date unknown. The air was written for a march, and the English version of the words, called 'Brighton Camp,' differs considerably from these." Chappell, while he put in an English claim to the air, admits that it may be Irish. He thinks it was probably written in 1758, when there were encampments along the coast—at Brighton among the rest—where many tunes of this sort originated. Wherever it was first played, it is now almost a century since it became the soldier's and sailor's loath-to-leave, and it has so long been played on every man-of-war as she weighed anchor and for every regiment as it quitted a town where it had been stationed that an omission would be thought a slight upon the ladies.

INSECT MIMICS.

Quaint Disguises Assumed by the Animal Kingdom.

TAKE ON THE SHAPES OF LEAVES.

Gigantic "Walking Sticks" a Foot Long. Spiders Which Swing Themselves Into Invisibility.

In wandering through one of the picturesque canyons of the Sierra Madre Mountains one day I noticed coming down through the air with a peculiar motion a green leaf. It zigzagged from side to side, and finally landed in a bush near at hand. Wondering merely why such a leaf would fall from a spruce tree, I would have passed on, had not my dog, with more prescience, stopped and nosed the leaf, telling me, after his fashion, to look.

This I did, and found this green object that had come scurrying down was not a leaf at all, but a great green katydid with gauze-like wings, protected by covers that were so exact in their imitation of other leaves in general that any one would have been deceived.

The insect was a natural mimic, and even its flight downward from the tree was a protective one, calculated to deceive any feathered enemy that might have been in the vicinity.

In all life there is a certain adaptation to its peculiar surroundings. Gaily-tinted birds are not, as a rule, found on white sandy wastes, but in forests where there is deep coloring and the contrast is not great. The tawny lion, the giraffe, the ostrich, are forms which assimilate their surroundings. In California the horned toad is almost as invisible as the sand in which it lives. A little canyon toad mimics the rocks upon which it rests, in color, while the frogs of the East are hardly distinguishable from the green reeds among which they hide.

This peculiar method of defense is particularly marked among insects. Some years ago a traveling fakir stopped at a bungalow in India and offered for a small sum to show the guests of the sahib, who were new in India, a miracle. Told to go ahead, he produced a small tree with leaves about three inches long, which he thurst into the ground, then took from a large box carried by an attendant a dozen butterflies of great beauty. After the guests had examined them and assured themselves that the insects were alive, the fakir tossed them one by one into the air. Each alighted on the tree and became invisible. When all had disappeared the fakir asked the sahib to look for them. The Englishman examined the tree carefully, but failed to find the dozen butterflies, each of which was four inches across.

They had all heard of the Indian hypnotism, and thought that this possibly was an instance in kind; but the laughing fakir caught up the tree and giving it a shake the insects floated in the air for a moment, and gathered about the tree again to mysteriously disappear.

The fakir then pointed out the illusion; the butterflies were not a foot from their eyes, and so mimicked the leaves when their wings were folded that the deception was perfect, both in color and shape. There were even the delicate mold spots, the central or midrib of the leaf and the delicate lateral branches from it, while the stem of the leaf was closely imitated by the lower portion of the wings which were pressed against the stem.

This mimic, known to science as kallina, if followed by a bird simply alights on a bush or tree and becomes invisible and the fakir has simply taken advantage of the natural protection of the butterfly.

The same portection is seen in many common butterflies that mimic flowers or leaves. Remarkable resemblances are noticed among the moths, some mimicking bits of wood or stone, so that when they alight they become at once invisible, and thus escape from any possible pursuer.

Some interesting instances of mimicry are found in India. A naturalist noted a butterfly here that was not only a remarkable mimic, but when followed it imitated the peculiar flight of a poisonous butterfly that was obnoxious to the birds.

In almost every group of insects is found this protective resemblance, and those among the walking-sticks and walking leaves are the most wonderful.

While the Phyllium resembles a leaf, the Phasmida is a mimic of a twig or branch. The long straight body is a perfect stick, the legs resembling twigs branching from it, and when walking they move in so deliberate a manner that even then the illusion is not destroyed.

A South American walking-stick is a veritable giant, almost a foot in length. These are green, resembling young shoots, and are found among green verdure; but one observed by Bolt, the English naturalist, was a perfect mimic of a dead twig, and had upon its sides and legs curious excresences that mimicked fungous growths, so that the bird who had seen it moving would consider it nothing but a dried twig.

The curious insect known as the mantis are remarkable for their powers of mimicry. Their movements are slow; their bodies and legs resemble twigs, and they are by this disguise enabled to creep upon their prey. One species has been known to seize and eat small birds, who, thinking it a bit of the branch, so fall into its clutches. Perhaps the most remarkable mimic among the insects is a pink mantis of India, that is almost exact in its resemblance to an orchid. The object here is evidently to capture insects that alight on it by mistake.

Many insects protect their eggs or young by unconscious mimicry. Many of the spiders are mimics. The most extraordinary attempt at defense it was ever my good fortune to observe on the part of a spider, was one in which the insect not only disguised but rendered itself completely invisible. I was wandering through the bog cedar bush of one of the Florida keys, sixty miles from Cuba, when I came upon a huge web that completely barred the way; the long cables extended as braces in every direction, while in the center poised a big yellow spider.

The moment it caught sight of me it began to swing the web, first slowly then more rapidly, until in a short time the spider had disappeared from view, although not a foot from my eyes; it was simply vibrating in its web, but so rapidly that my eyes could not follow it. In a few moments the motions gradually ceased, and, as I remained perfectly quiet, the spider assumed its normal position, beginning the swinging when I touched the web. Such a device would completely deceive a bird.

I may not inaptly refer to the mimicry of the crabs, which, with the insects, constitute a great branch of the animal kingdom, and are, popularly speaking, the insects of the sea. It is equally as essential that they should be protected from the various predatory fishes, and in almost every instance they resemble to some extent their surroundings, and in several instances deliberately disguise themselves. On the coral keys of the tropics I have seen crabs come out of their dens of sand and eye me as I lay there watching them; but these spectral fellows were almost invisible even a few feet away, so white were they, almost perfectly mimicking the sand in their absence of color.

Not fifty feet away, where the shore line ended, and the sand was covered with a yellowish green matting of dead leaves of bay cedar, lived another crab, Geccarcinus, a sturdy fellow that climbed the cactus, and it was a brilliant purple with greenish tints on its legs, and so perfectly secure amid its surroundings that I was almost bitten by one, mistaking it for the purple fruit of the prickly pear, on a leaf of which it hung. The so-called stone crabs mimic their surroundings and can hardly be distinguished; and the box crab, which folds its legs beneath its shell, shutting up like a turtle, would be passed by the hungriest fish.

The most interesting mimics I have seen in crab life are those which live in the sargassum or gulfweed. I have spent hours in drifting with these bits of the sargassum sea, on the edge of the Gulf Stream where it flows from the tropics, and here there is a special pelagic fauna all of which are mimics. It it almost impossible to distinguish the crabs even when looking at them closely, as upon their backs are reflected the exact tints of the weed—a remarkable phase in the struggle for existence.—Charles Frederick Holder, in Mail and Express.

THE HASTY WORD.

To think before you speak is so wise an axiom that one would hardly think it needful to emphasize it by repetition. And yet in how many cases the hasty temper flashes out in the hasty word, and the latter does its work with the precision and pain of the swift stiletto. Singularly enough, the hasty word oftenest wounds those who love one another dearly, and the very closeness of their intimacy affords them opportunity for the sudden thrust.

We know the weak points in the armor of our kinsman and our friend; we are aware of his caprices, and originally are tender and compassionate even of his vanities and whims; but there dawns a day when it is written in the book of fate that we shall be as cruel as we are loving. We are cold, or tired, or hungry. We are anxious over unpaid bills, or our expected letters have not arrived, or one of the children is ailing, and we dread the outcome of the malady. So politeness fail us, fortitude is vanquished, philosophy is in abeyance, and we say that which we repent in sackcloth and ashes.

But though the hasty word may be forgiven, it is not at once forgotten. It has flawed the crystal of our friendship; the place may be cemented, but there is a shadowy scar on the gleaming surface. Oh, if the word of haste had but been left unspoken; if the strong hand of patience had but held back the sword as if to strike!—Harper's Bazaar.

WHAT A COMMA CAN DO.

An English educational journal relates this story, which carries its own application:

A Prussian school inspector appeared in the office of the burgomaster of a little town for the purpose of asking him to accompany him on a tour of inspection through the schools. The burgomaster, rather out of sorts, muttered, "Does this donkey come again?" The inspector waited his time for a proper answer, according to the immortal advice, "Vengeance is a dish that must be eaten cool." When the inspector was introduced to the teacher, he said he was curious to see how well punctuation was taught. The burgomaster, the local supervisory authority, said: "Never mind that; we care naught for commas and the like." But the inspector ordered a boy to go to the board and write: "The burgomaster of R. says, the inspector is a donkey." hen The ordered him to change the comma by placing it after R and inserting one after inspector. Thus: "The burgomaster of R., says the inspector, is a donkey." It was a cruel lesson, but it is reasonable to suppose that commas rose in the estimation of the "local supervisory authority."

China's foreign trade amounts to about $238,000,000 a year, of which 60 per cent. is with Great Britain.

KNIVES IN VARIETY.

Interesting Collections in the Museum, Washington.

FATHER OF MODERN POCKETKNIVES.

The Pre-historic Examples Fashioned from Slips of Flint—Many Rare and Curious Blades.

Show me the man who does not recall that tingling sensation of delight which ran through his youthful anatomy when he was presented with his first pocket knife.

I do. The knife was of the dog-handle variety. It wasn't much to cut with, but as a blister raiser it was a howling success. I think they are seldom seen now outside of little notion shops and country stores. It was all cast iron.

The handle was fashioned in the likeness of a dog with outstretched legs, and was painted a beautiful green, with red polka dots. I think it must have been invented by some old bachelor for the punishment of little boys. It was an instrument of torture to the youthful carver, full of uneven lumps and jagged edges. The more you tried to cut into it the more the dog's hind legs dug into your hand, until the offending canine had to be sewed up in a picee of cloth to ease the pain—yours, not the dog's, says the Washington "Star."

After the dog knife came the Barlow, the one we used to make boats with, out of cigar box lids, to sail in the gatter. The handle half bone and half steel, with one big, sturdy blade. It was the father of the modern pocketknife.

Uncle Sam, who is a famous whittler, has a fine collection of jackknives in the National Musem. They are arranged in little black pasteboard boxes, and were gathered from all over the world. The first jackknife was a stone chip. Those in the museum are made of calcareous flint.

They were found in England, in the eastern and southern portions, from Norfolk to Lands' End. There are also several from the caves of France.

The chipped stone blade belonged to the paleolithic or old stone age, and the polished blade to the neolithic or new stone age. You can get an idea of the antiquity of the chipped blade when you remember that the animals of that period were extinct before our earliest knowledge of natural history, and the climate of France was probably no warmer than the arctic regions to-day.

The first metal blades were those of the bronze age. The two specimens in the museum are from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The bronze was composed of tin and copper and was partially brought from Asia. Fifty-seven foundries for the casting of bronze implements have been found in France and a number in Italy, the one at Bologna having no less than 14,000 pieces broken and ready for recasting. The bronze workers were descendants of the neolithic age, their blades being similar in shape to the stone implements of that period.

The chipped stone jackknife is made and used in our country to-day. While you are reading the "Star" which represents all of the most wonderful modern inventions, the telegraph, the telephone, typewriter, phonograph, and the type-setting machine, the Hupa Indians of the Northern California are cutting wood with stone knives and catching fish with shell and stone hooks.

The Hupa is an expert stone worker. He takes a piece of jasper or obsidian (volcanic glass) and heats it in the fire. In cooling, it breaks into chips. He takes one of the most promising chips in his left hand, after having first put on a rough skin glove for protection against the sharp stone. With a pair of picners made of buckhorn, tied together at the point with a thong, he proceeds to chip off little flakes or scales, turning and twisting the stone until it is fashioned in the proper shape.

The Tlingit and Halda Indians of Alaska are great carvers, and do wonderful work with their home-made jackknives. Their stone knife, or adz, is often hafted to a branch of a tree. They use sharp fish bones and rough fish skin for finishing and sandpapering their wood carvings.

When iron was introduced by the Russians the natives were not slow to adapt it to their purposes. They made steel knives with long, thin blades that could be bent and twisted into a variety of shapes, and were as useful as a whole kit of tools.

The jackknives of the Eskimo are various. Some are made of slate rubbed down and polished to a sharp cutting edge and set in wooden or bone handles. They are very clumsy, with thick wooden sheaths, into which they are lashed and tied with sealskin thongs when not in use. Next to one of these knives in the collection is another Eskimo blade, as pretty in its way as any ladys' pearl-handled pocket knife, and it is only about two and a-half inches long, blade and all.

The blade is of steel, and gently tapering, set into an ivory handle. It is riveted in place, and, like all primitive knives, does not open or shut. Most of the Eskimo knives used in carving are made with steel blades, riveted to ivory or bone handles, and some of the handles are notched to fit the grip of the fingers.

In the museum collection is the finest knife of its kind in the world. The blade is of a beautiful pale green jade or pectolite, about eight inches long. Leaf-shaped and polished to the smoothness of steel, it tapers down to a very business-like point. It is thick in the center and is two-edged, like the old Roman dagger. The jade from which it was made is found round Kotzibu Sound.

The Eskimo's favorite jackknife is the file. They date the commencement of their finest ivory carvings from its introduction by the Russians. The handle end they grind to a blade, using the angles for grooving and the flat faces for smoothing.

Uncle Sam has one of his own jackknives in his collection. It is the one which has replaced the old clasp knife, or frog sticker, formerly carried by his jolly tars. The sailor, you know, carries his knife attached to the white cord or lanyard, round his neck and stuck down in the tight band of his trousers. The old knife was an awkward thing to use in nasty weather, when the wind was howling aloft, and often much valuable time was lost in getting the blade open when a rope had to be spliced or a frozen knot cut.

Very often Jack had to hang on with one hand and open the knife with his teeth. Another objection to the old knife was the ease with which it could be and often was changed from a useful instrument into a weapon of defense or offense.

The new knife is arranged with a hollow handle, into which the blade slips by pressing a spring in the back. It does not open like an ordinary knife, but by pressing the blade runs out of its own weight. It is cut off square at the point, so that Jack is less liable to injure his fellow during any little misunderstanding which might occur, for the spring which releases the blade also allows it to run up in the handle when pressed upon, and as it is placed just where the hand is sure to grip it during a jackknife argument it would be almost sure to run into the handle rather than anything else.

An ugly looking knife is "el curvo" of Chili. It is carried by all the natives, and is used for carving beef and cutting throats. It looks like a pruning knife. The blade is heavy and has a murderous-looking hook at the end.

Next to "el curvo" is a Japanese knife, with a long, polished blade set in a soft wood handle. It is engraved with Japanese characters, and is straight up the back, with a tapering curve on the cutting edge. Like most Japanese blades, it is as sharp as a razor and finely tempered.

In the side of the Japanese small sword you have probably noticed a smaller blade, which fits in a hollow in the scabbard. It was used in feudal days in Japan as a paper cutter, and also to slash the face in time of war. When a general believed himself to be mortally wounded or likely to be taken prisoner he would take out his paper cutter and mutilate his face beyond recognition, thereby depriving his enemies of the pleasure of carrying his head around on a spear, with his name, rank, and title attached, for the edification of all beholders.

A knife of Shakespeare's time is represented in the colection by a drawing from the original in the British Musem. It looks very much like a razor, and the blade is inscribed with a rhyme, as was the custom in those days:

It was probably written by a jackknife poet. However, it is as good as some modern obtuary poems. I don't imagine the immortal William wrote such verse, although he refers to it when he says: "For all the world like culter's poetry upon a knite, love me and love me not."

One of Daniel Boone's numerous knives is in the museum collection. The drawing will show its appearance better than a description. It is very rusty, and does not look like a dangerous weapon.

An interesting collection of knives made by prisoners out of hoop iron and springs from the soles of shoes is a feature of the series. Most of them are from the Washington jail.

The finest and most complete example of the cutler's art is the knife in the Grant collection. It is the culmination of the jackknife, a regular pocket toolchest. It has three cutting blades, a corkscrew, screwdriver, saw, chisel, button-hook, file, scissors, gimlet, farier's hank, and in a hole in the side is a surgeon's lancet.—Inter-Ocean

MEAT EATING AND TEMPER.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, who accompanied her husband in his recent trip around the world, appears to come to the conclusion that meat eating is bad for the temper. In the Hospital she says that in no country is home rendered so unhappy and life made so miserable by the ill-temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. If we compare domestic life and manners in England with those of other countries where meat does not form such an integral article of diet, a notable improvement will be remarked. In less meat-eating France, urbanity is the rule of the home; in fish and rice-eating Japan, harsh words are unknown, and an exquisite politeness to one another prevails even among the children who play together in the streets. In Japan I never heard rude, angry words spoken by any but Englishmen. I am strongly of opinion that the ill-temper of the English is caused in a great measure by a too abundant meat dietary, combined with a sedentary life. The half-oxidized products of albumen circulating in the blood produce both mental and moral disturbances. The healthful thing to do is to lead an active and unselfish life, on a moderate diet, sufficient to maintain strength and not increase weight.

The Pillsbury "A" flour mill at Minneapolis has established its claim to being the largest mill in the world. It made a special run Monday week and turned out 9,551 barrels.

Italy gives to the world outside her borders 2,500,000,000 oranges; Spain, 1,400,000,000; Portugal, 80,000,000; Paraguay, 60,000,000; Florida, nearly as many as Paraguay.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB 15 1895

It is now proposed to abolish the useless position of attorney for the State Board of Health—which was created to make the people at large give George A. Knight, a Republican spellbinder, $12,000 for making partizan speeches in the interest of Dan Burns and bossing generally—and expend the same amount of money in the purchase and distribution of the diphtheria remedy which is now exciting so much interest in the world. The move is said to have the approval of Governor Budd as well as of the State Board of Health, which admits that it never had any use for an attorney at $3,000 a year. This is merely an example of the reforms the Governor is trying to bring about.

What has come over the world in which we live? It is in a state of agitation, unrest, discomfort, and even revolution against the established order of things. There are wars and rumors of wars, discontent with forms of government and with the social order, quarrels with surroundings, and complaints of everything that does not exactly suit. Is the world worse, or are we less fitted to our environment than our ancestors? Were we compelled to answer our own queries we should be disposed to attribute the friction and unrest to impaired digestion and overstrained nerves. These may not be world diseases, but they are the bane and curse of civilization.

One of the most notable features of the Good Roads Convention was the address of General Roy Stone of the road inquiry office of the Department of Agriculture, and the information given by him will be of great value to the State if our people are wise enough to profit by it. The subject is one of great importance to the farmers, and, indeed, to the cities also, and General Stone's address ought to be published by the State and widely circulated as a means of public education on the question.

One day war between Mexico and Guatemala and the other Central American States is declared to be inevitable, and the next is said that the differences are all to be harmonized without loss of honor to either side. Today is the war day. But bloodshed in foreign countries is something Americans can contemplate without a shudder when they reflect that war is likely to make a demand for our products, both food products and engines of destruction, bullets, torpedoes and dynamite shells.

The assembly committee on ways and means have introduced the appropriation bill and it is found that the recommendations of the governor have been followed pretty closely. It is estimated that a saving of about $1,000,000 over the appropriations of two years ago will be effected, and it is thought that this will be still further reduced another million. There is nothing like a governor with a backbone.

The Valley Railroad is as nearly certain to succeed as any enterprise ever undertaken in California. The personal character and business and financial standing of the men who have taken hold of it are the very best possible guarantee of its genuineness and of actuality. For once, a railroad has been projected in California which will not be built on paper only.

If Kate Field is correct in saying of poker that "its obvious tendency is to develop fixity of purpose, independence of action and a high degree of reserve about one's passing emotions," it might be a good idea to substitute it for football as a part of university education.

Mayor Sutro is in favor of the valley railroad heart and soul, but not in purse. With all of his alleged intense hatred for the "octopus" and he a millionaire, he finds himself short of ready coin and therfore cannot subscribe for the competing line.

It will be more difficult for the Valley Railroad managers to select a route satisfactory to the many towns than it was to get millions on subscriptions.

THE NEW VANDERBILT HOUSE.

An American Mansion Inspected and Approved by New York Society.

Society has examined the new Cornelius Vanderbilt house and pronounced it "magnificent," "superb," "royal"—any adjective, in fact, that describes great size combined with good taste.

The reception the other afternoon was perhaps the largest and most representative ever given in New York, at least 1,500 people making it a point to be there.

It differed, too, from other receptions in that the visitors, instead of standing about in two or three rooms, as is usual, wandered off after paying their compliments to Mrs. Vanderbilt and spent the rest of the afternoon in sightseeing through the long suits of apartments.

"I do believe I have walked a mile!" exclaimed one woman, who was evidently determined that nothing of value should escape her close scrutiny.

The house is indeed an education in itself, with its different styles of decorations, according to different periods, but all blending together in a harmonious whole.

Some of the critics got their Louises pretty well mixed, pronouncing a Henri II room a Louis XV, and a Louis XVI a colonial room, but it didn't make any difference.

The Louises committed and can cover a multitude of sins, and Peter Marie and a few other experts on interior decorations had a splendid time setting some of the women straight on their dates.

The house will of course look even finer when lighted for a ball, with the company in evening dress, but even as it was it truly merited all the praise given and denotes a new era in the splendor of American living.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

ASHES TO CURE CUTS.

Russian Physicians Revive an Old Cossack Method of Treating Wounds.

Some of the best known physicians in Russia are strongly advocating the adoption in the government hospitals of an old Cossack custom of treating cuts and wounds with ashes. The Cossack peasantry have treated cases in this fashion from time immemorial, and Dr. Pashkoff, a Russian physician who has been studying the treatment, recently said in an interview in a Russian medical journal:

"I strongly recommend the treating of severe cuts and wounds with ashes. Experiment has convinced me of the thorough efficacy of the treatment, and in addition it is cheap, takes little time to arrange and does away with bulky bandages, which have always been the bane of nurses and physicians. The best ashes are those resulting from the burning of some cotton stuff or linen, and only a very thin layer should be applied. If the wound has been made by some dirty instrument and there is danger of blood poisoning, it should be first washed thoroughly with a lotion. The ashes with the blood form a hard substance, under which the most severe cuts heal with remarkable rapidity."

Dr. Pashkoff has experimented with ashes on 25 cases of cuts, and only two of the entire number failed to result successfully. These cases would have been cured, too, had not the nurses failed to apply prescribed lotions to the wounds before the physicians took them in charge. It is extremely probable that the ashes treatment will be adopted in the St. Petersburg hospitals before long.

To Define a Church.

A strange question is being raised in the court here by two saloon keepers who are being prosecuted for running saloons within 300 feet of a church, which is forbidden by the mulct law. They admit that they are within the prescribed distance of the building in question, but deny that it is a church. So the question arises, What is a church? The one complaining is the German Methodist, and it is located on Locust street, one of the principal business streets, and in a good business locality. The church owned this property and concluded to make the most of it. So a substantial three story business block was built there, with stores on the first floor, offices in front on the second floor, and the hall, used as a church, on the second floor, back. The third floor is used by tenants. The jury in one case found that the building was not a church and that it could not keep saloons 300 feet away. The case will undoubtedly be carried to the supreme court to get a definition of what a church is.—Des Moines Dispatch.

The Phonograph In a New Role.

Having possession of a seditious phonograph is the latest instance of disloyalty punished by a jealous continental monarch. The authorities at Triest arrested an Italian guilty of having exhibited a phonograph which played the Italian royal march. The terrible instrument was accused of having disturbed public order because it also registered sundry demonstrations of applause and enthusiastic cries which accompanied the hymn when it was performed. The musical patriot has been obliged to leave the town and take with him the subversive instrument.—Triest Correspondent.

The Trilby Craze.

The Trilby enthusiasm in New York city has had some amusing results. The "Trilby waltz" is affected by certain young people who read not wisely, but too much; the "Trilby collar" is a novelty in certain stores; the "Trilby lisp," whatever that may be, is a subject of gossip in up town boarding schools. Du Maurier's pebble made a great many circles when it splashed into the mill pond of modern life.—New York World.

Fate's Freakishness.

The new road completed a few weeks ago, leading to the Winnegance cemetery, was built through the efforts of Mr. Reuben S. Hunt, and his dead body was the first to be taken over it.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

MAKING BEESWAX.

A New and Easy Process as Described by a Southern Beekeeper.

I have just discovered a new and easy way to make beeswax, and just as fine wax as can be made by the solar plan—no difference how old and tough the combs are.

Take a half barrel and arrange a cloth so that it will swing down about half way of the barrel. Any strong porous cloth will do, or wire cloth is good. Then boil the old combs in a copper or tin vessel till all is thoroughly heated, putting the combs right into the water, just as if you were going to cook it. Have some clean, boiling water in another vessel—enough to fill the half barrel one-third full. Pour the boiling water into the half barrel first, then pour the melted combs, water and all, into the strainer. Cover up the barrel with two thicknesses of gunny sacking, let it alone for a day or two, then go around when you are ready for the wax, loosen the hoops so as to let out the water and you will feel astonished to see how nearly all the wax is drained out.

The larger the amount of combs you have the larger barrel you will need. The hot water in the barrel keeps the whole contents hot for 12 hours, gives all the dirt and dregs time to settle to the bottom, the wax cools so slowly that it does not crack, the staves of the barrel spread out and leave the wax. All in all, it is the easiest way to make beeswax, aside from the solar plan, that I know of, and can be done at any time of the year, and no combs are too old or tough to work, as with the solar plan. And then we have our wax thoroughly cleansed at one operation.

If you will only give this plan a trial, you will find that you can do away with a whole lot of muss and bother, and the whole operation of making 25 to 50 pounds of wax need not take more than one hour of your time.

Thus writes Mrs. Jennie Atchley of Beeville, Tex., in The American Bee Journal.

Sowing Red Clover.

Red clover seed is usually sown in the spring. If sown very early, severe frosts afterward may destroy the young plants. If sown later, there is some danger that dry weather may come on before the young plants have become well rooted. It is safer to sow as soon as danger of severe freezing is past. Sowing on a late snow is liked much by many, as the snow helps the sower to secure uniform distribution of the seed, and as it melts the snow helps carry the seed into the soft surface. It is usually difficult to at once harrow or roll the soil if the seed is sown early because of the moisture. If seeding is delayed, or if the surface is dry enough, light harrowing or rolling is desirable. It is assumed the soil is in good condition.

If the ground is in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds per acre should be an abundance of seed. If the ground is not well prepared, it may be well to sow more, expecting a considerable percentage of the seed not to grow. We like the plan of twice sowing—sowing half the seed and then cross sowing with the other half. This helps to secure a more even distribution of the seed. The young plants should be allowed to get a fair growth before they are cut or eaten off, and at no time the first season should they be closely pastured.

Thrashing Corn.

Farmers vary somewhat in their ideas about thrashing corn. A Kansas farmer who has had experience says that a good run of corn thrashing in the fall means a new outfit of spikes throughout before beginning on the next crop of small grain. A Wisconsin man tells that if the corn is well dried it will thrash out nearly as fast as small grain, and that the stock eat the stover better than that run through a cutter. An Iowa farmer tells his way in The Farm, Field and Fireside. He says:

Remove all the teeth from concaves unless the corn is damp. In that case leave in one row of teeth; then rig the chaffer the same as for flax and put in the oat or barley sieve, and you are ready for business. The corn, if fed by hand, feeds best butts first. The self feeder is used here, and it works to perfection, saving all the corn and cutting the stover nice and fine.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
SAVE YOUR SHOES

AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR

SAVE YOUR SHOES
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
January 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on February 11, 1895, viz: John Bisto, for the E½ NE¼ Sec. 13, W½ NW¼ Sec. 14, T 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fritz Strohmeier, William L. Hunter, John Strohmeyer and J. E. Shepherd, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

CONTEST NOTICE

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
December 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William H. Mitchell against Ethel Bigelow for failure to comply with law as to desert Entry No. 558, dated July 24, 1889, upon all of section 23 Township 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., in Inyo county, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Ethel Bigelow has wholly failed to reclaim, irrigate, or in any manner improve the land embraced in said entry, or any part thereof, which four years after date of entry, T. is still an arid, sagebrush, unimproved and unreclaimed, and in its original arid and desert condition, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged fact.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
ang3-5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oct5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that she is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the Court room of said court, in the County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of January, 1895, an assessment of $5.100 of one per cent per share or 85 cents on each 100 shares was levied upon the capital Stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the corporation at its office Room 4 Chittenden Building in the city of Redlands California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th. day of March 1895, will be declared delinquent and advertised for sale at Public Auction and unless Payment is made before will be sold on Saturday the 6th day of April 1895, to pay the deliquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expense of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. January 15th 1895.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Contracting of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞ Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty. ☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given carefully and prompt attention.
☞ Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

Brown & Wills.
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
☞ Norman House Reading Room. ☜

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a power to sell contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., thence West eleven chains and 18.10 links; thence North-east following the line bearing of the bank of Creek along its North-east bank to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street South-West line to the place of beginning, containing 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 8 in the town of Independence, situated on what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of that certain mining claim, located, situate, lying and being in the Coso Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Lucipada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods north of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section twelve (12) and the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section [illegible] in Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-four and eleven-twentieth (64 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or wash to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-east quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods; thence South [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at that place, or at the office of the Inyo Independent at Independence, Cal., or delivered to the executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. With a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

BLACKSMITHING
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND SHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 15 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARCHIE M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. GEALMAN.
Treasurer ..... W. F. BUNNY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODS.
Surveyor (ex officio) ..... JOSEPH RILEY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. ADDY.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Addoms will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m.; Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; Independence, 7 p. m.

Services will be held at Georges Creek the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Hon. N. D. Arnot Presiding.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1895.

Thomas vs. Stebbins—Clerk's entry of default.

Espitallier vs. Gorman—Filed findings and decree.

MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1895.

Lubkin vs. Barnes et al—Filed restraining order.

McGee vs. Given—Entered judgment of dismissal.

Estate of August Matschke, deceased—Will admitted to probate.

BORN.

DAVIES—Near Independence, February 12, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. John Davies, a son.

DIED

MONTAGUE—At Independence, Cal., Feb. 9, 1895, Mrs. Arvilla Hess Montague, a native of Iowa, agee 41 years and 3 months.

Sheriff Given went up the Valley yesterday.

Tom Treglown came down from Benton yesterday.

The weather to-day is beautiful and Spring like.

The Land Office building is receiving a new coat of paint.

Miss Emma Bennett will start for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

R. W. Thomas and Ed Obar of Big Pine were in town yesterday.

Henry Mettler of Darwin went to Bishop last week, returning Saturday.

S. G. Sneden Esq. of Bishop, spent several days in town this week.

Miss Georgie Johnson will leave for Bishop on to-morrow's train.

Attorneys P. H. Mack and F. E. Densmore went to Big Pine yesterday.

The differences between Mexico and Guatemala still remain unsettled.

R. P. Hession and Miss Mattie Wallace were down from Big Pine early in the week.

Among the social functions of Independence is a whist club, which meets once a week.

J. H. Shannon has been teaching the Lone Pine school during the absence of Mr. Austin.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, work at the Salt Wells borax works has been temporarily suspended.

There is a possibility of a cable being laid between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The heaviest rain of the season fell last Tuesday. There was 1 14 of inch of precipitation in about twelve hours.

Judge Arnot will leave for his home in Alpine county to-morrow morning. He will return here on March 4 n.

The Royalist uprising which recently took place in Hawaii, was quickly suppressed by the present government at that place.

School Superintendent Austin was in town this morning. He has been busy for the past two weeks inspecting the schools of the county.

George Meads arrived from Mojave last Tuesday with a load of freight. Rudolph Schober, with the other section of the team is expected next week.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Jack Welch, George Gilliam and Tim Madden were down from Fish Springs last Tuesday. They all report good mining prospects in that locality.

J. J. Morton of Darwin spent several days in town recently, returning home last Monday. He says that Darwin will undoubtedly be the center of extensive mining operations during the coming summer.

A New Ditch Projected

During the past two years about twenty farmers have settled on the desert lands between Independence and Blackrock. They are all people of small means, but used to the labor and hardship incident to life in a new country. Without water their lands are practically valueless, while with irrigation beautiful homes and valuable holdings can be secured. These people held a meeting at Camp Independence last Saturday to discuss ways and means of securing the needed water. A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of constructing a ditch from Owens river and a meeting will be held at the eight mile house ranch two weeks hence to hear the report. There is no doubt but that the plan is thoroughly practicable. The interested parties all have teams, and as one of them expressed it, "plenty of hard days work in them" it will require twenty miles of ditch, and each individual is capable of constructing one mile of it. It will be a great benefit to the town of Independence, and we can well afford to give the project any encouragement in our power.

Fish Springs School

Pursuant to notice, the electors of Fish Springs School District met at the school house on the evening of the 9th of Feb. 1895 for the purpose of reviewing the complaints of Mrs. Attie Lane and Mrs. McKellips preferred against the school teacher, Miss Daren.

On motion, J. W. Gilkey was chosen Chairman, Mrs. Attie Jones, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, as Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Electors of Fish Springs School District, that after a careful review of the complaints of Mrs. Attie Lane and Mrs. McKellips against the teacher, Miss Daren, in the aforesaid district; does not show incompetency, a want of moral character, or a neglect of duty; but it appears from the evidence that the teacher was trying to enforce the school laws which were her bounden duty to do.

Resolved; That it is the sense of this meeting the teacher, Miss Daren, be, and is hereby honorably acquitted of any and all charges affecting her capacity, or her rights as a teacher in the aforesaid district and the Trustees are accordingly so instructed.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be served on each of the Trustees.

MRS. ATTIE JONES,
Secretary.

Bronco is Dead

Bronco the well known chestnut horse by Joe Hooker out of Laura Wiston, by Norfolk, dropped dead on the Oakland track recently. He ran a great many credible races in Jack Garrity's hands, at all distances from six furlongs to a mile and a half. Bronco was once owned by an Oakland man. About two years ago the horse was "nerved.—*Breeder & Sportsman*.

Bronco was bred by Theodore Winters, from whom he was purchased by the late Baron Pesler about six years ago and brought to Owens Valley. He was bought from the Pesler estate four years ago by John McBride, who took him to San Francisco in 1892. He was bred to a large number of mares while here, none of them however being firstclass. The majority of his get are undersized, and while some of them show a high turn of speed, none of them can go further than three furlongs.

Of Interest To Travelers

Under the new timetable adopted by the C & C passengers to and from Owens Valley lay over at Hawthorne instead of Belleville, as formerly. There is good hotel accommodations at Hawthorne and travelers will find the "Nucleus" a firstclass house. An excellent table is set and the rooms are neat and well kept and the beds comfortable. The proprietor is constantly attentive to the wants of his guests and all are treated with uniform courtesy. You needn't take our word for it, either, but stop at the Nucleus and see for yourself.

Severe Accident.

The following is taken from the *Examiner* of the 8th:

Patrick Reddy, the attorney, met with a painful accident yesterday morning while attempting to alight from a Sutter-street car near the crossing at Grant-avenue. His foot slipped on the step as he started to jump off and he was thrown violently to the street. A carriage was summoned and he was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a serious laceration of the muscles and ligaments of the knee.

Contest Dismissed.

The McGee-Given contest case was called in the Superior Court last Saturday. Counsel for the defendant moved that the case be dismissed and after argument the motion was taken under advisement until Monday. On that date Judge Arnot granted the motion and the case was dismissed. Counsel for the Plaintiff excepted as a basis for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. A. Stewart of Lone Pine offers for sale the Whitney House, located at that place. It is the only hotel in Lone Pine and has a good location. It is the headquarters and starting point for tourist parties to the Sierras and Mt. Whitney. Mrs. Stewart is well along in years and in poor health, consequently unable to conduct the business. For further particulars call upon or address Mrs. A. Stewart, Lone Pine Cal.

F. McIver arrived home last Monday evening from a visit to Carson, San Francisco and Sacramento. While at the latter place he called upon Assemblyman Coleman in reference to the Fair appropriation, who states that he has little hopes of its passage.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz gave a birthday party last Saturday evening for her sons, Masters Julian and Eddie. About forty little folks were present and enjoyed themselves as only little folks can. Each of the boys received many handsome gifts.

H. T. Stebbins passed through town on Wednesday with about 100 head of horses on his way home to Ventura county. Al Tate and Charley Walters occompanied him.

The County Board of Education will meet next Tuesday for the purpose of examining candidates and transacting such other business as may come before it.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason of selling, failing health. For other particulars

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 55.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It will be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take, or kill, within the two years next after the passage of this ordinance, any "Bob White," or Eastern quail, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo, within the two years next after the passage of this Ordinance, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any "Bob White" or Eastern quail, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail, not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. Every person who takes, catches, or kills, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any speckled trout, crook or salmon trout, of any variety of trout, between the 15th day of December and the 15th day of May in the following year, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said Inyo County, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 55, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Filed January 11th, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 116.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 53.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Poll Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said twenty-five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 53 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 53.

Hospital Poll Tax.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinance Book B, page 112.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Lists.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 54.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1895, and the thirty first day of December, 1895, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 50 of the Board of Supervisors passed on the 5th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 54 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinances Book "B" page 115.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10:50 a. m		5:20 p. m
Dayton		11:25 a. m.		5:45 p. m
Wabuska		1:40 p m		2:30 a m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5:00 p. m	Lv.	11:00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne		6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning		7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m
Sodа Springs		7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Belleville		8:50 a. m.		35 p. m
Candelaria		9:40 a. m		3:60 p. m
Benton		1:30 p. m		11:50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3:10 p. m.		9:15 a. m.
Alvord		4:05 p. m		8:55 a. m.
Independence		5:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m.
Lone Pine		6:20 p. m.		6:40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (8 miles), Bundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allia valley, Golf Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
INV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE¼	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	161.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W½	17	26	33	320.00
N½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E½	27	26	33	320.00
NW¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	7	26	34	40.00
S½ NE¼	21	26	34	80.00
N½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
S½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S½	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N½	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ N½ SW¼	23	26	33	80.00
	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No. 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	34	160.00

Total for Dist. 14 275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAINS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG SHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Lard furnished supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16-tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

HOUSEKEEPERS who are wise will not be persuaded into the purchase of the unreliable baking powders which some dealers wish to sell for the sake of the additional profit derived therefrom. Crudely mixed from low-grade, impure ingredients, such powders cost but half as much to make as the highly refined, absolutely pure Royal Baking Powder, although retailed at the same price. They are unwholesome and lacking in leavening strength.

Royal Baking Powder gives the greatest value for its cost, and there is no other powder or preparation that will give such satisfaction, or make such pure, wholesome and delicious food, or which in practical use will be found so economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Quaint Old Time Will.

R. W. Amsden, a Brockton police officer, has in his possession a printed copy of the will of Joseph Porter, made in East Stoughton (now Avon) on Feb. 16, 1802. Mr. Porter was born in 1730 and died in 1803. The most interesting part of the will is that relating to what he left his wife, Elizabeth, as follows:

"The easterly end or half of my new dwelling house, and so much of the cellar as is necessary for her use; also one-half of the buttery in the other part of the house, and the privilege of the oven, well, dooryard, etc., during her natural life; also the improvement of one good cow, which is to be kept on my farm for her use during her natural life; also one good yearling hog, well fatted, yearly, and nine bushels of Indian corn and three bushels of rye, a sufficiency of wood to keep one fire, cut up fit for the hearth," etc.

To his son Joseph he gave, with other property, "my horse for the purpose of helping his mother to meeting on the Lord's day as often as she is able and inclined."—Boston Globe.

Using the Recoil.

The recoil force of any gun is far more than sufficient to work the gun if properly employed. In all patterns of quick firing guns it is stored by means of helical steel springs and thus is utilized to return the gun instantly to the firing point, and it is also utilized by the Elswick firm to open and close the breech. So far automatic gear has already got beyond the experimental stage. What is now required is some simple and handy arrangement which shall instantly bring the change to the loading position when required, and not before, and as quickly run it home, and yet shall permit the training and elevating to be absolutely continuous, so that the aim may be kept steadily on the mark without reference to the working of the gear.

In this way any desirable rate and great precision of fire could be assured. The main difficulty would appear to be in making the gear simple, and not liable to get out of order, and in keeping it effectually sheltered behind shields no larger than those now in use. The problem is serious, but with the example of Maxim before them engineers will hardly regard it as insoluble.—Contemporary Review.

Bedad and Begorra.

Stationmaster at Ballyhooley (to inquiring tourist)—The half past noine o'clock thrain won't shtart tonight till tin, and there'll be no lasht thrain at all at all tonight till a quarther afther wan tomorrow mornin, sure.—Judy.

LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of *Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.*, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

MRS. ULRICH.

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed *sealed*, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm, and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as anyone.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Right of Way For Funerals.

"The superstitious think it's bad luck to cross a funeral," said a man, "but it would by no means do to assume that every person who waits for a funeral to pass is superstitious. There are plenty of persons who halt out of respect for the dead, and there are some who seem to consider that the dead and the mourners are entitled to something more than respect—that the funeral has the right of way. It was such a feeling as this, no doubt, and not superstition, that prompted the action of a gripman that I rode down town with the other day on a Broadway car. At Canal street we met a funeral going east. At the rate at which we were moving we would just about have met a carriage about midway in the procession.

"Of course the gripman could easily have held his way. He could have pounded his gong, and no doubt the driver of the carriage would have held up. As a matter of fact, the driver had already begun to pull up, expecting that the gripman would demand the right to go first. But the gripman's gong was silent. Instead, swinging round slowly but surely on the brake wheel, he nodded at the same time to the left, indicating to the driver that he should go first, which he did, moving with a little added celerity as he went, as an acknowledgment of the gripman's courtesy. As there was room before the next carriage, the gripman sounded his gong, released the brake wheel, let on the grip and went on. He had, so far as was consistent with his duties to the living, rendered due homage to the dead."—New York Sun.

Looking It Up.

Mother—Why, Aennchen, whatever are you doing with papa's big dictionary?

Aennchen (5 years old)—I am only looking for my dolly's lost slipper. Papa said yesterday you could find everything in the dictionary.—Leschalle.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a large lake near Mount Tsientsing and were first brought to Europe in the seventeenth century. The first in France came as a present to Mme. de Pompadour.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease That Baffles the Physician.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years—How She Was Cured.

(*From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.*)

Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for this disease. The patient is MRS. GEO. ARCHER, of Clifton, N. J., and this publication by the *News* is the first mention made of the case by any newspaper. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart, and treated her without the slighest relief. MRS. ARCHER said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up stairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arm and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side.

"Last July," continued MRS. ARCHER, "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the *Springfield Examiner*, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a short interval. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I persevered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirely devoid of color, and I feel well and strong again.

"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with great benefit. I feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure, and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of most every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DEATH'S BRIDAL.

By DAVID KER.

CHAPTER II.

AT THE LAST MOMENT.

"I see him!" cried the viscount.

"What a savage that old man must be!" muttered an eminent New York doctor, issuing with a flushed face from a splendid room in one of the largest up town hotels late on the same night that witnessed "Never-die Joe's" resurrection. "His relations, if he has any, ought to be glad to get rid of him—as they will pretty soon, for he can't live through the night. If this is a fair sample of the British aristocracy, I shall be more than ever thankful that I'm an American."

And well might he say so, for these words, uttered by a voice harsh and broken with pain, followed him through the doorway:

"You doctors are quacks and impostors, every man of you! What did those wretched fools know who sent me over here to die, instead of regaining my health, as they said I should do? And as for you, have you any medicine that can soothe this pain for a moment, or retard my death for a single hour? Not you! Be off with you, then, and leave me to die unmolested!"

The hired nurse, dismissed in the same polite fashion, had hurried out of the room likewise, glad to escape, and the doomed man was left alone with his own black and bitter thoughts.

With what were those thoughts busy as he lay there in his lonely weariness and pain beneath the deepening shadow of the grave? Did he look back for half a century through the gloomy vista of a wasted life to see himself once more the handsome, dashing, reckless young viscount who had been the wildest and wickedest roue at the evil court of George IV? Did he live again through the cruel disappointments and mad debaucheries that had doomed him to a premature age and a torturing death? Did he stand once more by the deathbed of his only daughter, cut off in the first bloom of her girlhood by a cruel disease? or did he see in fancy the handsome, imperious face of his only son, banished from his home forever for daring to thwart his tyrant father's plan of a "good match" for him by giving his heart to the beautiful but penniless American orphan, who had been his sick sister's teacher, companion and only friend?

And was this the end of it all? What did all his wealth and all his rank profit him now? Surrounded by useless luxuries, which seemed only to mock his misery; old, worn out, childless, hated by all who knew him, he was dying the death of a wounded wild beast in its den. All his life long he had been bent on having his own way, and this was whither his own way had led him.

"How all my tenants will clap their hands," he growled, "and shout that the devil has got his own at last! And how the next heir, curse him! will chuckle over all the rich lands that the old bear has had to leave behind him! By Heaven, if I could blow up the castle and burn the whole estate, and leave him nothing to inherit but dust and ashes, I'd do it! Ah! if Arthur had not disobeyed me I should not be left to die like this, alone and uncared for! Perhaps I may have been to blame too, but it is too late to think of that now—too late!"

"Never too late!" said a clear, sweet voice behind him; and in the doorway stood a young girl, looking down upon him with a deep, womanly pity in her beautiful face which made it seem lovelier than ever. This was the girl whom he had hated and cursed as the cause of his son's disobedience, but whom he had none the less kept in his household as having been the chosen friend of his dead daughter, the only being whom he had ever really loved.

"Ha!" muttered the viscount, "are you come to see me die like a dog? Well, if you want your revenge, you have it now, to the full."

"I want none," she answered, gliding across the room as noiselessly as a sunbeam, and standing beside him. "Won't you let me try if I can do anything to help you?"

"What can you do?" asked the dying man with savage impatience. "I am dying—I know it—and if there be a hereafter, as the priests tell us, I have less to hope for there than here. What does it matter? As I have sown, so must I reap."

"Do not talk so wildly and despairingly," said Constance Leigh earnestly. "It is not too late yet to undo what you have done."

At the last words the sick man's face changed, and he glanced up at her with a sharp, suspicious look.

"Lord Doneraile," said she, with an air of quiet dignity which the fierce old noble himself had never surpassed in his proudest days, "I know what you are going to say, and I must not let you say it. Now that you have but a few hours to live, it is time for me to speak plainly. You thought that I loved your son only because he was rich and great, and you wronged me cruelly in thinking so. I love him better now that he is poor and nameless and forsaken than I ever did when he was heir to the finest estate in the south of Ireland; but if you will forgive him and restore him to his rights, I will pledge you my word—and you know I have never broken it—that I will never see him again."

The viscount eyed her with a look of blank amazement.

"You will do that, you?" said he in an incredulous tone.

"I will, so help me God!" replied Constance solemnly.

"There is one person in the world, then, who is not utterly selfish," growled the old man, cynical to the very last. "Well, I believe you, and I'll give you a proof of it. Look in the pocket of my dressing gown and you'll find a letter, which I had just received when this cursed attack came on. You can read it."

Constance did so. Short as the letter was, it sufficed to make her face flush and her whole frame quiver with excitement, and hardly pausing to read the last word, she moved swiftly across the room, and taking the dying man's cold hand in both her own said pleadingly:

"You will have him sought for, will you not, now that you know where to search for him?"

"Who knows if he is still alive? The men of our race know how to die when life has nothing left to offer them," said the old noble with a kind of dreary pride.

"He is alive—I feel it," said the girl emphatically, "and he will be found. See how this news of him has come to you just in time, as if sent by God himself. If you know the very regiment in which he enlisted (and this officer seems quite sure of what he says) it will be easy to trace him."

"But whom can I send to do it? It is not every one who could be tempted even by money to venture into the midst of a raging war, and pass through a country that has been turned into a desert, with the risk of being shot or hanged at every step. Who will undertake the search?"

"I will!"

"You?" cried the viscount, "a young girl like you! Impossible!"

"Why should I not?" said Constance simply. "In time of war a woman can often pass where a man cannot, and no American woman has any harm to fear when she goes among American men, whether northern or southern."

As she spoke her fair young face lighted up with a glow of heroic daring that quite transfigured it for the moment, and made the sick man's heavy eyes turn to her with a look of wondering admiration.

"You are indeed worthy of him," said he, seeming to catch a spark of her enthusiasm; "and if thanks or blessings are worth anything from me you have them both. But if you take up this search, how do you mean to set about it?"

"I have had plenty of practice in nursing, as you know; and just now nurses with any experience are very much wanted everywhere. I shall make my way south, and volunteer to help in the hospitals; and I have no fear but what I shall be accepted."

The old man seemed to meditate for a few moments, and then he drew a long breath, as if bracing himself for some final effort, and said more firmly:

"Yes, that will doubtless be the best plan; but, in any case, you must not go alone. Take my man Dawson with you; he's a sharp fellow, with plenty of courage; he may be useful to you in case of need. Now, hand me that cordial on the table; I must keep up my strength, for I have much to do yet, and little enough time left to do it in."

The peasants of Munster were wont to say that the "bad Fortescues," as they expressively called the wild race to which the viscount belonged, had "always the most life in thim jist whin they wor goin' to die;" and this saying was as true of the last Lord Doneraile as of his terrible forefathers. Propped up with pillows, he wrote rapidly for nearly half an hour without once pausing to rest, while the sick room was a scene of incessant though perfectly noiseless bustle—people coming and going, servants gliding off on errands or returning from them, and Constance Leigh herself standing ready to give to the invalid the various things for which he asked from time to time.

At length all seemed to be done, and the old man, sinking back exhausted on his pillow, said faintly:

"I have done as you asked me, Constance; are you satisfied?"

The girl's only answer was to bend over him and kiss his forehead; but that simple, childlike caress said more than any words.

Then followed a long silence, broken at length by the now low and feeble voice of the dying man:

"You look tired, my poor child; will you not go and rest?"

"I won't leave you," she answered simply; and another long pause ensued, in the dead hush of which was heard the ghostly tick of the clock, marking off the last moments of that wasted life. In the subdued light the strongly marked face that lay powerlessly back on the pillow began to assume a weird likeness to the fleshless outline of a skull, and Constance Leigh, though as brave as any soldier who had fought that day at Gettysburg, felt herself shrinking instinctively from what seemed like the visible presence of death.

At last the sick man spoke again, in a voice which was now barely above a whisper:

"Will you pray for me, Constance? I cannot, for it would be like a coward to cry for mercy, now that I am helpless, after having laughed at such things all my life when I was strong and full of health, but if there is a God, he will surely hear such prayers as yours."

And Constance did pray for him with all her heart and soul. She forgot the countless insults hurled at her by this man's bitter tongue—his mean suspicions of her, the cruel wrong that she and her lover had suffered at his hands, and remembered only that he was dying, and that he had no one to care for him or to love him.

Another draught of the cordial revived the failing man once more, and he spoke with all his wonted firmness:

"When you find him—for find him you will—tell him I forgive him, and ask him to forgive me; and when you are happy together"——

He broke off suddenly, and the girl, looking at him, saw that he had lifted his head and seemed to be gazing intently, not at her, but at something behind her. Then she remembered that the "bad Fortescues" were credited with the gift of second sight, and though she put no faith in the weird superstition, it awed her in spite of herself.

"I see him," cried the viscount; "he is alone among them all, but they cannot kill him—he lives still! The first peril is past, but the second is still to come. It comes! He has escaped it; but the third peril—the third!"

And with that bitter cry on his lips the "wild Lord Doneraile" sank back and died.

(*To be Continued.*)

If, however, men like Walter Camp of Yale and Dr. Brooks of Harvard, men who have always worked in the interests of clean sport, can be induced to act as umpires and to enforce the rules to the letter, there still remains a chance for good, honest, manly foot-ball. The choice must be between clean, manly, honest foot-ball games and no games whatever.—Boston Advertiser.

At Catlettsburg, Ky., three men were shot and stabbed during an altercation involving the ownership of a dollar.

Boiling Water During the Summer.

A medical friend of the Listener writes him to do something to arouse public sentiment betimes to the duty of filtering and boiling drinking water this summer. He thinks that, in view of the possibility of cholera, people should acquire the water boiling habit as soon as possible. No doubt this is quite true. And, cholera or no cholera, there are no end of germs in the ordinary water of Boston and the towns about. It is really extraordinary how our people have kept up so long the practice of drinking water without filtering or boiling it, and still more extraordinary, no doubt, that we should cool our water by putting ice into it, when it can be cooled just as effectively by putting a large bottle of it corked into a refrigerator or otherwise into contact with ice.

A good way out of the difficulty, if one thinks he does not like boiled water, is to drink no water at all. There are plenty of other things to drink. From all accounts, cholera can be taken only through the stomach, and there is nothing so discouraging to a microbe of any sort as a temperature of 212 degrees.—Boston Transcript.

One Exception at Least.

Teacher—Give an example of the truth of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Johnny—I—I can't think of any, ma'am. I don't believe it's true anyhow.

Teacher—What? Do you know of any case in which it is not true?

Johnny—Yes'm. A stepladder.—Chicago Tribune.

ELECTRIC WIRES.

Some writer very aptly likens the nerves to electric wires, and the general working of their system to that of electric cars. A man who "slips his trolley" like Mr. Jeremiah Eney, 1812 W. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md., will need something better than even a galvanic battery to set him all right. Mr. Eney found that something in the following way: "I suffered," he says, "a long time with neuralgia in the head. I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured." In this way the great remedy acts as a motorman to restore broken wires and set the system to perfect action.

She was a charming little maid,
And really we must quote 'er:
"I wouldn't care to vote," said she,
"If I only had a voter."

EXERCISE.

One reason for the fact that the general health of the community is growing better every year is that more people take regular exercise. Exercise, however, has its difficulties. If indulged in a little too long, or so violently as to make one liable to take cold, it results in stiffness and soreness of the muscles and joints.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are invaluable in such cases. Placed on the back, the chest, on the limbs, they afford instant relief, and leave the muscles free from all soreness. Some athletes cut them into strips and apply them to parts of the limbs where they could not put a whole PLASTER, and find that they are a great relief and assistance.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure constipation.

A homely woman with plenty of money always possesses an intelligent face.

A LUCKY WATCHMAN.

FREDERICK KUNERT, OF THE BOATMEN'S BANK, PLAYS IN GREAT LUCK.

He Draws One of the Big Prizes in the Honduras National Lottery.

The Boatmen's Bank is the swell bank of St. Louis. It is also the oldest bank. Formerly the Boatmen's did business on the river, and river men, big and little, made it their repository. Now the Boatmen's is in posssession of palatial quarters of its own at the Northwest corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue. There were hundreds of clerks at work when *The Sporting News* man called there yesterday, but the happiest mortal about the place was Frederick Kunert, who occupies the humble position of watchman.

Draft Clerk Abrams was also looking happy. He had just returned to the bank building with Kunert. He had been at the office of the Adams Express Company identifying Kunert as the man who had drawn one-fifth of the $5,000 prize given by the Honduras National Lottery Company in their November drawing. He held ticket No. 79823.

When Kunert and Abrams returned to the Boatmen's Bank with more money than Kunert had ever owned individually in all his life before, there was quite a commotion in the big bank building and all hands wanted to know what he was going to do with his money.

Kunert replied: I am going to invest it right in this bank, in bank securities. With this money in bank I will always feel independent and as though I had something to fall back on."

Around the bank it was said that Kunert's ticket was one of thirteen the clerks in the Boatmen's Bank had been in the habit of buying each month.

Kunert said: "This is only the second ticket I have purchased in the Honduras National Lottery, and I have such good luck I guess I will have to give that company's tickets another twirl. What I like about their way of doing business is that the prize which I won was paid me so promptly, in fact immediately the moment my identification was made known."—*St. Louis, (Mo.) Sporting News*, Jan. 5.

Disordered Nerves

"For three long years I was a dreadful sufferer with stomach trouble. My nerves, too, were in an awful condition, and the least bit of noise would startle me. The doctor told me that I had a cancerous Tumor in my stomach, and would have to have it cut out. I could not bear to think of this. One of our neighbor's was very persistent in urging me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and at last I concluded to do so. Before I had taken one bottle, I began to get better.

Mrs. H. Burke

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I have taken three now. My nerves are all right. My stomach trouble has gone."—MRS. H. BURKE, 512 Willis avenue, Ashland, Wis.

Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

$1.00. FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

S. F. N. U. No. 656. New Series No. 3

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

From

High Government Authority.

No authority of greater experience on food products exists than Dr. Henry A. Mott, of New York. Dr. Mott's wide experience as Government Chemist for the Indian Department, gave him exceptional opportunities to acquaint himself with the qualities and constituent parts of baking powders. He understands thoroughly the comparative value of every brand in the market, and has from time to time expressed his opinion thereof. On a recent careful re-examination and analysis he finds

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

superior to all others in strength, purity, and efficiency. Dr. Mott writes:—

"New York, March 20th, 1894.

I find Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be superior to all others, for the following reasons:—

1st. It liberates the greatest amount of leavening gas and is consequently more efficient.

2nd. The ingredients used in its preparation are of the purest character.

3rd. Its keeping qualities are excellent.

4th. On account of the purity of the materials and their relative proportions, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder must be considered the *acme of perfection* as regards wholesomeness and efficiency, and I say this having in mind certificates I have given several years ago respecting two other baking powders.

The reasons for the change in my opinion are based on the above facts and the new method adopted to prevent your baking powder from caking and deteriorating in strength.

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., L. L. D."

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

One of the best Schools for Boys on the Coast is in charge of Ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal.

The man who is dissatisfied with himself is much disappointed with other folks.

THE WORLD THEIR PARISH.

The Dr. Liebig World Dispensary and International Medical and Surgical Institute, both by the vastness of its business and the universal good done by it, reminds one of the late John Wesley, who was wont to observe, "The World is My Parish." It is an acknowledged fact that ever since its inception the Dr. Liebig World Dispensary has continued to turn out cure after cure in cases which had been considered hopeless and incurable. The doctors comprising its staff of physicians are all medical men of large experience and recognized ability, and those suffering with chronic complaints may feel safely anchored when they have put themselves under the Institute's care. Diseases peculiar to men receive special attention at the hands of these learned practitioners, and here, indeed, it may be said, "a stitch in time saves nine." Cases of this nature, unless speedily and intelligently attended to, usually result in complications whose name is Legion and whose effect is premature and untimely death. A responsible institution, such as the leading authorities all over the United States have concurred in asserting the Dr. Liebig Dispensary to be, is invaluable to sufferers in instances of the above nature, for its staff swiftly, speedily and secretly restores them to their pristine condition by eradicating from the system the disease germs and places their feet once more on the broad macadamized road leading to health and happiness and worldly enjoyment. The Dr. Liebig World Dispensary is one of the best equipped and most skilfully arranged institutes of the kind to be found on the coast; the best guarantee of what it can do for you is what it has done for others, and the best diplomas which its celebrated staff of physicians and surgeons can show are not those which hang upon their walls but those which are written in the ruddy characters upon the contented faces of all who have been their patients.

The Dr. Liebig World Dispensary employs no solicitors or cappers to bring patients to its doors. Like Wisdom, she sits back upon her throne conscious of the good she can do for you if haply you but seek her out and find her, but the dignified staff disdains to adopt the methods of transient quacks to bring patients within the perview of her health-giving power. Patients, both male and female, will find this old-established institute just what they want to restore the flush of health to their check and the elasticity of youth to their walk. The Dr. Liebig Company has been treating all the chronic, private and complicated diseases of men and women for twenty-five years in San Francisco. Their offices are open for free consultation from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. on week days, and 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sundays. Home treatment given to those who cannot visit the offices at 100 Geary street. Call or address for further particulars.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

TREE WASH—Powdered 98 Caustic Soda, Pure Potash and every sort of insecticide. T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 226 Market Street, Corner Front St. San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

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HOW ANNIMALS TALK.

Language Methods of Beasts, Birds and Fishes.

HOW BIRDS CONVEY INTELLIGENCE.

The Vocal Appeal of a Fish—Talk of the Humming Bird—Loud Sounds of the Drum Fish.

My interest in the language of the lower animals was first aroused by a vocal appeal which a fish made to me in the Gulf of Mexico. I was fishing on the edge of a coral reef, where the rich green of the coral heads rapidly gave way to the blue water of the channel, when I hooked and brought up a fish about eight inches in length, of an old-gold color, marked with scarlet lines and touches—a most attractive little creature. As I took it in my hand to remove the hook, I was attracted by its eyes, which were lustrous with yellow and red tints, but especially as they seemed to roll up at me in a supplicating way. Then it began to talk with me, after the fashion of its kind, uttering at first a plaintive grunt, then a series of croaks which seemed to rise in inflection then die away gradually. Then it would croak, almost bark, until finally I tossed the fish back into its native element, fairly conquered by the sounds it uttered, amid the laughter and possibly scorn of my companion, who was too professional to be influenced by the croaks of a "grunt."

The little fish was a member of a large family (Haemulon) in that vicinity, nearly all of whom were grunters and croakers if not talkers, and remarkable for the variety of sounds they produced.

A large number of fishes utter sounds. I have heard the common dog fish utter a curious sound that has been construed into a bark. The eel makes a low croaking noise, said to be musical. The little sea horse utters a single note so far as known, while the gizzard shad is a "talker," but none of these equal the little Haemulon, that grunted and barked its way to liberty in the Mexican Gulf.

The sounds made by fishes are uttered in various ways, and many I think are involuntary. Some are made by the action of the pneumatic duct and swimming bladder, while in other fishes the lips and inter-maxillary bones have something to do with the sound. In fishes of the genuus Zens and Trigla there is a low murmuring sound produced by the swimming bladder, which has an opening and closing diaphragm. The cat fish utters sounds by forcing air from the swimming bladder into the vesophagus. In the sea horse referred to the note is produced by the vibrations of samll voluntary muscles.

The loudest sound producer is the drum fish, which in some way utters drumming nots that have alarmed seafarers off the New Jersey coast. In China, on one occasion, a sound was heard by the officers and crew of an English man of war, coming up from the water like the twanging of a great harp and was referred to a school of fishes.

Sound travels very slowly under water, and with difficulty. I remember once diving with a companion, each holding two stones, which we knocked together in turn, and at five feet distance I could not hear the sound made by my companion.

I believe nearly all animals have a language or method of communication, though not always vocal. The sensory organs of fishes are well developed, and they can track each other by scent when out of sight. In the deep sea the phosphorescent lights of fishes are signals which may have some significance in communication. Some fishes have two or more lights of different colors, like a steamboat or ship. This is true of the malacostens niger. On one side it has a golden light, on the other the light is green.

The ordinary domestic fowl affords the most positive evidence of the possession of a language that is understood. There are many decidedly different calls, which if taken down in a phonograph and repeated in a hen house or yard would produce interesting results. I need but mention a few calls to illustrate the range of the sounds in the domestic fowl. On a warm day, when hens are released from their coop, when their minds are undisturbed and all nature looks bright and inviting, they sing as they feed—a continuous repetition of kerr-kerr-kerr, with various modulations. The rooster never utters it, nor the mother hen, it is the song of the happy-go-lucky of hen creation.

Now let a hawk appear in the sky or any disturbing element an entirely different sound is heard. The hen stops, strecthes her head upward, and with the cock utters a decided note of warning in a high falsetto, k-a-r-r-r-r-e! And if the enemy still comes on it is repeated, and every bird in the vicinity lowers its head and runs to cover. The sound says in the gallus language: "An enemy is coming, run!" and run they do, the kerr-kerr-kerr being continued only when all danger is past. Note the joyous call of the hen that has laid an egg. Cut cut, ca-da-cut! comes oft repeated from the hen house, and other envious hens are informed beyond any question or mistake that Mrs. Gallus has laid an egg.

Now, when these eggs are hatched we have other and maternal notes. There is a deep, monotonous cluck, cluck! that is a warning to others and a gentle admonition to the chicks to remain near, but it is not a call. Note the difference when the mother or the proud cock finds a worm. The cock appears to be greatly excited, and he pretends to peck at it, make the guileless hens believe that he is about to devour the bon bouche himself, all the time he is saying cut, cut, cut—come, come, come, come—rapidly, which causes the hens to run pell-mell in his direction, to find in many instances nothing, it being merely a device to call the flock away from some rival. But in the case of the mother the little ones always find some tid-bit which she has discovered.

I will not attempt to reproduce the baby talk of the old hen to her chicks, but it exists in great variety, and is suggestive of tenderness, affection and solicitude. When the hen has her brood beneath her ample folds she often utters a sound like c-r-a-w-z-z-e of half warning and contentment. And when an intruder enters the coop after dark she utters a high, prolonged whistling note like w-h-o-o-e, softly repeated, indicative of wonder and slight alarm.

If now the fox or coyote or other enemy seize her how quickly comes an entirely different cry—a scream of terror and alarm, c-i-a-i-i-o-u, repeated again and again, and so full of meaning that the owner some dsitance away reaches for his shotgun and answers the signal of distress.

Among the songbirds there are many such notes. Especially have I noticed it in a family of mocking birds that nest in a peach tree not far from my window. The cry of alarm given by the mother when I took out one of the nestlings was a loud sucking, clucking note that invariably brought not only the mate but an entire flock of blackbirds that nestled in an adjoining orange grove, all gathering around me, uttering loud and discordant notes, menacing me from every point of vantage and suggesting that the mocking bird dialect of the peach tree was understood by the blackbirds of the orange grove tribe.

Undoubtedly all birds have a more or less well defined means of communication though differing. A pelican hissed in asthmatic tones at me. My owls had a limited vocabulary, but looked volumes through their expressive eyes.

The humming bird has a dainty song and delicate note which I hear among the nasturtiums—chit-chit-chit; and the parring love note of the pigeon is well known.

Among the higher animals there is often a range of sound that does duty as a language. The cats have a wide range, from the plaintive call for admittance to the purr of content and the snarl of rage and its varied modifications.

The whale has a voice, if we may believe the old writers. One is called the "caa'ing" whale, from its alleged voice, and no less a naturalist than Lacepede quotes Duhamel as authority regarding the norqual, "the lamentable and terrible cries" it was supposed to utter.

The dogs combine with voice, movements of the hair, tail, eyes and ears in speaking. The low growl is accompanied with rigidity of the body, the canine teeth gleam brightly as a warning, and the entire appearance speaks of rage. How opposite is its appearance when greeting its master and fawning at his feet!

The snake would hardly be considered to possess language, but that it can call its young has been demonstrated. Colonel Nicholas Pike, former consul to Mauritius, told me that he had heard a garter snake call its young as he approached by a "peculiar noise," at which they wriggled toward her and ran down her throat for safety—a common trick among various snakes. Colonel Pike observed this on several occasions; so it is evident the mother snake has a vocal call that is understood by its young.

Who can doubt that the strange noises made by insects have not some meaning understood by them; the song of the locust, the shrill note of the katydid, the chirp of the cricket that carries us back to days long buried in the memory. These sounds are not vocal, but instrumental. The grasshopper fiddles to his mate, and the cricket stridulates his song, while the locust drums. The noise of the grasshopper is made by rubbing the thighs against the forewing. The former is serrated for the purpose, and under the glass resembles a saw. In the locusts the base of the anterior wing is transparent, forming a drum with which the males do their talking, the various species uttering different sounds, which, it is said, differ day and night. When the katydid utters its call the lips are silent, but there is a vigorous rubbing of the inner surface of the hind legs against the outer surface of the front wings, while the male cricket elevates its forewing and rubs them against the hind pair. What a fiddling and chirping there is on summer nights or drumming on the warm days when the cicada comes out. If these are not calls, sounds with meaning, then nature has for once provided something more than useless.

Some of the butterflies utter a clicking sound. Beetles have remarkable odors by which they distinguish one another and no one can watch ants without being convinced that they have a means of communication known only to themselves. I have provided an ant with food too large to be carried off, when it would return to its home and soon appear with two others, and the trio would remove it. Did not the ant tell its good fortune and ask for aid? Ants are often seen facing each other in close proximity and touching one another with their antennæ, presumably exchanging ideas.

Much attention has been given of late to the language of monkeys. It does not require a trip to Africa to demonstrate the fact, and it is doubtful if a monkey would deliberately walk up to a cage and utter sounds.

Almost every tribe has sounds peculiar to itself, often accompanied with facial contortions, and that they have some significance goes without question. The elephant has an interesting series of sounds or noises, which it utters on various occasions, and which undoubtedly constitute its language. I was impressed with this when attending a private view of Jumbo, given to a number of professional men in New York, when the keeper made the huge animal exercise his voice. A shrill cry, uttered through the trunk, indicated rage. An elephant has been heard to warn another elephant by a low sound resembling prut, or a gentle twittering, while wild elephants utter a sound like hammering on a cask. When the keeper prodded Jumbo, or touched him with the goad, the great beast uttered a penetrating squeak, which seemed to be made inside of the trunk and was ear-piercing. He showed his pleasure by low purring like a cat, the sound being audible to the driver alone. Rage was expressed by a rumbling in the throat, and fear by a verberating roar. Suspicion is often shown among wild elephants by a tapping upon the ground, and there are various other sounds and signals which show that the elephant has a language of its own.

Certain shells utter singular sounds, accidental, perhaps, but in some instances so sharp that they attracted widespread attention. Some travelers were passing from the promontory of Salsette to Sewree, in Bombay, when they were amazed at hearing a long protracted booming sound like the notes of a gigantic harp, or a pitch-pipe. At first it was believed to come from the shore, and some of the party were convinced that some one was playing upon a musical instrument; but stopping the boat they found that it was coming from all around them, and was supposed to proceed from a little shell common in the vicinity.

It may be assumed that all animals have a language of sound, sign or odor that serves them as well as perfect vocal language of man.—Charles Frederick Holder, in Mail and Express.

DRILL INTEGRITY INTO BOYS.

I have a wide-awake boy of twelve years and it is the sincerest wish of my heart to have him attain a good, honest and useful manhood. There are so many snares and temptations in the way. Business men say that it is hard to find boys who can be trusted with the handling of money. They cannot withstand temptation and nowadays, owing to various causes, temptations are stronger than formerly. Nine-tenths of the office and errand boys of to-day are holding positions of trust made so by the necessities of business, and they are the children mostly of men whose stations in life have not shown them the necessity of inculcating in their boys the principles of business integrity. The boys themselves, unused to the luxury of spending money, charmed by its fascinations, induced by older companions, sometimes are led to petty thieving. The iesire to spend is natural enough and but few boys are philosophical enough not to say morally strong enough, either by nature or training, to withstand the temptation of availing themselves of the opportunities to steal small sums. Their home training has not made them strong and honest. Is not the existence of this evil suggestive to parents who expect their children to enter the lowest place of mercantile life? Is it not suggestive to parents who are lavish of their money with their boys? Suggestive also to the business men who are, and who are to be, dependent on help of this kind? It is not enough that a boy "takes to" a business life; as in any other science, he should be instructed, and this instructor should be his employer, and his employer should be qualified to instruct. Should not the elements of business, and not the least among them is integrity, be taught him thoroughly at home?—Aunt Patience.

Bluffkins wandered in at the club the other night and drew his chair close to the fire.

"I wouldn't be an Englishman for anything!" he ejaculated. "They have the most gluttonous appetites on record."

"You cawn't prove that, by Jove!" said Mr. Algernon Hawkins, who lived on chops and swore by her Majesty.

"I can," replied Bluffkins, with unruffled composure, "and here is the proof. I was riding home in an electric last night. Two Englshmen sat next to me. 'I 'ave just bought a stove,' said one. 'So 'ave I,' said the other. 'But mine is the best on earth; it cooks my breakfast in 'alf an hour,' said the first. 'Jove!' said the second, 'that isn't anything. I can 'eat my stove in five minutes.'"

And even Mr. Algernon Hawkins acknowledged that the Englishman did have a pretty solid appetite.—Boston Budget.

FAIR TO THE LABORERS.

In the city of Boston all laborers seeking employment from the city register their names and are employed in the order of their application. The justice of this system to all who seek work from the city has taken so firm a hold on the working people that any suspicion of favoritism is immediately investigated, and no public officer would dare to depart from the system or propose its abandonment. If a like plan were put in force in this city, as it can be under existing law by Mayor Strong, one of the chief sources of the strength of Tammany or of partisan corruption of any sort would be completely done away with.—New York Times.

It is rumored at Brazil, Ind., that a band of vagrants fed the body of a child that had died from among them to the bears they had with them. Farmers, armed with shotguns, drove the tramps out of Putnam county.

MEN'S COSTUMES.

Supposed to be More Rational Than Women's.

WEAR AS FEW CLOTHES AS POSSIBLE

The Worst Point in Man's Dressing is in its Covering of the Ankle—Beauty Concealed.

Man has falllen into the black pit. Like all pits made by saveges it is easy to get into and hard to get out of. Any attempt would make him seem ridiculous, so he will not try.

The continual wearing of black in dress makes the taste negative, and dulls the sense for color. The continual wearing of conventional clothes makes art and beauty seem eccentric and therefore ridiculous. The continual wearing of things made by a tailor kills originality. The continual covering of the body with hideous things makes the body become hideous. Stunting the body also dwarfs the mind, and makes it grow dull and commonplace.

The worst of it is woman wants to fall into the pit after him. She mistakes his fall for a flight. She confounds the sandals of Mercury, the wings ouf Icarus, and the pants of Jonathan.

Man's dress is supposed to be more rational than woman's. This is not so. It is simply more ugly. Some people say that absence of beauty indicates good sense. The clothes of man give neither freedom, comfort nor beauty. Above all they retard his personal growth.

Opinions differ as to the origin of the fall—as to when the idea originated, that to be manly man must be hideous. Some say it was the reaction from the Greek and Roman worship of material beauty; that the saints of the early church rushed from the glorification to the mortification of the body.

The world knows constantly such swinging of the pendlum. The Romans made a public cult of bathing; the good people of the dark ages did not bathe at all. This disdain of matter laid the root of the present ignorant and careless value of art.

The wearing of armor began to divide the body into parts—dress in early times being designed as a whole—a flowing garment to be bound with a girdle, a cloak to be thrown over the shoulders. But man in armor became a thing of parts ana pieces. He was no longer a man. That splendid unity of line which makes his figure superior even to that of woman, the sweep from chest to foot, from shoulder to flank, was lost never to be seen again. For the maker of each little piece became so proud that each little piece became an individual trade, each different in design without thought of the rest, and unity was lost. Man had to fight and work; he was only a machine of hinges, and joints, and could not be recognized even by his own servants; so the fantastic designs of heraldry were invented to mark him to his own.

These little pieces for arms and legs were the beginnings of pants, shirts, vests, stockings, gloves and all modern abominations.

The Reign of Terror struck the last blow to the reign of beauty. Before that time there was a distinction between those that gave power and wisdom and glory and art to the world and those that spun and labored that they might live. In return the rich gave the poor an endless spectacle of beauty, a climax to national glory, an encouragemet to the glorious arts. Both men and women lived surrounded by beauty and all the arts became personal and intense.

But when these exceeded their privileges the bleeding swords fell and the whole world was in fear at the power of the people, and the rich began to wear citizens' clothes and at least to pretend that they were workmen. As a concession to the commercial ascendency crowns were put on museum shelves and queens took to wearing rusty black bonnets. "Don't kill us," they said; "we are the same as you; do we not dress alike, are not our clothes as ugly as yours? Does not this speak of our simple hearts?"

Many are the opinions as to the origin of modern dress, there is only one opinion as to its hideousness.

There have been many periods of manly dignity and beauty in vesture without the foolishness of lace and ruffles and feathers, which seem to arise to mind the moment any change is thought of. The German burgher, Venetian senator or Elizabethan courtier give to the eye pictures of men in full nobility and power, yet with beauty of color, line and texture, that but adds to the strength of their personality.

How hard it is to make a great man of to-day look great, men only know when they try to make his statue.

He should be heard and not seen.

In a talk with the painter of "Love and Life" and "Love and Death" he said: "The worst point in man's dressing is in its covering of the ankle—man's superb poise comes from its lightness of relation with the natural universe, his legs are more beautiful in structure than his arms, and we make them like sawed off posts."

Frederick Shield's point of attack was the hat—the beauty of the head should be supreme, but at present is destroyed by a monstrosity of no possible relation to its lines of composition. If the modern hat were found in a desert island the wildest conjecture would fail to discover its intention and use.

Walter Crane said, "social condition," Commercial success makes all men wear business clothes, and as long as the capitalist is in power his tastes must remain the standard for all men.

With all this known, and few men care for the origin of things and fewer for any deviation from custom, there is still a general idea that, after all, man's dress is very sensible and practical and comfortable.

This comes from contrasting man's stupidity with woman's foolishness.

The truth is while one is ignorance concealed by beauty, the other is ignorance concealed by ugliness.

The pretty mass of color and fluffiness that comes into the street car and fills it with radiance of hair and flesh and face powder is so intangible, fascinating and beyond all analysis that it seems necessary to give up science, art and religion and look upon it as merely woman, and all ideas of how a woman should look vanish in the charming reality of how a woman does look.

And the young man, who inherited his father's fortune with his father's dyspepsia, in his toothpick shoes, trouser creases and narrow chest, high collar, cane and monocle is so hopelessly inhuman that men give it up and look upon it as simply man, without daring to think of past or future.

The artist enjoys a little wider personal taste, both from inclination and permission, and people often mistake individual delight or caprice for a step in radical change, but they have as little influence as the painter in New York who fastens back his long black hair with a diamond ornament. A thumb-ring or a bowetie is often hailed as the beginning of a revolution—these are of slight importance, except in the form of pleasure they give their wearer, and should be always permitted and encouraged—especially in the house. But it is in structural points that radical change must come, and this will only be when instructors waken to the need of a higher knowledge of the body than is taught in the modern circus gymnasiums.

A graduate of Harvard knows no more about dressing than a discharged inmate from Blackwell's Island.

A few structural points may be considered that can be easily studied and remembered and bear vital relation to growth.

The first is the carriage of the chest—it is the central point of development and no clothes give enough room for its expansion. The line of poise should tip forward and not backward, and the chest be kept constantly held to its fullest expansion; men breathe with the abdominal muscles, not with the ribs. The abdominal prominence which is almost universal is the result of carelessness. The sunken chest reduces the abdominal cavity nearly one-half.

Most men wear the coat three or four inches too small across the chest.

The tailor grabs and pulls the coat together till the poor, frightened man sinks to his lowest breath and is fitted to it. Naturally he makes no more breathing effort than his coat allows him and the next time he covers in a little more, the chest falls, the gold watch chain on the abdomen shines with greater prominence and some time far ahead they say he died from overwork.

If the chest is lifted to its greatest height the tailor will say, "No gentleman stands like that," or, "That poise is good, but you cannot keep up to it." Never mind; you can grow up to it, and next time it will need still more room if you give the lungs a chance. A new life is drawn in with the new expansion, and in a year's time what was unnatural will become normal and you are beginning to live in personal control. A man cannot attain the growth of his nature, mental or physical, in wearing clothes four inches too small for him.

It is best to leave pockets out of the coat as when filled with papers, check books, etc., their unequal pressure has a tendency to discourage the poise. The same of the vest. Pressure answers pressure, and if four buttons press on the stomach and none on the chest the stomach will press out and the chest will fall. With all sack, summer and Prince Albert coats the poise will be greatly improved if the vest is not worn.

If you have a good figure, wear as few clothes as possible. Pressure will destroy both its natural lines and its union as a whole.

If you have work to do in the worl l wear as few clothes as possible. Pressure weakens nerve force and wastes personal power.

The well-poised chest should bring the full weight on the ball of the advanced foot, and a line dropped from it should just touch the front of the toe. This also gives the correct poise of the head, which takes its expression from the activity of the chest.

Having this strength at the center and control of the body line, another youth can be attained by resting the extremities in every way. They do the nervous work, while the center holds the controlling force.

Head, hands, and feet, through their connecting joints of neck, wrist and ankle, should be free from motion and action, and each year should be trained to higher motion and action. The neck is the bridge between head and torso, most complex in structure, and most important in growth. Its freedom is absolutely necessary to expression.

This knocks out the high collar.

Aside from all facts of beauty the collar in front should never come above the point where the head and neck join. In the back it can be higher, as the pressure is supported by the bony structure.

The hand should never be stifled by a glove; it is a most nervous and susceptible structure, and needs all the freedom possible. Gloves make wrinkles in the face and exhaust vitality.

The shoe should never touch the ankle, and all lacings and buttonings should be avoided. Much fatige can be avoided by keeping the foot supple and active. Even the underclothes should be loose and never of the nature of tights, as all pressure wastes force.

After the attention to these points of structure and growth, good taste in simple grays and browns, neatness of line and the beauty of a few jewels is all the art allowed to man.—Edmund Russell, Mail and Express.

The Vienna People's Kitchen.

As a general rule, the cost of any given article depends on the quantities in which it is manufactured, and to this rule cooked food is no exception. The smaller the scale on which the business of a restaurant is conducted the higher must be the keeper's charges if he is to extract a living out of it for himself. Where much larger quantities of food are cooked at the same time, the cost of their preparation becomes diminished to a mere fraction of that of the raw material, and charges can be lessened accordingly.

The success which has attended an experiment of this kind is notably instanced by the "volkskuchen," or "people's kitchens," which have been established in Vienna. It shows the exceedingly low prices at which food can be supplied where the demand is large and steady, and thus furnishes us with a basis for practical calculations.

At the "people's kitchens" no fewer than from 40,000 to 60,000 meals, ample and excellent, are prepared daily. The price of a dinner consisting of soup, meat, bread, vegetables, pudding and coffee, with fruit or cheese, is about 3½ pence in English money. A breakfast of coffee, vegetable soup, bread, ham and eggs may be had for 2 pence. A supper of cold meat, bread, vegetables and pudding, with tea or coffee, costs 2½ pence. The large consumption of food, which allows it to be bought in cheap markets, is of course one of the causes enabling the establishments to maintain such low prices. A more important cause is to be found in the perfection of their organization and management.—National Review.

The Feat of an Episcopalian Bishop.

It may safely be asserted that not one of his episcopal brethren has ever performed such a feat as formed an episode in the early life of the bishop of Norwich. After serving a couple of years as curate under Dr. Hook at Leeds, Mr. Sheepshanks went out to British Columbia in 1859, when that colony was a far wilder and more isolated country than now. He did eight years of rough work, and then determined to come home for a holiday at all events, electing to travel via Japan and China, in those days a by no means familiar route. For months he disappeared entirely from mortal ken, and his family began to entertain serious misgivings as to his fate.

One evening a young Cambridge man, afterward head master of a well known grammar school, but tutor for the nonce to a Russian prince, was smoking a cigarette in his rooms in St. Petersburg when his servant announced that a moujik wanted to see him very urgently. The unknown visitor was shown up and appeared in the well worn garb from which Brian O'Lynn derived his simple but practical sartorial notions. To his host's utter bewilderment this uncouth being addressed him in refined English and presently explained that he was a brother Cantab desirous of securing his good offices. The man, in short, was the Rev. John Sheepshanks, who, having landed some six months before near the mouth of the Amoor river, had made his way alone and on foot through Tartary, Toorkistan and Siberia to the banks of the Neva.—St. James Gazette.

Right of Way For Funerals.

"The superstitious think it's bad luck to cross a funeral," said a man, "but it would by no means do to assume that every person who waits for a funeral to pass is superstitious. There are plenty of persons who half out of respect for the dead, and there are some who seem to consider that the dead and the mourners are entitled to something more than respect—that the funeral has the right of way. It was such a feeling as this, no doubt, and not superstition, that prompted the action of a gripman that I rode down town with the other day on a Broadway car. At Canal street we met a funeral going east. At the rate at which we were moving we would just about have met a carriage about midway in the procession.

"Of course the gripman could easily have held his way. He could have pounded his gong, and no doubt the driver of the carriage would have held up. As a matter of fact, the driver had already begun to pull up, expecting that the gripman would demand the right to go first. But the gripman's gong was silent. Instead, swinging round slowly but surely on the brake wheel, he nodded at the same time to the left, indicating to the driver that he should go first, which he did, moving with a little added celerity as he went, as an acknowledgment of the gripman's courtesy. As there was room before the next carriage, the gripman sounded his gong, released the brake wheel, let on the grip and went on. He had, so far as was consistent with his duties to the living, rendered due homage to the dead."—New York Sun.

The Work He Does.

How much does a newspaper man write in a year? An old newspaper worker has sat down and figured it out. He figures that he writes an average of a 1½ columns every day, except for his Sunday paper, when he contributes three columns. This makes 12 columns in a week, and, allowing for two weeks' vacation, he has 50 weeks in a year, in which time he turns out 840,000 words. An ordinary book of short stories contains about 40,000 words, therefore his year's labor is equivalent to 20 books. At this rate of comparison the feat of Marion Crawford in publishing two books per annum does not strike the newspaper men as an incredibly hard task, even allowing for the extra amount of thought involved in story writing. Mr. Howells considers a thousand words a good day's work. Thomas Janvier is satisfied with 400 words, or a little over a quarter of a column.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Artists' Opinions of Women's Forms.

William M. Chase says that while in the old days women's forms were the most beautiful those of the men are finer in this century. That is because the women sit in the house and gather fat and then try to make people believe them lean by pinching their waists out of shape and cramping their feet. Carroll Beckwith also holds that the most perfect types are found among the men, but holds that the feminine approaches its best type more frequently than the masculine.—Buffalo News.

As We All Well Know.

Drummer—Whatever induced you to put in that line of neckties? No man east of the Rocky mountains would wear such scarfs.

Haberdasher—Why, those are just the kind women pick out for presents.—Life.

While Southern cotton planters are proposing to reduce the acreage of cotton Egypt is increasing it.

MY LOVE.

Too warm for the lily,
Too pure for the rose—
O Muse, I invoke thee,
Some fit name discloses.

Shall I call her my violet,
Dewey and sweet?
But, nay—she's too stately—
The name is not meet.

Shall I call her my heartease,
Who gives my heart pain,
With her eyes like the pansies
That ope after rain?

Not all the flower kingdom
Has a fit name—but yet—
Hold! I have found it—
She's my mignonette!
—Essie Swem in Homemaker.

CORRECT EVENING DRESS.

The Various Articles That Make Up the Costume of a Well Dressed Man.

To begin with, evening dress should never be worn before 6 o'clock; in these days when people dine so late it is seldom worn as early. Ordinarily at home a man may wear a black sack coat with silk collar, waistcoat and trousers to match. With this coat, which is called a "dinner" coat, should always be worn a black cravat—not made up, but tied by the wearer in a simple bowknot. This style of costume is suitable only for most informal dinners at home, or in summer at the houses of one's intimate friends.

With what is usually called a dress coat (swallow tail) should be worn always, except when in mourning, a white lawn cravat tied in a bowknot. This may be starched or not, as the wearer prefers, but is somewhat trimmer looking if starched. With this coat a black waistcoat may be worn. It should be single breasted, with black buttons. In case a white waistcoat is preferred (it is usually considered more dressy) it should be made of pique or some similar fabric that can be washed. It should be single breasted, with buttons covered with the material or else plain pearl buttons.

Apropos of buttons, it is well always to avoid anything conspicuous, no matter how costly. Plain pearl buttons may be worn in the front of the shirt or plain gold studs, or even silver. Oriental pearls are often worn. These, if not too large, are to be preferred. Even though a man is in mourning he should wear evening dress. He may wear the dinner coat, etc., as described above, or the swallowtail, with a black silk (not satin) cravat.

White waistcoats should not be worn with black cravats nor with dinner coats, neither should a man in mourning wear satin facings and satin cravat. Plain black silk is best. A very prominent part of evening dress is the footgear. Plain black silk hose with patent leather pumps are best. Some men prefer low shoes. In this case they should be made without toe caps. A great many young men wear elaborate embroidered hose, but this class is also apt to wear jeweled studs, rings, etc.

It is the man in the perfectly laundered, well fitting plain linen shirt, white starched cravat, plain studs, well brushed and pressed clothes, plain black silk stockings and pumps who makes the best appearance. And the man in the embroidered or tucked shirt front fastened with jeweled studs, watered silk facings, white silk waistcoat, gold buttons, gorgeously embroidered hose, is not "in it."—Vogue.

The Physician and the Patient.

The physician was young; so was the patient. The case was strange. None of the symptoms corresponded with any known disease. The physician was perplexed. He came every day. The patient grew worse. Nothing seemed of the least use. Presently the physician began to suspect something. The trouble was mental perhaps—of the heart perhaps. He watched and waited. His suspicions grew stronger. At last he charged the patient with the thing. "I believe," he said, "that there is nothing in the world the matter with you, but that you are in love." With blushes and tears the patient confessed that this and nothing else was devouring her, so that she was growing worse and worse daily.

"And does the man know?" "Alas!" she replied, "he does not even suspect." "Can you tell him?" "Never." "Will you tell me, then? I might at least advise." She hung her head and hesitated. "Come," he said, with kindly encouragement, "tell me all; make a clean breast of it. It will do you no harm and may do you good. Besides, a physician is a father confessor." "Since you have asked me," she replied, with some confusion, "come tomorrow. Then perhaps—if I can—I will tell you." On the morrow he arrived. The patient placed in his hand a slip of paper and left him hurriedly. He opened the paper and read—"II Samuel xii,7." This text you may look up unless you know the story already.—Walter Besant in London Queen.

Street Cleaning In Paris.

Some interesting facts have just been published about street cleaning in Paris. The annual cost is $1,750,000. The service is divided into four sections—the purchase and care of the material; the administration of the cantonniers; the watering of the streets; the removal of the mud, stone and garbage. The total surface which has to be swept daily is about 15,500,000 square yards, of which about 9,000,000 is paid for by house owners with the sweeping tax.

The remainder is paid for from the city funds. The street sweepers are spread over Paris in 149 ateliers, each of which consists of a staff of 20 or 25 men and women under the command of a chef and a chef adjoint. The total staff of regulars is 3,200. Work commences at 4 o'clock in the morning and is completed at the same hour in the afternoon. Among the disinfectants used and liberally applied every morning are sulphate of iron, phenic acid and chloride of lime.—New York Advertiser.

The Dressing of Children.

There is a constant temptation to dress children in the fantastic garb which suits their style and adds piquancy to their beauty. Mothers should pause to reflect, however, that one of two things must happen—either the little one is morbidly sensitive and resents the conspicuous attire or it is inordinately vain and enjoys it. Either is unwholesome and dangerous. Probably these reflections account for the extreme to which many parents have gone in a reaction from the Fauntleroy and Christmas card styles. A private park in a fashionable quarter will show nowadays amid the many groups of children that the majority are simply and sensibly dressed, and only a very small minority attract attention by any eccentricity of garb. Indeed when it comes, as it has, to dropping a Dutch cap with flaring wings upon a little girl's head and an Oxford cap upon her brother's, common sense suggests that it is time to halt.—Philadelphia Press.

Reduced to a Science.

Amateur Landlady—How do you manage to keep your boarders with such poor accommodations and so little to eat?

Mrs. Slimdiet (confidently)—I let them run a week or two behind with their bills, and they never catch up.—New York Weekly.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.....1895

There are no new developments in connection with the projeced San Joaquin Valley railroad. The subscription is now considerably in excess of the required two millions, and is still growing steadily. Mr. Spreckels insists that it shall be made six millions, and has offered to double his own subscription when by so doing the sum will reach this figure. Interest now centers in the route to be followed. San Jose wants the road to come through the Santa Clara Valley and to cross into the San Joaquin further south; and intimates to secure the adoption of this route a very handsome subscription will be made to the capital stock. This scheme would make the terminus on the San Francisco peninsula, leaving out Oakland and the lower end of the San Joaquin valley. Stockton is much exercised ever the matter and proposes by liberal subscription to the project to have a say in arranging the route. Oakland is expected to pursue the same policy. The result, possibly, will be the construction of a road with two approaches to the city, one via Stockton and Oakland and the other through the Santa Clara valley and up the peninsula. The feeling grows, though upon what basis we cannot learn, that Mr. Spreckles knows more than he is willing to tell and that he is in fact, working in conjunction with the Santa Fe people whose road now reaches the southern part of the State. This assumption adds, of course, to the popularity of the project. If there be, in fact, an understanding between Spreckles and the Santa Fe, it means not only a local line thorough the San Joaquin valley, but immediate Eastern connection. Such a connection is bound to be made sooner or later. As yet, the Valley road has not been incorporoted, but attorneys are at work preparing the papers and it will not be a great while before operations will be actually under way.

Mr. Hudson's Assembly bill provides that the Supervisors shall submit to the vote of the people the question of bonded indebtedness for road purposes when ever a majority of the residents of a district affected petition for such submission. Good in principle, that. But we are not clear as to the wisdom of confining it to road districts. Suppose the people of the whole county are effected, or desire to be, why not let them have power to compel the Supervisors to submit the question to them, and that, too, without a petition of a majority of the residents of the county? Far more often will counties wish to issue bonds than will districts. At any rate, make it obligatory on Supervisors to submit such questions on petition of a strength fairly representative. Then, too, it seems to us that taxpayers only should be petitioners, not mere residents.

It is now said that the Republican boss of Sacramento is about to institute impeachment proceedings against Secretary of the State Brown, moved thereto by disappointment at not receiving for some of his creatures places in the Secretary of the State's office that he alleges Brown promised him early in the campaign. Rhodes is taking his troubles before the Sacramento Grand Jury. It is said that Brown promised Rhodes seven places in and about the Capitol building, that are at the disposal of the Secretary of State. But the chances are that Brown will not be impeached.

The Democrats in the house are hopelessly divided on the currency question. Tom Reed voted for the administration bill last Friday which is an indication that the Republican majority in the next house will pass some measure substantially like the bill recommended by the President.

Communism—there really is no other name for the thing—is growing rapidly in San Francisco. It is taking the form of government by inflammatory declaration at mass meetings, which are worked by parties whose chief end is the promotion of tumult that the greed for sensationalism may be gratified.

OUR WINES AGAINST THE WORLD.

California Will Have a Full Exhibit at the Bordeaux Exposition.

The viticultural commissioners have decided to make an exhibit of California wines and brandies at the exposition which is to be held at Bordeaux from the 1st of May next until the 1st of November.

Secretary Scott received a cable dispatch last week from Bordeaux to the effect that the Societe Philomathique has accepted the terms offered by the viticultural commission, and that California wines and brandies will be accorded a full and complete representation at the forthcoming exhibition.

This is the first opportunity which has ever been accorded local wine growers and distillers to display their products in Bordeaux. During the last two years substantial recognition has been accorded California wines and brandies in various European centers. Gold medals have been awarded at the expositions in Genoa in 1892, in Dublin in 1892, in Antwerp in 1893 and in Lyons in 1894, but the California wine and brandy makers have never before had an opportunity of showing their best products to the winemakers of the world in the center of the greatest claret market in the world—Bordeaux.

Secretary Scott of the viticultural commission said:

"California wines have already received splendid recognition from foreign experts. We intend to carry the battle right into the heart of the finest producing district of clarets in the world. Five years ago an effort to convince the bottlers of French wine that we had wines worthy of their recognition might have been hopeless. There are, however, in this state 100 or more men who have in view the production of the very highest types of wine, whether these types be of claret, Burgundy, Rhine wines or any other kind. These people know that we have an area of country suitable for winemaking as large and as varied as all of the countries of Europe outside of Russia.

"We want to put samples of all of our wines before the countries of the world, and we have never before had such an opportunity as is now presented in the Bordeaux exposition. We do not claim that we have the very best of everything, but we do want to show to all comers that we have at least as good wine as can be shown by any country. All that we ask is an equal and fair chance with any country, and I think it is fortunate for the state that the means exist for inviting such a comparison without any undue expense to the individual winemakers. The commission intends to collect all of the samples. The samples will be sent on, and due care will be taken that fair play is done to all concerned. All that we are waiting for is for complete particulars as to the expense."—San Francisco Chronicle.

BY RAIL TO THE YOSEMITE.

Five Hours by Electric Road In Place of Four Days by Stage.

Chicago capitalists, in conjunction with others in New York and California, may undertake an improvement in the Golden State in the shape of an electric road which will involve an expenditure of $2,500,000. The projected road is to run from Merced, in the San Joaquin valley. As planned it is to continue from that town into the heart of the Yosemite valley, a distance of 100 miles. A. F. Hatch, one of the Chicago men interested, said recently that few things in connection with the project were definitely settled except the plan in a general way.

"The purpose," he said, "is to furnish modern transportation facilities into the Yosemite. At present visitors leave the railroad either at Merced or Raymond and travel by stage into the valley. It is a four days' journey for the round trip and a laborious mountain climb for animals, although the same distance could be traversed under some conditions in a few hours. Despite the discomforts of the trip, many people visit the region. By an electric road the journey will be reduced to a five hours' ride in a comfortable car. It is proposed to equip the road for freight traffic in connection with passenger business. I know the carrying of freight by an electric road is an experiment, but it has been done, and we think it can be accomplished regularly, successfully and profitably."—Chicago Tribune.

Their Credentials.

The principal of a certain ladies' college in Cambridge advertised for a porter, asking the candidates to apply by letter. One correspondent began with "My dear sir," and ended with "Love to all the family."

Another, after stating his many qualifications, made the following admission: "I am a married man, but a Christian," and at the foot of his letter put, "P. S.—Strick T. T."

A third, a woman, wrote in favor of her husband, saying he was specially well qualified to be a janitor in a school "because he had a sister who was married to a gentleman whose father had been a teacher."—London Tit-Bits.

An Eighteen Ton Bell.

One result of the French-Russian fetes was the movement at St. Petersburg to provide Notre Dame, Paris, with a big bell made in Russia. The architects have discovered that the edifice cannot support the weight of the proposed bell, and an arrangement has been made between the Russian committee and Cardinal Richard that the bell shall be placed in the Church of the Sacred Heart. The gift, which is nearly finished, weighs 18 tons. It will be called "La Cloche de la Paix." In a few weeks it will be transported from St. Petersburg to Odessa in a Russian vessel and taken to Marseilles, thence overland to Paris.—Paris Letter.

Peter's Pence Dwindling.

A few years ago the Peter's pence from France averaged 3,000,000 francs. In 1893 the sum was 1,800,000 francs, and last year it fell below 1,000,000.

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FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

PLANTS SET BY MACHINERY.

The Transplanter Has Come to Stay and Ends Another Hand Job.

There remains not a doubt about the successful operation of machines for setting out plants like cabbage, tobacco, tomato and all similar growths. These transplanters are adapted to field work and require a team, driver and two droppers, besides some help to pull the plants, writes a tobacco grower who has tried one to Rural New Yorker. He says: The transplanter is coming into general use among the tobacco growers. A grower that raises two acres thinks he can afford to buy one.

The reason why a small grower likes to own a machine is that he can set his plants whenever they are ready. The practice is to transplant afternoons in very hot weather, but in cloudy, cool weather it doesn't make much difference. Some experts claim that they have set four acres a day, but two acres or perhaps 2½ acres set 3 feet one way and 18 inches the other seem to be enough for the droppers. This would require 18,000 to 20,000 plants. The transplanter has an attachment that calls for the plants at the distance required, but the droppers need considerable experience to obey it at the particular time.

The farmer quoted planted two acres of potatoes with his machine in drills eight inches apart. It took about eight hours. Ordinarily every plant will live. The exceptions are when there is a depression in the ground, such as a dead furrow or a stone, sod or similar obstruction. There is a water tank to every transplanter. He runs a continuous stream and has had tobacco plants live that lay on the ground with scarcely any earth on the roots. He says that with good droppers tobacco plants will live better during an ordinary season than plants set by hands after a rain. Most farmers who own transplanters get their plants ready in the forenoon and set them in the afternoon, which makes a great difference in the plants living. The ground ought to be well prepared and rolled to do first rate work. In planting potatoes take off the tank and put a box in its place in which to carry the seed. Two good droppers can drop as fast, 10 or 18 inches apart, as an ordinary team will walk. In setting tobacco, etc, a slow walking pair of horses are the best.

These transplanters will also handle strawberries quickly and with satisfactory results.

Cut Fodder For Stock.

Professor Plumb of the Indiana station tells that they prefer to feed cut fodder, whether hay or corn. The most economical and satisfactory ration when fodder is scarce he has found to be a mixture of practically one part each of cornstalks, oat straw and clover hay. Everything was eaten reasonably clean, and the cows never went through the winter in better shape. He says:

As we could buy oat straw for from $3 to $4 per ton, and no cornstalks were in the market, and clover and timothy mixed were away up in price, the oat straw brought down the general cost and at the same time furnished in itself a fairly nutritious rough food. We cannot lay too much stress on the value we set on corn fodder, either dry, green or as ensilage. We keep feeding it nearly the whole year round. I believe no fodder gives better influence on the quality of butter than well cured corn stover. In the winter we feed in the manger and not, as a rule, in pasture. While our fodder corn is run through a cutting machine, where well cured, I believe that shredded fodder may be fed more economically, as there are no hard butt pieces left in the mangers.

A Good Word For the Mule.

It is the popular belief that a mule is very stupid as compared with the horse, but Professor Schaler writes as follows in Scribner's: I have never found a person who was well acquainted with both animals who hesitated to place the mongrel in the intellectual grade above the pure blooded animal. There is, it is true, a decided difference in the mental qualities of the two creatures. The mule is relatively undemonstrative, his emotions being sufficiently expressed by an occasional bray, a mode of utterance which he has inherited from the humbler side of his house in a singularly unchanged way. Even in the best humor he appears sullen and lacks those playful capers which give such expression to the well bred horse, particularly in its youthful state.

It is evident, however, that it discriminates men and things more clearly than does the horse. In going over difficult ground it studies its surface and picks it way so as to secure a footing in an almost infallible manner. Even when loaded with a pack it will consider the encumbrance and not so often try to pass where the burden will become entangled with fixed objects.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William L. Hunter, executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ and the S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the N. E. ¼ of Sec. No. 15, and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Section No. 9 All in Township No. 10 South of Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 460 acres; situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California.

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1895, at said Judge's chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of November, 1895, for the rental of $35.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated February 21, 1895.

Sheriff Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1894, in favor of Louis Taussig & Co. and against Wm. McDonald and A. O. Collins, I have levied on the following property, to wit: SW. ¼ section 6; W. ½ of NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ section 7; E. ½ of section 19; W. ½ of section 20. All in Township 8 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California.

Also the SE. ¼; SW. ¼ of SW. ¼, and the SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ section 1, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California.

Also the S. ½ of SE. ¼ of section 7; E. ½; the E. ½ of SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ of NW. ¼ of section 18; W. ½ of SW. ¼, SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of section 17, all in Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California.

Also a 460-3/10 interest of, in and to the Hughes and Edson Ditch and water right, situate in Inyo County, California.

All of the above and foregoing described property, belonging to the said defendant, A. O. Collins.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court-House in the said County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said A. O. Collins in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for cash, gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1895.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.

Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15th 1895.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, to the town of Lone Pine, said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 20th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is made payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oc 5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo county, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1030 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that she is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court, in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of the creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, wherever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said debtor.

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And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.

Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of January, 1895, an assessment of $5-100 of one per cent per share or 85 cents on each 100 shares was levied upon the capital Stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the corporation at its office Room 4 Chittenden Building in the city of Redlands California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th, day of March 1895, will be declared delinquent and advertised for sale at Public Auction and unless Payment is made before will be sold on Saturday the 6th day of April 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. January 15th 1895.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons may be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Horses, Saddle Horses and
Livery Accommodations
In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 5th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West on eleven chains and 98-100; thence Northwest following the meandings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 89-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dos Picada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South six (6) eighty and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and eleven twentieth (41 11-20) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with one shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor on the day of sale. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of $100 in gold coin of the United States, which will be returned if not accepted, and will be forfeited to the estate if the purchaser fails to comply with his bid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by said Executor.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1895.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER, with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine; has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call at Free
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1895, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 26th
"	February 27th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enlorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1895.

M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor—Meeting of creditors continued to March 5, 1895.

John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor—Meeting of creditors continued to March 5, 1895.

John Black vs. J. W. Poillippay et al—Filed complaint and issued summons.

BORN.

POWERS—Near Bishop, February 11, 1895 to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Powers a daughter.

CALLSEN—Near Bishop, February 12, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Calisen a son.

WRIGHT—Near Independence, February 15, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright a daughter.

MARRIED

DUNCAN—BELL—At Camp Independence, Feb. 20, 1895, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. George R. Duncan and Miss Rachel M. Bell.

Mrs. Fannie Baker of Big Pine was at Independence yesterday.

J. J. Morton came in from Darwin on Tuesday, returning next day.

Henry Cartier has completed the job of roofing the County record vault.

Business is booming in Bodie, with three new stores opening in the past few weeks.

H. C. Keys of Stockton spent the past week in the valley looking after insurance matters.

Frank K. Andrews came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday morning.

Mrs. Maggie P. Goodale and daughter of Fish Springs visited Independence during the week.

John Shepherd arrived home from San Francisco last Monday evening. He is much improved by his trip.

Frank Fitzgerald spent the week at Independence on business connected with the new mining venture at Snows Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin returned home last Monday after a visit of several months at San Francisco and Bakersfield.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Charles Anthony came in from Darwin last Tuesday, remained in town until yesterday morning and went on to San Francisco. He expects to remain in the city about two weeks.

Duncan—Bell.

In accordance with invitations issued numerous friends assembled at the residence of Mr. A. N. Bell last Wednesday evening, the occasion being the wedding of his eldest daughter, Miss Rachel M. Bell to Mr. George Duncan. Rev. S. W. Albone conducted the cermony which took place about 9 o'clock. The young couple were attended at the alter by Misses Annie and Margie Bell and Messrs J. E. Shepherd and B. H. Yandell. At the conclusion of the cermony a splendid supper was served in the large dining room decorated for the occasion. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Albone, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Shepherd, Misses Maggie Gorman, Lena Thompson, Hattie and Lucy Smith, Nellie Hunter, Messrs H. C. Keys, J. E. Shepherd, B. H. Yandell W. A. Lamar, H. P. Cartier, W. L. Hunter, Leon Marks, Ambrose, White and Eugene Smith, Carl Walter, and Master Howard Mairs. Many handsome presents were received. Singing and other amusements occupied the remainder of the evening until 11 o'clock when the guests departed after many wishes for the future prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan. The happy couple left on Thursday morning for their future home at Rye Patch Nevada.

Stray Items And Local Happenings From The Lower End Of Inyo.

Editor Inyo Independent:—Herewith find a few items gleaned from vearious sources personal, mining and otherwise.

Miss Campbell of Darwin went to Lone Pine Thursday morning for medical treatment, she has been sick with La grip for the past three or four days.

Mr. Charles Anthony of the same place was also a passenger on Thursday's train bound for San Francisco, on business connected with his mine and store.

Mr. W. S. Shee of Santa Monica, was a passenger on the last train for Alvord. Mr. Schee is now the owner of the extension of the Lane mine, which has changed hands quite rapidly in the last three weeks, it was sold to a Mr. R. A. Hall of Riverside about a month ago by Supervisor J. Wilson, for some figure near 500 dollars, and in turn was sold by Mr. Hall to Mr. Schee for a figure some where up in the thousands, Mr. Schee has to or three men at work sinking on the Ledge now and is down a depth of 25 feet, and rumor has it that he has struck a bonanza, it being reported that he refused ten thousand dollars for it yesterday.

The Mojave stage line continues to do a very good passenger business, arrivals and departures average three or four each trip, among the departures on Thursdays stage was D. C. Lane who left for Pomona on a visit. Mr. Lane says his mine is looking first class, and he expects to have a new shaft sunk about three hundred feet inside of the next three months, and will then resume taking out ore again.

Mr. J. J. Morton went out to his mine Thursday, and will open up extensively and possibly make a shipment of ore to test.

Mr. E. C. Garlick, Supt. of the Argus group of mines, has concluded all the arrangements for water and mill sites and has gone out to Snows Canyon with a supply of provisions and tools.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walters of Sunny side ranch near Fort Independence visited Keeler for the first time since they have resided in Owens Valley, and were the guests of Mrs. W. M. Richards, on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Walters was agreeably surprised at the appearance of the town and says it will compare favorably with any of the rest of the towns in the valley.

Mr. Charles Demetris formerly waiter at Bolands Hotel has gone to Los Angeles or Fresno, to engage in the barber business; he left on Tuesdays stage for Mojave.

Mrs. A. L. Boland of Keeler, it is said will soon move to Lone Pine, and contemplates opening a dressmaking store at that place.

Miss Mattie Johnson of Lone Pine is visiting with friends in Keeler.

Eleven cars of soda and three cars of ore were shipped north from Keeler last week and fully as many will be shipped this coming week if all reports are true.

Mr. La Forester Batcheldor is among the latest arrivals in Keeler and is at present clerking for Mr. Boland in the store.

J. G. Dodge of Lone Pine has been hauling supplies from Keeler for the past three days to Mr P. Clinton at Cerro Gordo, who is making preparations to take out ore from the Newtown mine which he has leased from Hawley & Co.

Mr. C. Rulinson the boss carpenter who has been in charge of all the carpenter work at both the upper and lower soda works for the past few months, has about completed his work and will then return to his home in Reno. Mr. Rulinson is an enthusiastic chess player, and many a pleasant game has he played with Agent Richards at the Railroad station.

It is said to be a nightly occurance to see and hear drunken Indians and squaws in and around Lone Pine and Keeler, where it is becoming a very great nuisance. The guilty parties are spotted and it will only be a matter of a short time until Mr. Givens reward of 25 dollars will be earned by some one. The officers of the law should look into this matter at once before there is any serious trouble.

The above few hastily picked up items will have to do for the present, with a promise to send more next time.

Au revoir,
BILL NIGH JR.

Honored The Day.

The following program was rendered yesterday afternoon at the Independence school, being a Washington Birthday exercise:

Rev. S. W. Albone made a short appropriate talk.

John, Jesse and James Hession, George, Jesse and Eva Lawrence, Blanche Wood, Lena Levy, Howard Mairs, Maggie Bunney, John Symmes, Hattie Moore and Eddie Eibeshutz.....Acrostic, "Washington"
Paul Mairs...Days of Glorious Washington
Amy Lawrence.....What makes a Hero
Charles Mulholland.....My Country
Daisy Moore.....George Washington
Elsie Gill.....Washington's Love Affairs
Joe Levy.....Washington
Ivan Bunney.....Washington's Vow
Lizzie Matlack...Qualities of Washington
Bessie Parker.....Eulogy on Washington
Ruth Mulholland.....Old Dan Tucker
Irma Webb.....George Washington
Effie Roeper.....Nathan Hale
Jennie Baxter.....Seventy Six
Milt Levy.....A Boston Boys Answer
Mammie Hession.....The Old Thirteen
Arthur Mairs...Twenty-second of February
Blanche Bunney.....The Liberty Bell
Luella Robinson.....Independence Bell
Edna Matlack.....Grave of Washington
John Moore.....Warren's Address
Jeannette Wood.....Love of Country
Minnie Levy.....How Sleep the Brave
Stella Robinson.....Star of Liberty
Viva Gill.....Crown Our Washington

The little folks acquitted themselves most creditably.

The Board of Education has been in session all the week, all the members being present as follows: S. W. Austin, F. E. Densmore, H. C. Hampton, Mrs. I. H. Mulholland and Mrs. E. M. Clarke. Miss Gertie Gunter of Bishop is being examined for a Grammar grade certificate and Charles Rose of Independence and Albert Salizar and John Lubken of Lone Pine for graduating diplomas. Examinations will be concluded to-day and the Board will adjourn to-morrow.

Mining Matters.

The following is taken from the *Fresno Republican* of January 25th.

Editor Republican:—Having promised a number of friends in Fresno county to write to them in regard to this section of country and particularly its mining prospects, I would respectfully ask an insertion of a few lines in your valuable paper. Placer gold was discovered here in paying quantities probably twenty years ago, but at that time the miners, where they could not obtain water had to haul or pack their dirt, but now as the dry washer has proved a success a new era has dawned upon mining. Diggings are now being worked that never could have been worked under any other process. Gold was discovered last May in Mazourka canyon by some Mexicans and about thirty men have been engaged in mining there ever since. This discovery led to others, and now there are a number of places where gold has been found in paying quantities. This gold is found in the Inyo range of mountains, although not very rich or very extensive, yet in the aggregate, a considerable quantity has been taken out and from present indications more will be taken out the coming season than there was last. The season for dry washing will commence in May and last until the first rains in the fall, probably November, when it must cease, as the ground gets to wet to be worked by that process. General mining is very quiet now, and I hear of no new discoveries. There is nothing doing in silver owing to the demonetization of that metal, although there are said to be some good ledges in this county. Only give us free coinage and Inyo will come to the front as one of the best mining counties in the State. While I cannot advise any one to come here, I will say that it is a good climate, free from malaria and as healthy as any in the world. The soil is good, and the water pure and unexcelled. What this country most needs is a pood system of irrigation and then it would sustain a large population and blossom as the rose. But above all, do not come without money, as living is high and work very scarce. One D. R. Roberts, who was in Fresno last summer soliciting aid to develop mines in this section, will doubtless be remembered by many. Should he again visit Fresno with his pocket full of rocks from other people's mines as he did last summer, I would not advise any one to give him money or credit on his representations, as I know by experience that he has no quartz mines over here and never had at any time.

W. H. RAMLEY.
Independence, Inyo county, Jan. 14.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

THE NUCLEUS,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 54.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1895, and the thirty-first day of December, 1895, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 50 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 6th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 54 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
SEAL. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinances Book "B" page 115.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1 Leave—	Arrives—	To Mound House No. 2 Arrives—	Leave—
Mound House		10:50 a. m.		5:20 p. m.	
Dayton		11:25 a. m.		5:45 p. m.	
Wabuska		1:40 p. m.		2:30 a. m.	
Hawthorne	Ar.	6:00 p. m.	Lv.	11:00 a. m.	
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—	
Hawthorne		6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m.	
Luning		7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m.	
Soda Springs		7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m.	
Belleville		8:10 a. m.		5:5 p. m.	
Candelaria		9:40 a. m.		3:50 p. m.	
Benton		1:30 p. m.		11:50 a. m.	
Bishop Creek		3:10 p. m.		9:15 a. m.	
Alvord		4:05 p. m.		8:55 a. m.	
Independence		5:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m.	
Lone Pine		6:20 p. m.		6:40 a. m.	
Keeler	Ar.	7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:00 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (58 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Adla Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE	31	25	33	160.00
S½ NE¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE¼ NW¼	3	26	33	40.00
S	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW¼ NE¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE¼ NW¼	9	26	33	40.00
N½ NW¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	13	26	33	40.00
W	17	26	33	320.00
N½ NE¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW¼ NW¼	25	26	33	40.00
E	27	26	33	320.00
NW¼	29	26	33	160.00
W½ SW¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	7	26	34	40.00
S½ NE¼	21	26	34	80.00
N½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
S½ SE¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE¼ SW¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S	5	27	33	320.00
E½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW¼	7	27	33	163.12
E½ SW¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW¼ SW¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N	23	27	33	320.00
SW¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No. 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼	23	26	33	80.00
S½ N½	23	26	33	80.00
S½ SW	23	26	33	80.00
SW¼ SE¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No. 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW¼	27	26	34	160.00
E½ SW¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW¼ SW¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼	21	26	4	160.00
Total for Dist				14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN-HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Alarties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
j16tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

By Authority of Congress.

U. S. Gov't Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS. Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEATH'S BRIDAL.

By DAVID KER.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The news that the general gave her was far from reassuring.

"Guess Bill Sherman's a daisy, so he is! Three hundred miles o' marchin' through a country whar there's no roads, and whar the hull place has bin eaten as bare as a apple orchard when there's boys around, ain't as easy as eatin' a biscuit, that's a fact!"

"You bet it ain't—'specially when it's raining like old Harry all the time!"

"And when them rebs air buzzin' around with their cavalry, jist like a swarm o' skeeters! D'ye remember, boys, what a time they gave us 'way down by Tuscumby 'fore we cud drive 'em off?"

"That's so. When the old man got Grant's order to march some fellers said 'twas cl'ar impossible, but I reckon Uncle Billy can't find that word in *his* dictionary, nohow! Bully for Sherman!"

"Steady, Sam—here comes one o' them hospital ladies. Off with yer caps, boys!"

The "hospital lady" whom these brave fellows saluted with such chivalrous respect was no other than Constance Leigh herself, still searching for her lost lover, and searching in vain.

Since that memorable July night she had passed through many a fearful scene of suffering and death, and had heard from many of her patients strange tales of the man that she sought, whose reckless daring and romantic mystery had made his name familiar to many who had never seen his face. But war and disease had wrought such havoc among the soldiers of Gettysburg that not till that very morning had she met one of the actual comrades of the man whom they knew only as Joe Joliffe, or "Never-die Joe."

Toiling in Chattanooga amid a host of sick and wounded—the wrecks of the fatal field of Chickamauga—she had remarked one face in that ghastly throng which, wan and wasted though it was, had a look of bright, boyish drollery very strange to see amid such a carnival of horrors. It was honest Mike O'Reilly, with a ball through his leg and a fearful saber gash in his shoulder, but still retaining his light hearted Irish jollity so wholly unimpaired by pain and weakness that the amazed surgeon declared that he had "kept death at bay by laughing him out of countenance."

"Faith, it's myself that's in luck to be under shelther," said he cheerily, in reply to her condolences, "for it's the worst of all weather we've been havin' here, glory be to God! Iv it's all like this I'd a dale rather have no weather at all! At daydawn it's as cowld as a landlord's heart, and ye on wid yer coat for the bare life. Thin out comes the sun and melts ye all away, and makes yer clothes cling to yez till ye fale like a pound o' buther rowled up in an ould newspaper; and ye off wid the coat agin, and rowl it up, and on ye thramp. Thin, havin' got yez beyant yer intrenchments, so to spake, down comes the rain on ye like the divil, and wets ye thru and thru to the bone; and whin ye do git to shelther the sun takes a mane advantage of yer absence to come out agin."

"You're a bit of a philosopher, I see, Mr. O'Reilly," said Constance, smiling in spite of herself at the soldier's quaint humor.

"Och, my lady, call me 'Mike,' av ye plaze, and don't be affther sayin' 'Misther O'Reilly.' Sure, it sounds as iv I wor a gintleman, which I'm not, thank God, and niver will be!"

"Why, what a terrible radical you must be, Mike," said the young lady, smiling again.

"Troth, iv ye'd had as much to do wid gintlemen as Oi have, it's yer own swate self 'ud be as radical too. The ownly gintleman I iver knowed that was good for annything was my ould comrade, Joe Joliffe, that we called 'Niver-die Joe.'"

"Do you know him, then?" she asked, trembling with excitement.

"Know him, is it? Faith, didn't he give me his own blanket on a murdherin' cowld night, that froze the very thoughts in my head? and didn't him an' me fight shouldher to shouldher many a day, whin ye cudn't open yer mouth to brathe without dhrawin' in half a dozen bullets? My rear rank man, Bill Slocum, thried to make me belave that the dacent boy was only one o' thim runaway kings from Europe; but I knowed he was too good to belong to any sitch bla'guards. I'll go bail he's 'come o' dacent paple,' like St. Pathrick in the ould song, and niver had a king in his family at all, at all!"

"And where is he now?" asked Constance eagerly.

But that was more than Mike could say. He only knew that Joe had been detached on special duty as a scout, having shown a wonderful aptitude for that kind of work, and where he was now no one could say. He might be in the camp, or he might be a hundred miles away.

Having learned, however, that Joliffe was now acting as a scout, and well-known in that character, Miss Leigh had now something definite to go upon, and after a persistent inquiry—in which she was zealously aided by the surgeons and various officers, who interested themselves warmly in her quest—a man was found who had seen Joe Joliffe making for Sherman's camp on the south side of Chattanooga upon the previous day. Constance at once started in the same direction, accompanied as usual by that model servant, Mr. Dawson, who had followed her as closely as her shadow ever since her departure from New York.

"His late lordship's horders to me, miss," said he with a prim bow, "was to attend you wherever you went, and accordingly it's my dooty to do so."

General Sherman had just come up by a forced march from Bridgeport along the north bank of the Tennessee to Chattanooga, after a fifty days' struggle through mud and rain from Vicksburg via Memphis and Tuscumbia. Sent for in haste to assist in Grant's projected attack upon Bragg's strong lines on Lookout mountain, he had been intrusted with the duty of storming the heights of Missionary Ridge, at the foot of which his men were now encamped.

At such a time the great commander, with his usual untiring energy and wonderful activity, was "everywhere at once," and it was no easy matter to know where to find him; but a young officer to whom Constance addressed herself was able to tell her that the general had spent the whole night in visiting the outposts, and would probably be met with on that side of the camp which faced toward Missionary Ridge.

Under his escort Constance made her way thither, and went to and fro for some time without seeing or hearing anything of the general, when a rough fellow belonging to a picket that had just been relieved pointed to a solitary figure lying asleep on the ground under a tree wrapped in a long cavalry cloak, and said with a coarse laugh:

"See, boys, that's the way we're managed—commanded by drunken officers!"

The rough jest seemed to act like an electric shock upon the sleeper, who awoke at once, rose from the ground to the full height of his towering stature, and throwing back his cloak said quietly:

"I'm not drunk, my friend, only a little sleepy after a week's watching."

The startled jester drew back as if he had trodden on a snake, and slunk off, muttering in a tone of dismay:

"Je-rewsalem! It's Uncle Billy himself!" (A fact.)

Constance Leigh herself was equally amazed, for she had seen too many likenesses of that grand, rugged face, with its massive forehead, iron jaw and deep, earnest eye, not to recognize at a glance the man who was already famous throughout the whole world, though his greatest exploits were still to come—William Tecumseh Sherman. But there was a kindly look in those keen eyes that had looked death in the face so often which at once dissipated her momentary shyness of the great leader, and a few minutes later they were walking off side by side, the girl speaking earnestly and Sherman listening.

The news that the general had to give her, however, was far from reassuring. A decisive battle being now just at hand, it was naturally of the utmost importance for Sherman to ascertain the exact position and approximate strength of the force holding the heights which he was about to storm. Two of Grant's best scouts had accordingly been placed at his disposal, and one of these was "Never-die Joe" himself, who had started on his perilous mission that very morning, an hour before dawn!

Brave as Constance Leigh had always shown herself, she well nigh gave way now. She knew how hard it was for the most practiced scout to deceive the lynx eyed vigilance of the Confederates, and she knew, also, only too well the doom that awaited her lover if detected. Shot as a spy—was this to be the end of the last descendant of the Fortescues? Was this the "third peril" which his dying father had seen in the vision that haunted his last moments?

But a harder trial than even this was in store for her. Toward afternoon the second of the two scouts (an escaped Georgia negro) came back to the camp, bringing with him all the information which the general required; but he brought also the news that his comrade, Joe Joliffe, had been detected and captured by the Confederates, and was doomed to death as a spy!

CHAPTER IV.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.

The figure of a woman coming slowly toward them.

In a small wooden shed in the Confederate lines, low down in the dip between Missionary Ridge and Lookout mountain, Joe Joliffe (or, as we may now call him, Viscount Doneraile) lay listening to the measured tramp of the two Confederate soldiers that were on guard outside, and watching through the chinks of the rough planking the going down of the last sun he was ever to see.

At dawn he must die; and the thought of that swift and sudden doom, falling upon him in the fullness of his life and vigor, sent a chill through his bold heart for the first time.

It was not that he feared death; he had faced it too often and longed for it too earnestly for that. But it was not thus that he had expected to die. He had hoped to fall in the front of battle, with the fierce, feverish joy of the combat pulsing hotly through his veins, and the shout of victory in his ear, and the old regimental colors waving above him. And now, instead of all this, he was to be shot down in cold blood as a detected spy!

And then there arose before him, as if in mockery, the glorious vision that had so often brightened his dreams at a time when all his waking moments were black with misery and despair. He seemed to see himself going back to claim before the world the noble birthright of which he had been wrongfully deprived, and the betrothed bride from which he had been cruelly parted. He saw her brightening his grim old feudal castle with the sunshine of her presence, and aiding him to relieve and elevate the oppressed tenantry whom his stern father had ground down into the very dust, and to make the name of "Irish landlord" a title of honor instead of a byword and a curse. And now, in the place of all these golden dreams, there lay before him only a bloody death and a nameless grave.

It was true that one chance of life still remained to him could he but have brought himself to accept it. He knew—for he had been told so plainly enough—that if he would consent to be false to the flag under which he had fought, and aid in misleading and betraying the army to which he belonged, his life would be spared. Perhaps there might have been found some men, if men they can be called, base enough to accept mercy on such terms; but it was not so with Arthur Fortescue. The bitterest foe of his dreaded and hated race had never dared to hint that there had been among them at any time so vile a thing as a traitor, and their last descendant would have perished by the cruelest death that hatred could devise rather than even think of saving himself by such means.

The red glow of sunset was just dying away from the brow of the vast rocky wall of Lookout mountain and the glittering bayonets that crested it, when suddenly there was heard just outside the shed a hoarse challenge, and then a murmur of voices, among which the prisoner distinguished one that sounded strangely familiar to him. Then the door was unbarred, and in came a young man of his own age, in the uniform of a Confederate officer.

Years had passed since those two men last met, but they knew each other in a moment, and the brave young southerner, starting back, exclaimed in a tone of strong emotion:

"Good heavens! Ar"——

"Hush, Percival," said the other, instinctively trying to lift his bound hands in warning. "That name must never be spoken again; I will die as I have lived—unknown."

For an instant the young officer eyed his friend in silence, biting his lips till they bled, and then he said despairingly:

"You know I would give my life for you any day, but even for *your* sake I must not forfeit my honor. You are my best friend, but still you belong to the enemies of our cause; I cannot let you escape!"

"I know you cannot, my dear boy," rejoined Arthur kindly, "and I should never think of asking you to do it, you may be sure of that. Now, if you have anything special to say to me I am at your service."

The words were spoken as calmly as if addressed to a neighbor at a dinner table, and indeed it was curious enough to see how, all through this strange conference, the man who was already in the grasp of death seemed perfectly cool and collected, while the man who was free and armed with all the power of command was completely unnerved by excitement.

"I *can't* say it," broke out the gallant lad, with a look of strong disgust on his handsome face. "It would be hard enough to give such a message to a stranger; to give it to you would choke me outright."

"I can guess it," said the viscount, smiling sternly; "you are sent to offer me life once more if I will turn traitor. I will spare you the shame of doing so, for you know what my answer will be, and what yours would be in my place."

(To be Continued.)

Governor Lewelling of Kansas has just pardoned Hugh Gilliland, aged seventy, who was sentenced for life twenty years ago. The pardon was given to his daughter, who was a baby when the sentence was given.

Talks With Tennyson.

Though only my uncle by marriage, no mother's brother could have been more loving to me through life than was my guardian, Lord Tennyson. Of late years our homes had lain far apart, and my opportunities of meeting him were rare, but precious to me is the memory of those days of my youth, when we used to take cross country walks over hedge and ditch, or ramble together over the breezy downs, and when he opened to me the treasure house of his mind and heart.

Everything we came across interested him, and he could see something to admire even in a rawboned old hack grazing by the wayside:

"You would scarcely call that poor beast beautiful," he exclaimed, "with his ribs almost sticking through his skin, but he is certainly picturesque as he stands shivering on the common, his meager tail blowing in the wind. It seems to me that the picturesque is generally associated with age, or the commencement of decay, for take a cottage that when newly built seemed commonplace enough, and pull down some of its thatch, then break the windows, and introduce a baby clad in rags, sprawling across the threshold, and you have at once a picturesque subject for the artist."

His sympathy with nature led him to mourn over the cutting down of trees, as if they were, like the grove in Dante's "Inferno," the abode of his personal friends, and specially did he grieve if the ax smote them in summer time. I well remember his gazing long upon a horse chestnut that had continued to put forth flowers days after it had been felled to the earth. "Look at it," he said, "stretching out a beseeching arm and blossoming on, its blooms unfolding in all their beauty, quite unconscious that they can never turn to fruitage. How like they are to some men, who appear blooming outwardly, and think that they are living, while they are already dead within!"—Agnes G. Weld in Contemporary Review.

How Dr. Depew Got Up a Speech.

Before his death Dr. Vermilye had for many years spoken to the toast "Holland" at the annual dinner of the organization. Some 11 years ago, and on the morning of the day set for the banquet, he was taken ill and notified the dinner committee that he would be unable to make his wonted oration.

At 4 o'clock on the same day Depew entered the office of John A. Nichols at 71 Broadway, New York, wearing a worried expression and a perspiration bedewed forehead.

"Nichols," he said, "I'm in a fix, and want you to help me out. These St. Nicholas people have just wired me that in the absence of Dr. Vermilye they look to me to respond to 'Holland.' I don't know the first thing about the subject, and it's 4 o'clock."

"Well?" said Mr. Nicholas.

"Now," went on Depew, "just you take me by the arm and walk me up Broadway to Twenty-third street. Don't talk to me and don't expect me to talk to you. Just steer me clear of people, mind I don't get run over at the crossings and go slow. That's all I want you to do."

Mr. Nichols did as requested, and the pair did not exchange a word until Twenty-third street was reached at 5:15 p. m.

"Thankee," said Depew as he parted with his friend. "I guess I'm all right."

At 7:30 p. m. the first thing that the eye of Mr. Nichols met as he sat down at the dinner table was the bland, unruffled, smoothly shaven face of Depew. The speech that he made later is yet a delightful tradition in the annals of the St. Nicholas society. It was chock full of wit, fact, figures and sentiment. Nobody but Mr Nichols dreamed that it had been conceived, shaped and born amid the riot and roar of Broadway.—Brooklyn Chronicle.

Beware of the Mirror When Buying Hats

"The mirror is woman's worst enemy," said a Fourth street milliner the other day after a hard day's siege fitting bonnets. "The mirror is at all times a flatterer. A lady will stand in front of the glass and imagine that a bonnet becomes her and the colors are just the thing to suit her complexion. In many cases it is just the reverse, but there is no use of my saying a word about it, for the reason that the purchaser would think I had some object in view in making the suggestion, and nine times out of ten it would spoil a sale."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Aluminium Violin.

Dr. Alfred Springer of Cincinnati has shown a new application of the metal aluminium. He has made a violin of it, and the instrument, which was given a public test at a concert before a number of musical experts, has been pronounced eminently satisfactory in the purity and sweetness of its tone. The maker said that 32 cents worth of aluminium sufficed for the construction of the instrument.—Chicago Herald.

ALL THE SAME.

"Many days you have lingered about my cabin door; hard times, hard time come again no more." All the same Merry Christmas and Happy New Year passed as though the land was flowing with milk and honey. Some bought one thing and some bought another, but one of the best investments for a small sum paid well. It was not for a Christmas bush, but thousands got it, and thousands who had suffered long and wearily with rheumatism were made doubly happy in being cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It leaves no trace behind, and, all the same, the harder times will come no more to them. The luxury of health is worth a fortune.

If you neglected to "swear off" on New Year's day, it will do just as well if you will simply quit now.

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Hood's Calendar for 18 5 is "a thing of beauty." In the novelty of the design and the exquisiteness of the coloring, the calendar surpasses all previous issues. The calendar is formed in the shape of a heart, and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills and the other preparations of the firm. The edition of Hood's Calendars for 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,000 more than last year.

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps for one, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

It seems a provoking paradox that a light bill can be such a heavy bill when it's a gas bill.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

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HOITT'S SCHOOL.

One of the best Schools for Boys on this Coast is in charge of Ex-State Superintendent Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., at Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal.

Why don't the ladies wear to church
Widespreading hats or caps,
So men might have some comfort
In taking little naps?

BEFORE A FULL HEAD OF STEAM

Is gathered by that tremendously destructive engine, malaria, put on the brakes with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will check its progress and avert disaster. Chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by this genial specific, which is also a comprehensive family medicine, speedily useful in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia. Against the hurtful effects of sudden changes of temperature, exposure in wet weather, close application to laborious mental pursuits, and other influences prejudicial to health, it is a most trustworthy safeguard. It fortifies the system against disease, promotes appetite and sleep, and hastens convalescence after debilitating and flesh-wasting diseases.

Why He Sold It.—Watts—What made you sell that building lot of yours on the north side? Potts—Excuse me, but that is something I would rather not dwell on.

NO DEBT.

It is not merely pain that people dread in sickness. Many a man will bear the pain unflinchingly who utterly breaks down in view of the heavy expense involved, often increased by his being incapacitated for work and thus deprived of his income.

To such persons ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are an unspeakable boon. They are within the reach of everyone. They are genuine, too. Notwithstanding the innumerable counterfeits and imitations, it is always easy for anybody to make sure of getting the real thing at a low price.

Anyone suffering from weakness of the chest, throat, stomach, kidneys, liver, or from lame back, will find them a cheap and sure remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are a good corrective.

Washington Wit—Boston boasts of her Aristotle cabbage, but that's nothing. We have seen a Washington man call for a Plato soup.

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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means that children do not get proper nourishment from food. They are therefore thin, narrow-chested and weak.

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the cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites, supplies material for growth. It makes sound bones, solid flesh and healthy, robust children. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequaled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

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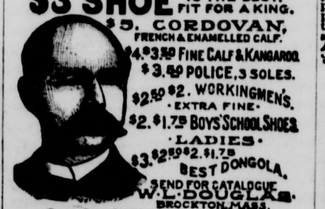

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PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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Why Americans Have Corns.

"Corns are bad," said the philosophic bootblack. "Yours seem to hurt you some. Strange what lots of people have corns. Over 90 per cent of the men who come to get a shine have corns. How do I know it? How do I know you have a corn? By finding it, of course. Gently? All right, I won't hurt you, guv'nor. As I was saying, 90 out of every 100 have corns. People say its tight boots, but I don't believe it. Those who have the worst corns wear boots that are too large for them. What gives them corns then? Well, I'll tell you. It is wearing boots all day long.

"Seldom do you see Europeans bothered with corns, especially Englishmen. Nearly every American has them. The former never wear their boots all day. They have walking boots to the office. Once there they put on a thin house boot. When they go home, about 5 o'clock in the evening, the first thing they do is to put on their slippers. The result is that the feet are always cool, the pressure never constant and no muscle tried beyond its power. Far otherwise the American. He goes down to work at 8 o'clock in the morning and is hurrying and scurrying in the same boots until 6 o'clock. Then he hurries home to dinner, hurries through dinner, and still wearing the same boots goes to his lodge or elsewhere and returns at midnight, his feet having been cramped up for 14 hours out of 24 in the one pair of boots. The result is corns and bunions."—Chicago Mail.

How Is Experience to Be Gained.

In discussing the part that women have taken in public affairs within the past few years, a gentleman recently objected on the ground of their lack of experience. He did not explain how experience was to be had, except by actual work in the field, whatever and wherever it may be.

When the untrained girl starts out to find employment, she knows very little. It is a rare thing that she has been taught or has the opportunity of learning the requirements of her chosen calling in her own home. If she intends to be a stenographer or bookkeeper, she goes to a business college. If she wishes to be a teacher, she goes to school and then completes her course at some university or normal school. But even then she admits that she has acquired the theory only, and that theory and practice differ most amazingly and unexpectedly.

To obviate this difficulty there are in all the best institutions for the training of teachers—the last instruction given—what is called a training school. Here the woman who has mastered arithmetic and algebra, science and literature, must learn how to instruct and discipline. Were she to go on acquiring theories for 20 years and fail to apply them she would probably be a total failure. Knowledge that falls short of application is productive of little good.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Embassador's Privileges.

Hitherto, except on special occasions, Great Britain has only been represented by embassadors in six European realms—the empires of Austria, Turkey, Russia and Germany, the kingdom of Italy and imperial, royal and republican France. Not a quarter of a century ago there were only four British embassies abroad, although the United Kingdom was of course diplomatically represented at every foreign court. It was not until the unification and consolidation of Germany had been completed by William I of Prussia that our legation in Berlin became an embassy. The achievement of Italian unity under Victor Emmanuel suggested and obtained a similar complimentary acknowledgment on the part of our gracious sovereign.

It is unquestionably a judicious and popular "new departure" to emphasize, so to speak, the amicable nature of the relations happily obtaining between the two great English speaking nations by placing our official representation in the capital of the Union upon the highest attainable footing of diplomatic dignity and distinction. An embassador, as the personal representative of his own sovereign, has the right of access to the monarch or chief of the state to whom he is accredited—a privilege which cannot be claimed by, though it is frequently accorded to, a minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary.—London Telegraph.

A Personal Devil In the "Black Country."

Among the inhabitants of the coal regions, while satan is endowed by the popular imagination with a ubiquity scarcely less than omnipresent, he is supposed specially to haunt the shafts and subterranean workings of disused mines. And though practically omnipotent he is invoked by the following absurd spell: A crust of bread and cheese placed inside a hat, with a crossed knife and fork (always an ominous sign), and over this the recitation of the Lord's Prayer backward. You will to this day find people who are prepared to make oath that when as boys they had tried this spell on a pit bank on dark nights and had been brave enough to peep down the shaft they had seen the very form of the evil one glaring at them from the depths below.

Nor was this idea of a personal visible devil confined to the ignorant, profane and careless. With the devout and serious the conception acquired a still more somber and tragic character. Satan became to them not merely the inspirer of foul thoughts and the suggester of sinful actions, but a real physical antagonist after the style of Apollyon in Bunyan's allegory.

Defects In Statistics.

The census of 1850 tells us that there was one criminal in that year to every 3,500 of the population of the United States. The census of 1890 declares the ratio to have risen to one in every 786. The tabulators of 1890 are silent upon three important points having a vital bearing on their figures. They do not say whether the vigilance of the police and the efficiency of the courts had during 40 years changed for the better or the worse, or how far the drift of population to the cities had made it easier to detect crime in 1890 than in 1850, or to what extent crimes in 1890 were so considered in 1850. To come to the case of honest labor—we are told by the census returns, and truly, that wages are higher now than a generation ago, while in the main a dollar buys as much as it did then. But as to how much more the workman wants today than he did 30 or 40 years ago we are uninformed.—New York Sun.

Two Kinds of Astrologists.

There are two kinds of astrologists—those who are intuitive and those who rely solely on mathematical calculations. The latter meet with the greater favor among educated and thoughtful people, while the superstitious and unreasoning have as much, if not more, respect for the seer who knows it simply because he knows it.

Ruthiel of Baltimore, who has been consulted by so many in this community, belongs to the mathematical class. He will not give names, but says he is being constantly consulted by men who rank high in business, political and social life. While he does not say that astrology is a science, he allows it hits entirely too often to be a mere guess or a coincidence.—Edgar Lee in Arena.

TALE OF TWO BABIES.

True Story of Boston Life Related by a Radcliffe College Girl.

The car was crowded when I reached it, and there was only one vacant seat in the front, which I was glad to occupy. Just as I settled back, with a sigh of satisfaction, even before I had a chance to become curious about my neighbor, I heard from the rear of the car a baby's fretful cry and a wearied mother's voice trying to soothe the tired child. Mingled with these sounds came a second mother's tone, drawling but complacent.

"Ned," she said, "hear that poor little sing try. Ned is a dood baby. He never cries!"

Of course my cariosity was aroused, and I turned to see the rival babies and their mammas. The fussy little one was in full sight. One rosy cheek rested on the shoulder of a neat but travel stained little woman. The pretty, baby blue eyes were filled with tears, the chubby little fellow was sucking his thumb and doing his best to go to sleep, but the time and the place were against him. The patient, dark eyes of the mother rested lovingly on the sweet, troubled face of her boy as she rocked him softly in her arms.

All this I saw in a moment, and I then tried to look beyond this interesting mother and her natural boy to that wonderful baby that never cried and to his proud parent. I could not see them, however, because the restless little head hid them from me, but every now and then there came to my ear the hush of one voice, followed by the proud tone of the other.

At last the train stopped with one of those backing, bumping motions with which we are all familiar. Then the terrified scream of the thoroughly aroused baby made the nervous mother hasten to leave the car as quickly as possible. Following her and close behind her was a fat woman, with wrinkles in the back of her neck and a large, showy hat. She lifted her baby up with one jeweled hand, and as she kissed him on the pug nose drawled out: "Ned's a dood boy. Ned's mamma's own sweet, precious doggie."—Boston Globe.

BEWARE OF FRESH OLIVES.

How a California Planter Amuses Himself at the Expense of Innocent Travelers.

Eastern visitors in California are always much interested in the olive plantations which, in recent years, have become a feature of the most southerly counties of the state. The lovers of the succulent fruit when pickled and bottled for sale in the east and north are always anxious to taste the olive fresh and ripe. There is a popular impression that it is sweet and delicious; but, like many other popular impressions, this is a delusion and a snare.

A few miles south of San Diego, where the railroad makes a junction with a small one track road leading into Mexico, a large planter has taken advantage of this delusion for his own amusement. On the arrival of each train from the north numerous travelers dismount to wait the starting of the train across the Mexican border. For their benefit the planter has nailed a box outside of his fence just across the way from the railroad station which he keeps filled with nice, ripe olives. A placard invites victims in these words:

FINE, FRESH, RIPE OLIVES,
FREE.
HELP YOURSELF.

Of course there is a rush from the station as soon as the box and its contents are discovered, and swarms of innocents seize the pretty fruit and dig their teeth into it. Then there is a combined howl and a great deal of expectoration and disgust, for the delusive fruit are nearly as puckery as persimmons.

And the planter? Oh, he takes his fun from a partly hidden summer house within his grounds, where he occasionally seats himself to enjoy the spectacle. It is a sure cure for the blues, he says.—New York Herald.

Chicken on the Shell.

In a certain rather pretentious but cheap priced restaurant I witnessed a scene which, though funny enough to the outside onlooker, could not but have been extremely mortifying to the proprietor. The proprietor was also the cook, and he was engaged in industriously frying a number of pancakes on a griddle placed for show in the window when a party of three who had just entered ordered a trio of eggs apiece. The proprietor thereat seized nine of the ovids from a box beneath the counter and began to break them one after another upon the griddle. He had reached the eighth egg when, lo and behold! instead of a yolk and albumen spreading itself temptingly into view, came a small confused mass of feathers, minute claws, a beak, etc. A look of horror spread itself over the man's face as he gazed at the unwelcome apparition, and then gazing over his shoulder and seeing that his action was unnoticed he swept the griddle clear of its offending burden, greased it anew and proceeded with his work. O cookery, how many frauds are practiced in thy name!—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Highest Fountain Jet.

The wonder of the New England states, an oddity of which mention is, for some unknown reason, seldom made in print, is the monster fountain jet at the Home of Destitute Women and Children, near Bennington, Vt. The column of water in this jet rises to a height of 198 feet, being the highest known single fountain jet in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

The Trojan war was a conflict between the mother country and some of the strongest colonies and would have been fought if Helen and Achilles and Agamemnon and the rest had never been born.

A New York dealer in men's furnishing goods displays a sign reading, "Shirt Constructor."

How a Fortune Was Handed Down.

If you go to William Quincy's office, you learn from the legend on the door that he is a lawyer whose business is in real estate. He is himself a large real estate owner. The history of his fortune is almost romantic. His grandfather, the second Josiah Quincy, inherited a considerable estate from the founder of the family, who was the president of Harvard college and otherwise distinguished. The grandfather some 40 or more years ago interested himself in the construction of the Troy and Greenfield railroad, a part of which is now known as the Hoosac Tunnel line, and was not able to carry out his undertakings.

He was financially embarrassed, but did not become a bankrupt. He was possessed of a very large amount of property, and his creditors saw that in time he would be able to meet all his obligations, or that in the event of his death his estate would do so. The property was therefore converted into a trust, the creditors appointing a trustee and Mr. Quincy another.

This trust has lasted until the present time, but is about to be abrogated, all the obligations having now been provided for. For a number of years the present Josiah Quincy has been the principal trustee and manager of the estate, which will be worth $2,000,000 when the trust terminates.—Boston Cor. Washington Post.

Kossuth a Boodler? Never!

No one familiar with the career of Louis Kossuth will for a moment credit the charge that the splendid and chivalrous manhood which dared death and exile for a principle has yielded to the base influence of a bribe giver. It is true that William of Orange and Lord Bacon, both statesmen and patriots of high rank, practiced bribery. Lord Clive and William Penn were also engaged in the same traffic. But Kossuth belongs to another age.

The ex-dictator of Hungary is said to have accepted $5,000 a year as the price of support for the present Hungarian cabinet. The absurdity of the accusation is shown by the fact that Kossuth has repeatedly declined the offer of King Humbert to settle a large pension on him and has even refused money from his own sons, preferring to earn his living in his old age by his pen, and thus enjoy the sense of independence. When Kossuth was expatriated three years ago 80 Hungarian cities and towns conferred honorary citizenship upon him within 10 days after the law went into effect. At that time the venerable patriot resolutely rejected all proffered gifts of money.

A man who could neither be bought nor frightened by Napoleon III or Bismarck is not likely to surrender his soul to a second rate Hungarian politician.—New York Herald.

Attended Funerals and Denounced Rum.

A singular old fellow, Austin Roberts, who was a sort of a genius, died at the town farm at East Hartford the other day, aged 71 years. The two passions of his life were temperance and a fondness for funerals. He never missed a chance to lecture on the "Demon Rum" or attend a funeral. During his life he had been a purely disinterested mourner at a good many more obsequies than he was able to remember and had delivered scores of lectures in grandiloquent phrases in halls or at the street corners, just as fate or luck would have it.

For many years he was employed by George Reynolds, who made and sold "hop and nectar beer" of the tame sort. He was a lively and eloquent drummer and led the first firemen's parade ever held in Hartford. He spent his life trying to amuse his fellow man and make him "better and purer" and all that, and his fellow man put him in the town poorhouse in his old age.—Hartford Letter.

Drinking In Gotham.

The New York papers are claiming that Gotham is more strongly opposed to drunkenness than any other city in the world. The moral consolation of this assurance is somewhat impaired from the fact that the sobriety claimed for the city is accounted for in the practice of the leading saloons of shutting off a man's grog when it becomes apparent that he is getting too many sails in the wind. Of course he takes on the balance of his cargo at any accessible port, and the stand made for sobriety under this system does not amount to much. There may be something in the claim that the outsiders who visit New York do most of the drinking, but Gothamites abroad indicate by their habits that home consumption has a good deal to do with the prosperity of saloon keepers in the metropolis.—Detroit Free Press.

To Hello Across the Continent.

The longest telephone circuit in the world is now projected by the Automatic Telephone and Electric company of Canada, which intends to lay a line of copper wires on the metallic circuit plan from Halifax to Vancouver. This is a distance of 3,500 miles. Copper is by far the best conductor, and electricians have so far advanced their methods that they can calculate to a nicety what is required. The circuit will be, of course, in sections and be available for communication to many intermediate points. It is a great and wonderful experiment which the scientific world will watch with intense interest. If it proves a success, there seems to be no good reason why the instrument cannot be used to transmit speech across the widest oceans.—Portland Oregonian

Before President Cleveland has got through with his diplomatic appointments he will have made 32 gentlemen happy by placing them in positions which are worth from $5,000 to $17,500 a year.

A Texan recently lost his fine farm and all his stock of implements at a game of poker, and he is enthusiast enough to be quite satisfied, regarding the loss as a perfectly legitimate one.

It is reported that 500 unpublished letters of Voltaire have been discovered in the house of a descendant of the philosopher's physician, Theodore Fronchin, at Bessinges, near Geneva.

FROM DANCING FLOOR TO SURF.

Men and Maidens In Honolulu Take a Swim During an Intermission.

Saturday evening I had the pleasure of attending one of the unique entertainments—a swimming party—that are a feature in Honolulu and are probably known nowhere else in the world. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Nilson, formerly residents of Kenwood, now of San Francisco. It was given at Waikiki, a seaside annex of the Royal Hawaiian hotel. The apartment known as the lanai looks directly upon the sea, the waves breaking beneath the windows and against the steps of the piazzas. In the rear of the lanai is a large apartment for dancing, and opening from this an immense dining room.

The masculine guests were, with a few exceptions, officers from our own men-of-war and from the English corvette Garnett—handsome young fellows, who cleared their throats a good deal, curtailed their r's piteously and danced with muscular vigor. They did not possess the ease of manner peculiar to their American fellow officers.

There was first a waltz or two, then the party separated, disappeared and reappeared clad in bathing suits. The guests then moved in procession across the long pier, and the young girls, clasping their hands above their heads, leaped into the surf, accompanied by their escorts. They swam and dived in the clear water like mermen and mermaids. The southern cross rose above the horizon; palms were outlined in the moonlight against the clear sky; the turf dashed its white foam against the reefs beyond the lagoon; the air was filled with the fragrance of a thousand flowers; the singing boys sat upon the pier, and their wild music made a fitting accompaniment to one of the strangest scenes I ever beheld.

After a time the swimmers repaired to their rooms, redonned their evening dress, and the ball went on as if it had never been interrupted. It was difficult to realize that the young women in their white gowns, sashes and French heeled shoes were the same whose white arms and bare feet had been battling with the breakers half an hour before. The dancing was followed by supper, then the waltzing and singing were resumed, and the morning was well on its way before the guests made their adieus and took their departure.—Honolulu Cor Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Direction of One's Bed.

"The first thing I do when I get to a hotel is to see how my bed stands in regard to the points of the compass," said Frederick Wilbur. "It is usual in fixing up a room to put the bed where most convenient, without regard to the direction in which the head points, and this is really the principal reason why travelers sleep soundly in one town and lie awake grumbling all night in the next. To obviate this, I take my bearings with a little pocket compass, and if my bed is not arranged with the head facing either north or south I swing it around right away and make it face north if possible, accepting the south as a compromise.

"Some people think it all nonsense to talk about a current of magnetism passing steadily from pole to pole, but any telephone operator or fixer will show you in a few minutes that this is actually the case. If you sleep with your head to the east or the west, you don't get the benefit of this electric current, while if you lie in proper position it passes through the body during the night and has a soothing, recuperative effect. Try the experiment and you will laugh at those who take opiates with a view to wooing refreshing sleep."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Electric Horn For Ships.

An electric horn has been devised to take the place of electric bells or gongs, more especially on ships where an alternating current of electricity is available. The apparatus is based upon the principle of the telephone receiver and consists, in its simplest form, of a disk of sheet iron placed in front of one of the poles of an electro magnet, the coil of which is arranged to take an alternating current of 100 volts, with a current of a given number of alternations. The pitch of the note is constant, no matter what the diameter or thickness of the disk may be, since the latter is obliged to vibrate at the same rate.

The timbre and intensity of the sound, however, can be made to vary in a number of ways. In order to obtain an intense sound with a small amount of current, the diaphragm, or disk, must strike, while vibrating, the iron core or some other body. In this apparatus there is no break in the current, as occurs in the ordinary electric bell, and the sound is therefore continuous.—New York Telegram.

Didn't Know What Struck Him.

He stepped jauntily into the front hall and said to the practical little lady of the house: "Madam, I have here a medicine that enables the human stomach to digest anything that reaches it. This simple remedy also prevents heartburn, stimulates the salivary glands, averts dyspepsia, sweetens the breath and sustains the normal powers of the stomach. A boarder of yours, madam, suggested that you should keep a supply of these powders on hand and give one with each of your hot homemade biscuits." When the hired girl handed the fellow his hat and the man of all work kindly helped him to the nearest street car line, he was asking in a dazed sort of way how the explosion occurred and whether the house was insured.—Detroit Free Press.

Sunset In the Canyons.

In the deep canyons one is soon overtaken by night. Indeed in some of these intricate pathways (the work of aqueous erosion) the sunlight, if it enters at all, stays but a few moments. As the sun goes down the changes that are marshaled on are singularly beautiful. The vivid green tints of the chaparral so brilliant at midday begin to fade and assume a deep purple, over which a delicate silvery mist imperceptibly draws its veil. On it creeps, the royal tint becoming more intense, until suddenly it takes on a fiery glow, and over all the slopes there plays a roseate light—the warm good night of the upper range.—Charles F. Holder in Californian.

Widespread Superstitions.

There is still a widespread belief in the south that the meat of hogs killed during the decrease of the moon will shrink in the cooking more than the meat of animals killed when the moon is crescent, and there are hundreds of persons south of Mason and Dixon's line who are careful to plant potatoes when the moon is right, lest the increase be small or none.—Exchange.

Correctly Described.

A schoolmaster in a board school was endeavoring to make clear to his young pupils' minds the meaning of the word "slowly." He walked across the room in the manner the word indicates. "Now, children, tell me how I walked."

One little fellow who sat near the front of the room almost paralyzed him by blurting out, "Bowlegged."—Tit-Bits.

Japan's First Lady Lawyer.

An interesting traveler has lately arrived in England in the person of Mme. Tel Sono, who enjoys the unique position of being the first and only lady lawyer in Japan. While engaged in her profession she had many opportunities of discovering the downtrodden condition of her country women and conceived the idea of founding a Christian training school for women in her native town of Tokio. She then gave up her work in Tokio and visited America with a view of learning the customs of a country whose women were on an equality with men.

Mme. Tel Sono spent 12 tears in America, where her adventures were many and varied. Shortly after her arrival the bank in which her money was placed failed, and in order to support herself and also to collect funds for her proposed school she was in turn a domestic servant, a scholar in an English school, a dressmaker's apprentice and finally the organizer of a benevolent society for helping her fellow countrywomen living in San Francisco. Mme. Tel Sono collected £600 while in America and has come to England with the same idea in view—giving lectures and speaking at different halls in her quaint broken English.

She has also written a book entitled "Tel Sono, the Japanese Reformer," in which she gives a most interesting account of her life. This she sells for the benefit of the funds of her school. The class she aims to reach is the highest in Japan, that which the missionaries cannot reach, and which Mme. Tel Sono hopes to help and teach, belonging as she does to it herself. Her father was a doctor and philosopher, and her husband, whom she married at the age of 19, an officer of the king's treasure. She has one daughter, whom, however, she has not taken with her on her travels.—Hearth and Home.

Women and Tipping.

A woman never feels more "emancipated" than when she tips a waiter. There is something entertainingly reckless and fascinatingly masculine about it. It is not so many years that we have had money to spend as we liked. And in those days when every dollar had to be accounted for at headquarters before we got the next it would have been flying in the face of providence indeed to pay for anything not on the bill.

A woman who prides herself upon her independence now tips the waiter if it takes her all, but car fare.

She finds exhilaration in having a "go," as an English girl would put it, at improvidence herself.

A great deal has been said lately about what might be called a modern form of table tipping, and it seems that the waiters are paid such very small salaries that if they don't receive tips they don't pay their own bills.

This puts a very different face on the matter, for it amounts to presenting the man's employer with our small change. And nothing makes a woman madder than to have her generosity counted upon. She gives gifts because she chooses and because they will surprise people, not at all because she is expected to.

And woman having proved that she can tip if she likes will probably band herself into antitipping societies and show that as soon as she understands the workings of the system she does not like it.—Grace E. Drew in New York Press.

Dainty and Expensive For Brides.

Those who are not deeply interested in trousseau secrets can hardly imagine the vast amount of needlework put into wedding lingerie. The latest conceptions of nightgown, petticoat and waist are exceedingly dainty. I saw a petticoat bodice the other day which was composed entirely of fine insertions. The tucking on all of these garments is a triumph of fine needlework. Just look at one nightgown, for instance, in a set made to order for a spring bride. It is empire shape, with the short yoke bodice made of alternate strips of rare lace and muslin embroidery. Fairylike frills of the muslin edged with lace form jabots, while the big sleeves have two great puffs in the arm, held at elbow and wrist with white satin ribbon.

Other pieces are trimmed with lace run with baby blue or pink ribbons. White ribbons used for girdles are worked with forgetmenots. Silk mull underkerchiefs, to be worn under satin stays, are edged with real lace. A snow white silk petticoat, fitting smoothly over the hips and flaring at the hem, with a knife plaiting of silk 6 inches deep, veiled with another of white grenadine, vandyked and bordered with lace over the plaiting is a piece of extravagance of which only a bride could be guilty.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Wearing of Colored Skirts.

"It's the queerest thing about white petticoats," said a lady to me, who keeps up with, not to say a little in advance of, the times.

"A year ago, six months even, there was nothing so tricky as a white skirt, unless it was another with more starch in it.

"This spring you don't feel quite tidy without white lingerie, and the more starch the merrier.

"Did you ever know what men think about colored skirts?" she went on. "One I know awfully well said to me only yesterday: 'I wish you would tell me what you girls wear black silk skirts for. They are in wretched taste.'

"What I wanted to reply was that no woman would be seen wearing a black skirt this summer except she who is saving on her laundry bills. But it was worse to say that than to let him think we liked the colored ones, so I simpered and said nothing."—New York Press.

To "Do" Britain on Cycles.

For the summer outing two of New England's newspaper women have planned a novel tour. The ladies are Miss Carrie L. Hodsdon of the Lawrence Eagle and Miss Edith M. Kenniston of the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, and it is their intention to "do" Great Britain on bicycles. They expect their trip to last five months. The young women were classmates at college.

ETHICS OF THE REGISTER.

What Hotel People Have to Say About Titles and Degrees.

For a man to take a lady to dine at a hotel and register as "Mr. So-and-so and lady" is considered the height of ignorance by hotel clerks. The proper way is to register both names, or, if the man is sensitive, to write "Mr. So-and-so and one." This is sometimes done, but not very often. To use "and lady" is bad form in this generation, when it comes to hotel registers, for obvious reasons. But this is not the only evidence of bad form which is seen on the register. When a man pens Mr. before his name he is judged as being egotistical, and no professional man will put Dr. or Prof. before his name if he desires to avoid the clerk's anathemas.

Many city people exhibit their ignorance of good breeding by going to a local hotel and giving the number and street of their residence. A notable instance of this is a well known jeweler, who, when he puts his name on a register, which is frequent, invariably puts his business address after it. To put Hon., Gen., Capt. or any other title before a man's name on a hotel register is as bad as Prof. or Dr.—in fact, it is looked upon as worse by all good hotel men.

The only exception to the above is in case of theatrical people, who put the name of their company after their names. All professional stage people get reduced rates at hostelries in nearly every instance, and for them to put the names of their troops on the book is a good thing for the hotel people. It goes to show that the person thus registering is not afraid of being questioned as to his connection with a company and is not trying to get lower rates in a surreptitious manner. It is also in the case of theatrical people that there may be a permissible violation of the rules in regard to putting Mr. before the name. Many stars do not register, but allow some one else to do it for them, generally the manager. In order to show all possible deference to his proteges, the manager generally puts Mr. before the names of the men. In the cases of ladies it is invariably proper for them to put Miss or Mrs., as the case may be, in front of their names.—New York Dispatch.

The Dog Man Escaped.

She was standing on her front steps on Hastings street telling two or three women how it happened. She waved a broom about her head and said:

"I was in the back bedroom up stairs, making up the bed. My husband was down in the kitchen, heating a sticking plaster for his sore heel. Our dog was sitting on the curbstone right out there. Suddenly I hears a rumble on the cobblestones, and I takes it for a funeral procession and goes ahead and turns over the mattress on the bed. Then I hears the children whooping, but I thought they had a goat. Then comes a squeak, and a howl, and a bang, and I runs to the window to see the dog wagon driving off and my dog gone."

"And you screamed?" queried one of the women.

"I did. I screamed out and seized the club I've been keeping for the dog man. As I rushed down stairs my husband rushed up, and we collided and rolled down into the kitchen and under the table, and he called me names, and I thumped him, and before I could get out the dog man was gone, and with him the blessedest dog that Detroit will ever know."—Detroit Free Press.

Well Done.

One of the most unique specimens of the courting crisis on record occurred at a London dinner party. He had long made love to her, and while at the table he learned from a friend sitting next to him that his rival intended to "pop the question" that very day. What was to be done? He was some distance from her, while the dreaded rival was at her side. Tearing a leaf from a notebook, he wrote on it with a pencil: "Will you be my wife? Write your answer, yes or no, on this paper and return it to me." This he sent to her by a waiter, saying: "To the lady in blue at the end of the table. Be very careful." This servant was careful enough, but the sender forgot to give him the pencil for the lady to use. She didn't have a pencil, but she coolly put the note into her bosom and answered to the waiter, "Tell the gentleman yes," with as little betrayal of excitement as if she were accepting an invitation to a game of croquet.—London World.

Love Laughs at Doctors.

A young man wanted to marry a girl, but her rich parents forbade the match. The young man thereupon became sick and had terrible fainting fits. The doctors were called and said he would soon die, and he said he wanted to die. The father of the girl visited the patient, and the poor fellow said that if he could marry his Mary Ann he would die happy. His dying request could certainly not be refused, and, Mary Ann having no objection, the minister was sent for, and the marriage ceremony was performed. The knot being securely tied, the patient rose from his bed a hale man.

It was a great cure, astonishing both the cruel parents and the doctors, but the bride acted as though she had expected it all the time.—London Tit-Bits.

Absentminded.

Benson—I have a literary friend who is so absentminded that, when he went to London recently, he telegraphed himself ahead to wait for himself at a certain place.

Smith—Did the telegram have the desired result?

"No; he got it all right, but he had forgotten to sign his name, and not knowing who it was from he paid no attention to it."—Pearson's Weekly.

Coffee planting was formerly the most important single industry of Ceylon. Now tea is the leading article of export, having risen from £2,000 worth in 1878 to over £1,000,000 two years ago.

Through Childhood's Eyes.

I wonder if we wouldn't like to go back again and see how it feels to be 5 years old! To feel the dance in our feet and the morning in our faces; to look at the big world again through baby eyes! Some of us have forgotten all about it and are gold plated so heavily that our souls can't get out to get a breath of air. But some of us remember.

We remember how we looked out of life's east windows and saw the dawn angels pull back the curtains of pink and gold to wake up the sun. We listened wide eyed and wondering when the brook told us about the water sprites that emptied their pitchers away up on the hillside. Why, we knew all that the birds said to each other then. How is it we cannot understand now? We knew just as well when Mrs. Robin went down into the garden to do some shopping and left her husband to keep house, because we heard him scolding about it all to himself up in the pear tree.

And there used to be fairies then. Why, once I knew where fairyland was! It was in a corner of the old rail fence. An apple tree stretched its long, knotted arms over it; the grass stood about with its long, delicate ears pricked up to listen.

There were many little bowers in fairyland, winding walks and groves of cedar and evergreen twigs, bits of flower beds and choice clumps of moss. In the midst was a lovely lake, and only the grownup people imagined it to be a piece of looking glass. That was because they couldn't see. And on moonlight nights the fairies came, for there used to be fairies then.—Dorothy Deane in Chicago News-Record.

Expenses at the World's Fair.

The admission ticket entitles the visitor to see all of the World's fair proper, covering 500 acres of Jackson park. This includes access to the 12 principal buildings, the state and government buildings and the headquarters of all countries represented. The guidebook may be bought in one large volume or in parts. A few cents will be charged for rolling chairs, gondolas and boats on the lagoon. These will be a great assistance in economizing time and strength. Guides who will pilot a party of five for 50 cents an hour may be hired, but the Columbian guards are prepared to give information, and armed with a catalogue you will have but little use for a guide.

For the one admission fee you may also walk in the Midway plaisance and see the curious foreign architecture and modes of life and industry. If you desire to enter any of the buildings or villages, a fee of about 25 cents will have to be paid, as these are private concessions.

If you are prepared to economize, you can live comfortably and see all the sights for a month on $100. One hundred and fifty dollars should be enough for any reasonable human being, though of course there is practically no limit to the amount you may spend on souvenirs, works of art and personal display. You can even pay as if you were four persons rolled into one if you insist on a private bathroom at a hotel, but $3 to $5 a day will pay all reasonable expenses.—Chicago Letter.

The President at a Reception.

Mr. Cleveland has by force of precedent continued the ancient custom of receiving the general public three times a week in the great east parlor, but there is little doubt that he should like, as probably any other president would like, to escape this task of handshaking. The hour set for this function is 1:30 p. m., just after the president has eaten luncheon. A man who is so intimately familiar with Mr. Cleveland as to know his private personal ways is authority for the statement that upon every one of these public reception days Mr. Cleveland has gone to his bedroom and there quietly slipped into his pocket a revolver, and then descended the stairs to the east parlor.

Moreover, the throng of visitors who flock to these public receptions is kept at some distance from the president as he stands in the doorway which serves as an exit for those who pass him. This is done by a cordon of servants of the house, who, counting merely the doorkeepers and messengers, entirely outside of the clerical force in executive offices, number at least 20. The visitors string by the president in Indian file, and as they pass him, receiving each one a shake of the hand, they pass also a most pleasant but determined looking man standing exactly opposite Mr. Cleveland. The people do not know it, but this man is also armed.—New York Recorder.

The Universality of Superstition.

Almost everybody has some touch of superstition, and as men grow older they seem to be the more effected by the savage fancy. A club in New York has been trying for many years to shatter the old time superstition of the unluckiness of 13 at table, but the superstition remains the same as ever. No campaign for president occurs when mascots or fetiches are not brought forward for the benefit of favored candidates. During the campaign of 1892 a good Democrat of North Carolina took pains to send Vice President Stevenson a graveyard rabbit's foot, and since then the furnishing of such talismans or mascots has become an advertised business. Pious people have been accustomed to seek supernatural guidance by taking the verse which first catches their sight when they open the Bible by chance.

Gamblers and speculators of all kinds are usually superstitious. Jay Gould was a remarkably logical man, but it became evident in the later years of his life that he stood in fear of the unseen powers and influences of an immaterial world. Even where there is no religious faith, superstition exists and sometimes is stronger for that lack. Very many hard headed men, if they confessed the truth, would be obliged to acknowledge that they are seriously affected by a fear of omens which they know to be silly.—New York Sun.

The Value of Manilla Paper When Cooking.

Clean manilla paper is far too useful to be thrown away. It will instantly absorb all grease from fishcakes, fried potatoes, ham or anything of the sort, and it is but a minute's work to slip out the paper and put it in the fire when the dish is ready to serve. A piece laid over the bread dough, under the cloth, will prevent the formation of the hard crust so annoying to breadmakers.—Exchange.

Literary Women In Paris.

There are now not less than 2,133 literary women in Paris, of whom 1,211 write novels or books for children, 217 pedagogical works, and 280 devote themselves to poetry. The others do not limit themselves to any one department of literary work.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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FRIDAY, MARCH 1.....1895

Oranges are rolling out of Los Angeles at the rate of 100 car loads a day. The Eastern taste will soon be educated to the Southern California flavor, and by the time Florida and the foreign orchards begin to produce again there will be no market for the product.

It is proposed to hang a medallion of the late Creed Haymond in the capitol at Sacramento. Why? What great deed did this attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad corporation perform for the state before death relieved him of further responsibility? We honor heroes and statesmen and benefactors of the people, but we are not bound to perpetuate the memory of corporation lawyers.

Mayor Sutro is reported by the Examiner to be already disgusted with official life and wishes he were "1000 miles away from politicians." He "cannot understand why the board of Supervisors acts as it does" and the Board reciprocates by saying that Sutro is "an old fakir and only howls when his personal interests are attacked." Yet San Francisco is to have eighteen months more of this circus between the monkey and the parrot.

The process of stringing a man up by the thumbs to make him tell some kind of a story, as practiced by the Provisional Government of Hawaii, is likely to cause them trouble, but we presume the report will be officially denied. If, however, it should be proved that Captain Davies, an American citizen, was strung up by the thumbs and kept suspended for six hours, it will be sufficient incentive for this Government to deal heroically in the premises—it may even lead to the ultimate annexation of the islands by this country in accordance with the persistant demand of a large section of the American people.

When a government goes into the banking business, as this government has, it must take its chances just the same as other bankers do. The chances at present seem to be all in favor of the private bankers. They have only to manipulate the government's paper money, legal tender for all debts, public and private, to draw out of the Treasury the gold that the laws require shall be kept on hand to redeem the government's obligations and keep all its various kinds of money at a paricty. The sooner the government goes out of the bankin busines, the better.

The Legislature should pass the proposed measure which provides another method of making tax sales in the place of that which has long prevailed in California and out of which altogether too many men have become rich. The pending bill provides that the State should be the purchaser of all lands upon which taxes are unpaid and that five years should be allowed the delinquent owner within which to redeem his land. It also provides that the land shall, during that period, be regularly taxed and that whoever pays these taxes shall be informed upon the face of his receipt that the taxes of a certain previous year were not paid and that the land was sold therefore. It is apparent that this ought to have been the law long before now. The reason why taxes become delinquent are mainly three: First, because the owner is for the time impecunious and unable to pay his tax; second because of some mistake of the owner or of the officers of the law during the process of assessment and taxation; third, because the title to the land is involved in litigation. None of these reasons supplies any justification for the enormities of the present law. If the owner is embarrassed it is a time for indulgence on the part of the State and not for a surrender of him to the tender mercies of the sharks who fatten on the penalties of tax sales. If there has been an honest mistake on the part of the owner or of the officials the former should not be made to bleed for it. If the title is in litigation the rightful claimant ought not to have his patrimony endangered by tax deeds issued during the period of dispute. There are many excellent reasons for which this proposed measure should become a law.

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IN THE APIARY.

The Best Size of Frames and the Correct Number to the Hive.

1. Without taking into consideration the desirability of conforming to a standard size, would an eight frame hive having frames of the Langstroth length and 11¾ inches deep be better than an ordinary eight frame hive? 2. If so, why? If not, why not? 3. Would it be better than a ten frame Langstroth hive? 4. If so, why? If not, why not? 5. If there were no standard, what would you consider the best depth for a frame of Langstroth length, and how many of them should be in a hive if the frames are all in one story?

The foregoing was recently answered as follows in The American Bee Journal. E. France wrote: I use the regular Langstroth frame, eight in each story, and three stories high for extracted honey. The Langstroth frame is good enough. Why bother or putter with odd sizes?

Professor A. J. Cook said: 1. We wish to work for comb honey, and shallow hives are best. 2. I prefer the regular eight frame hive. 3. I doubt if one uses a hanging frame if there is any better hive than Langstroth eight frame regular standard size.

C. H. Dibbern replied: 1. Decidedly no. 2. For extracted honey there would be little objection, but for comb honey the bees have too far to travel. 3. I think not. 4. Because Langstroth is standard. 5. I should prefer ten frames not over seven inches deep.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Texas, answered: 1. Too much comb and weight in a frame that size for me. I do not think it would be as good. 2. Too deep for easy manipulation. If I were going to change the Langstroth frame at all in depth, I would make it shallower rather than deeper. 3 and 4. No, for reasons stated above. 5. About seven inches deep, ten frames to a hive, and with my experience I would have a hive only one story for either comb or extracted honey.

Dadant & Son write: We would use ten frames, say 12 inches deep and of Langstroth length. Our reasons are that the queen always lays eggs in a circle, and she should be able to lay as large an amount as possible without having to hunt. For this reason a shallower frame is objectionable. Another point in favor of the deeper frame is in the need of honey over the brood nest in extreme cold weather, as the bees often starve when the honey supply fails above them. A square frame would be better than any other if it were not that it leaves too little room above for surplus cases, which compels tiering up too high.

Mending Grain Sacks.

Mending the holes in grain sacks is a task that the farmer's wife dislikes; hence the holes gnawed by mice and rats are often stopped with a corncob or the sacks are thrown away. But here is a plan suggested by American Agriculturist that proves to be what every farmer needs. The articles needed for mending grain sacks are an old sack that may be cut up for pieces, a batter made of flour and cold water, a hot flatiron and an ironing board to fit inside the sacks. Place the board in a sack, with the hole to be mended on the upper side. Trim away the raveled edges with the shears or a sharp knife. Cut out a patch having at least an inch margin larger than the hole. On this margin apply a coat of the flour paste, place the patch in position and press it thoroughly with the hot flatiron. The batter penetrates both patch and sack and very firmly unites them. Pieces of denim, ducking or other stout material may be used where bagging is not available. The process is so rapid that 100 sacks may soon be repaired. Carpets may be neatly mended in the same manner without removing them from the floor.

Rules of Rotation.

As laid down by the Florida Times-Union the best rules are, first, crops of the same species and even of the same natural order should not succeed each other; second, plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and superficial roots, and vice versa; third, crops which occupy the soil for several years, like asparagus, rhubarb, etc., should be followed by those of short duration; fourth, two crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession; fifth, crops abstracting largely from the soil the sulphates, phosphates and nitrogen principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere—these exhausting crops should follow and be followed by those which bear and will profit by heavy manuring; sixth, plants grown for their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose, and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

A Good Word For the Houdans.

Houdans stand at the head of the French varieties of poultry, and while their success here when first imported was not so triumphant as had been expected they were proved a great acquisition, being good layers and exceptionally fine for all table purposes. Their popularity, however, has increased very rapidly in the last few years, and they now bid fair to become one of the most popular and extensively bred varieties.

The Houdans mature very early—earlier, in fact, than almost any variety except the Hamburgs, and resemble the latter in the rapidity with which the chicks feather and the very common occurrence of nonsitters. Their flesh is very fine, a characteristic of all French breeds, and its delicacy is frequently thought greater than that of any of the Asiatics or heavier breeds, approaching in the 4-months-old broilers very near perfection.

SHE WAS OVER EIGHTEEN.

And So the Groom, Aged Seventy-five, Easily Got a License.

Christmas morning County Clerk Fessier was in his office attending to certain imperative work when the iron door, which was slightly ajar, was pulled slowly open, and a man, whose hair was as white as the driven snow, with a beard fully as frosty in appearance, came into the room and walked up to the counter.

"Say, you young man over there," began the ancient gentleman, "is this 'ere the place whar they giv' up c'tificates fur tu git mar'ed?"

"This is the place where marriage licenses are issued," said Mr. Fessler, who added, "Do you desire a marriage license?"

"That's 'bout the size uv it," said the old man, and he shambled over to the license window.

"You will have to produce a witness who can swear that the lady is over 18 years of age." This was the information given to the antiquarian.

"Well, you jist wait a minit," he replied and then disappeared. Within a few seconds he reappeared, and with him came a lady whose hair was as white as his own, and whose appearance indicated that she was but little behind him in the race of life.

"Now, look here, son," said the old man, "this 'ere lady is tu be the bride. I don't think she is tu giddy not fur tu kno' her o'n mind, do you?"

No further questions were asked. The affidavits were drawn. George H. Wilson swore that he was over 21 years old, while Mary E. Ausman made affidavit that she was more than 18 years of age.

"Say, son," remarked the old man as he took the lady by the hand and started for the door, "say, son, I'm 75 years old, and she's 72."

They were seen going down the Delaware street stairway hand in hand, apparently as happy as though their footsteps had not passed the border line of threescore and ten years.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THEY LOVE PEACE.

But They Will Fight to Protect the Queen and Their Wives From the French.

Although no great power has been able to find an excuse, good in diplomacy, for interference in behalf of the Malagasy, it is not an exaggeration to say that the public opinion of Europe is unanimously opposed to the French plans for the subjugation of the island. Much sympathy for the islanders is excited by the description of the annual ceremony of the bath received in London this week. Madagascar is not without her old man eloquent. The prime minister, addressing the queen, said: "We will defend you and our fatherland to the last breath. We have guns, cannon, powder, shot and all the necessaries of war ready and prepared. I have heard what women say. They say the French are bad and wicked, and they know a good deal about it. But rest assured we will never again allow our wives and daughters to be taken by the French. You, our queen and mistress, love peace. So do we, but not at the price the French ask for it. We will therefore resist. We will fight till we die rather than submit."

Strangers in Antananarivo at the annual feast were surprised to see the population given up entirely to the merry-making which accompanies the bath which the queen and all her subjects take once a year. Nobody was disturbed apparently by the knowledge of an invading army being gathered to deprive them of their independence.—London Letter.

A Wonderful Linguist.

The death is announced at Bournemouth, England, of the Rev. Solomon Cæsar Malan, one of the greatest linguists of the age. In addition to French, German, Latin, Spanish, Italian and Greek, he was master of Hebrew, Sanskrit, Chinese, Armenian, Coptic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Georgian, Slavonic, Arabic, Persian, Tibetan, Japanese, Anglo-Saxon, Welsh and many other languages. His last work, completed just before his death, "Original Notes on the Book of Proverbs," contains nearly 16,000 illustrated quotations culled from the eastern fathers. In the Bodleian library at Oxford is a volume containing a psalm written by him in more than 80 languages. He was the son of Dr. Cæsar Malan of Geneva and was born in 1812.—New York Post.

Progress In the South.

The south has made wonderful industrial progress in the last 14 years, and in no year has it gone forward with as much rapidity as in that which has just closed—a year of depression. Since 1880 the railroad mileage of the south has been more than doubled. The yield of cotton for 1894 is nearly twice the yield of cotton in 1880. The yield of grain has been 450,000 more bushels than in 1880. Five times the amount of coal was mined in 1894 than in 1880, and the amount of capital invested in cotton mills between the years mentioned shows a like increase. So through the entire list.—Chicago Times.

The Fall In English Wheat.

The fall in the production and price of wheat and other grain in England is shown in a manner which startles British agriculturists by the returns of the board of agriculture for the year just closed. Five years ago the sales of British wheat reached 3,500,000 quarters, the average price being $7.80. Last year less than 2,000,000 quarters were produced at $5.55. Barley and oats have also declined.

The Czar Is Liberal.

A Moscow correspondent tells a story of the new czar which is quite in accordance with all that has been heard of his character. In the list of officers recommended for promotion recently presented to him mention was made of the age and the religion of the nominees. The emperor struck out the column about religion, saying that it was no concern of his.

More Than a Century of Life.

Mrs. Catharine Noland died in Litchfield, Ills., last week, aged 112 years and 9 days. She was born in Wicklow, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1783, seven years before Washington's inauguration. Deceased had for years to wear spectacles, but second sight returned, and when she died she could see as well as in youth. She was probably the oldest woman in Illinois and had lived in Litchfield for 40 years.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence Cal.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
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FRED GURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At Barlow and Sanborn's Hall, Main St.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William L. Hunter, executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ and the S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. No. 10; the N. E. ¼ of Sec No. 15, and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. No. 9 All in Township No. 10, South of Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres; situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1895, at said Judge's chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of November, 1895, for the rental of $325.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated February 21, 1895.

Sheriff Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1894, in favor of Louis Tausig & Co. and against Wm. McDonald and A. O. Collins, I have levied on the following property, to wit: SW. ¼ section 6; W. ½ of NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ section 7; E. ½ of section 19; W. ½ of section 20. All in Township 8 South, Range 34 East, M D M, in Inyo County, California.

Also the SE. ¼; SW. ¼ of SW. ¼, and the SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ section 1, Town ship 8 South, Range 33 East M D M, in Inyo County, California.

Also the S ½ of SE. ¼ of section 7; E. ½ of E. ½ of SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ of NW. ¼ of section 18; W ½ of SW. ¼, SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of section 17, all in Township 8 South, Range 34 East, in Inyo County, California.

Also a 460-3000 interest of, in and to the Hughes and Edson Ditch and water right, situate in Inyo County, California.

All of the above and foregoing described property, belonging to the said defendant, A. O. Collins.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, 1895, at 2 o'clock p m. of that day, in front of the Court-House in the said County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said A. O. Collins in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for cash, gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1895.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors thereof and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
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NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby give that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 20th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

TO ADVERTISERS
Issue of 1895 will expand direct into TATE NO SECTIONS will be sent on application FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select 20 List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court her petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that she is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo county, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all her deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of her estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that the said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all peasons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to her, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for her use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court, in the County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is further ordered that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of the creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 19, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 19, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver and persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895 at 10 o'clock a m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL.
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th day of January, 1895, an assessment of 85-100 of one per cent per share or 85 cents on each 100 shares was levied upon the capital Stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the corporation at his office Room 4 Chittenden Building in the city of Redlands California. Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of March 1895, will be declared delinquent and advertised for sale at Public Auction and unless Payment is made before will be sold on Monday the 6th day of April 1895 to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expense of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California, January 15th 1895.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having entered and refurnished the management to the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons may be assured of finding there the best of Buggies, Saddle Horses and
Livery Accommodations
In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAINS, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, conferred in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along the West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hahhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally. Bids may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in money of the United States, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W F MATLACK.... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing .... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call at the shop.
W. F MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1891, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 17th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1895.

John Kispert et al vs. John Strohmeyer —Filed answer and cross-complaint.

BORN.

McLEAN—At Lone Pine, February 23, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McLean a son.

C. B. Rawson of Bishop was in town on Monday last.

The Spring of '95. It's here, and opens up with a beautiful day, too.

District Attorney Forbes spent the week at Bishop on official business.

Judge Arnot of Alpine is expected to arrive here next Monday evening.

Charley Collins has put a force of men and teams at work on the big canal.

J. C. Miller and George Gilliam came came down from Fish Spring last Monday.

R. W. Thomas and A. O. Collins of Big Pine were in town last Monday returning next day.

Mrs. F. Rhine started for San Francisco last Tuesday morning, where she expects to remain about a month.

Chas. Anthony spent a few days in town early in the week and started for San Francisco on Tuesday's train.

John Shepherd visited town this morning. He looks very much improved since his recent visit to San Francisco.

La Grippe has broken out again with terrible force in the large European cities. The death rate is reported to be very great.

The County record vault is being tied together with five large iron rods, having plates a foot in diameter outside the walls.

Supervisor Eldred of Big Pine was a visitor at Independence last Monday. He was looking after the roads in this section.

Henry Fehrman has so far recovered from his recent severe accident as to be out again. He still suffers some pain but his condition is steadily improving.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Webb & Whitmore are feeding a large number of stock cattle at the Robinson ranch, Independence. There will be but little loss among stockmen in the Valley this year, the winter having been exceptionally open.

It is reported that Supervisor Wilson has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness and will soon return home. He has been at the Baldwin Hotel San Francisco for the past month under the care of Dr. Regensburger.

Rudolf Axman, president of the Axman Improvment Company of Los Angeles, arrived at Independence on Thursday's stage. Mr. Axman is making a personal examination of the ground with a view to taking a large contract here.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock Thursday morning a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Independence. Windows and doors were rattled and people awakened from sleep. There were three tremors and the motion seemed to be from west to east.

Stop It.

It has brought to our notice that a person has been writing anonymous letters, signing the name "Royoo." The letters contain base charges and insinuations, conveyed in a most cowardly manner. The recipient of the letters claims to know the identity of the writer, but from a natural delicacy does not desire the name made public. The writing of an anonymous letter is always a vile thing to do, even when the contents are based on truth; but when scurrilous abuse is presented in such a vile manner the writer is deserving of the utmost condemnation. We are requested to state that should the offense be repeated the name of the person will be made known and the writer held up to the public as a cowardly traducer of character, who resorts to the basest of means for wreaking a petty spite.

No Money For Coyotes.

On the joint petition of J. W. Ingram and E. P. Colgan, State Controller, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the question whether or not the Legislature, in passing the coyote bounty act, appropriated necessary funds to pay the claims for scalps. The objection to the payment of the claims was that the act made no appropriation for the purpose, and even if it had made appropriation as was held by the appellent Ingram, the appropriation was void because of the uncertainty as to the amount. This contention was sustained by the court. The language of the act was cited in support of the theory of the appellent. It is that $5 for each coyote destroyed shall be paid out of the general fund. The apparent designation of the general fund as the source from which the bounty was to be paid, was relied upon by the appellent to prove his claim that an appropriation was made. In expressing its opinion the court wrote as follows: "A promise by the government to pay money is not an apropriation. A duty on the part of the Legislature to make an appropriation is not such. A promise to make an appropriation is not an appropriation. Usage of paying money in the absence of an appropriation cannot make an appropriation for future payment. The utmost that can be claimed for the act under consideration is that it pledges the good faith of the State to the making of an appropriation. "For the reasons implied the writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the claims, originally sued for by Ingram, has been dismissed." This practically destroys the bounty act, for by this decision it is made nothing more than the shadow of what was supposed to be a financial substance. Already large amounts have been paid, mostly in scrip, however, and what will be done with the paper is a pertinent question. The act itself is not destroyed, but it is like a law without a penalty for its violation. Hereafter, hunters can shoot all the coyotes they find under the promise of $5 for every one killed, but unless the Legislature makes a definite appropriation to settle such claims, the mere promise is as far as the State will go.

Independence School Report.

Month commencing January 28, closing February 22, 1895. Number of days taught, 17. Whole number days attendence, 635½. Whole number days absence, 69½. Whole number of tardiness 50. Whole number of boys enrolled, 16. Whole number of girls enrolled, 23. Total number enrolled, 39. Average number belonging, 37. Average daily attendance, 34. Percentage of attendance on average number belonging, 92. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the month: Edward Eibeshutz, Viva Gill, Lena Levy, Howard and Arthur Mairs, Lizzie Matlack, Hattie Moore, Louella Robinson, Blanche and Jeanette Wood.

BEN F. HUDSPETH, Teacher.

After A Grizzly.

A. W. D. Carroll came up from Lone Pine on Thursday's stage. Mr. Carroll with John Taylor and Pete Laberge recently made a bear hunt in the Sierras west of Lone Pine. A few days ago Messrs Laberge and Taylor captured a grizzly cub near the Green ranch in the foothills west of Lone Pine and the hunt was organized for the purpose of finding the old bear. The party followed the tracks of the cub and eventually discovered the trail of the old one; but as it took them over the ridge, through deep snows, they became too much exhausted to follow it up. The cub escaped after a few days confinement and was found dead by a sheepman up in the canyon.

Another Match Made.

Another footrace has been arranged between Ed Ober and Tom Morris, to take place on Saturday, March 9th, at Independence. The articles of agreement were signed on Tuesday and a forfeit of $100 a side deposited, the race being for $500 a side. There has been considerable backing and filling between the two sprinters for several months past and the race will cause considerable interest. They were matched on a former occasion for the same amount, Morris forfeiting.

Developing A Good Property.

Supervisor Fitzgerald returned to Mdock last Monday after a week's stay at Independence, on business connected with the Snow's Canyon mine. Mr. Fitzgerald is working three eight-hour shifts a day opening up the mine owned by himself and Billy Smith. There is already a fine body of ore in sight, but no effort will be made towards milling until the property is thoroughly opened up and put in condition to work on a large scale.

Mrs. Bertrand Rhine will leave for Mojave on Monday's stage to meet her husband. They expect to go from there to Los Angeles for a short visit before returning home. Bert met with good success in disposing of his band of mutton sheep.

SAVE YOUR SHOES

SAVE YOUR SHOES

AMES' SHOE PRO-tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR

SAVE YOUR SHOES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 27, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W. ½ NW. ¼ of section No. 3, in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 31 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Reinhakle, Perry McMurry and George Gilliam, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capitol stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th, day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday April 30th, 1895, to pay the Delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23rd

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 18th day of February, 1895, in favor of E. W. Thomas and against H. T. Scobbins, M. H. Naylor and A. Tate, defendants, for the sum of $303.10, besides costs and interest, I have levied on the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of M. H. Naylor in and to that certain building known as the "Jockey Saloon," situated on the South-east corner of Lot No. 4, in Block No 21, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on the west side of Edwards street and extending back therefrom between parallel lines and preserving the same uniform width a distance of 50 feet, together with all the right, title and interest and the right of possession of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described lot or parcel of land.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of March, 1895, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court-House in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right title and interest of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. W. GIVEN, Sheriff.
By ED. M. CLARKE Under-Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1895.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

THE NUCLEUS,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. Whiting, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. Table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR

PROPRIETORS

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 54.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1895, and the thirty-first day of December, 1895, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have paid the same in some other district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said Inyo County, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty-five days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 50 of said Board of Supervisors passed on the 6th day of January, 1894, is hereby repealed, and all ordinances and parts of Ordinances of said Board in conflict here with are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least two weeks; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty five days.

FRANK FITZGERALD. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION. Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 54 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 11th day of January, 1895, by the following vote:

Ayes: Frank Fitzgerald, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

FRANK FITZGERALD. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION. Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

Road Poll Tax.

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Filed January 11, 1895.

D. J. HESSION. Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Entered Ordinances Book "E" page 115.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M YERINGTON. General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....		10:50 a. m.		5:20 p. m
Dayton		11:25 a. m.		5:45 p. m.
Wabuska		1:40 p. m		2:30 a. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5:00 p. m.	Lv.	11:00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne.....		6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning		7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m
Soda Springs.....		7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Belleville.....		8:20 a. m.		5:05 p. m
Candelaria.....		9:40 a. m		3:50 p. m
Benton		1:30 p. m		11:00 a. m
Bishop Creek		3:10 p. m.		9:15 a. m.
Alvord.....		4:05 p. m		8:55 a. m.
Independence.....		5:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m.
Lone Pine.....		6:20 p. m.		6:40 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar.	7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	163.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
W	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All.....	29	26	34	640.00
S	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 1)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All.....	17	27	33	640.00
N	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4. Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All.....	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	21	26	4	160.00
Total for Dist.....				14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

Alarties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

j164fu

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Word comes from France of the use of aluminum for cabs in Paris, where the company L'Urbaine, which owns the largest number of hacks in the French capital, are about to use the metal in their construction.

A good many men attempt to carve their names in the temple of fame with a very dull knife.—Albany Argus.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

An Eminent Southern Lawyer's Long Conflict With Disease.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering. The Great Victory Won by science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville. Mr. Sugg has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. S's history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more that he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opiates and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could but nature gave way at last and I succumed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 173 pounds to 123, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap.

It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had and yet he had been cured. Think, what that little word meant to me—CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthful child, sound, calm and peaceful. My appetite came back and, my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of 10 years I ride horse back every day without fatigue.

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

Inquiry about the town of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Sugg's case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

COUGH COUGH COUGH COUGH

Cough! Cough!! It's the hacking cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Pain-Killer

stops the cough at once by removing the cause and thus prevents the trouble. Put two teaspoonfuls of this good old remedy in a small cup of molasses, take ¼ teaspoonful often, and your cough will quickly cease. Sold everywhere. You now get double the quantity of Pain-Killer for the same old price.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

CONSUMPTION

is not inherited. It develops only when lungs are weak and the system run down.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, often cures Consumption in its early stages and *always* prevents it. Coughing is stopped, Lungs are strengthened and the system built up. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

Death's Bridal.

By DAVID KER.

"I do, indeed!" replied Percival emphatically; "but if there is anything whatever that I can do for you, short of betraying my trust by letting you go, I'll do it, come what may!"

"Nothing," said the other, "but let me write a letter, and have it sent to its address."

"I understand. Of course I have your word not to attempt an escape if I untie your hands?"

"You have," said the prisoner simply; and Percival, unbinding his arms, handed him a small pocketbook with a pencil in it and then stepped aside, leaving the doomed man to write his last words unwatched.

"They were soon written, and the young southerner, taking the note, bound the prisoner's arms once more, and then, looking for a moment at his old friend with a paler face than the brave man had ever worn amid the hottest fire of the Federal batteries, strode fiercely out of the shed without a word of farewell.

"Thank God!" muttered Fortescue, as the door closed behind him, "she will at least know that I was true to the last!"

But it seemed fated that Arthur's firmness should be tried to the utmost; for hardly had this agitating scene ended when it was succeeded by another experience more trying still.

"The fellers say," remarked one of the two sentinels to his comrade, "that thar's a gal somewhar 'round peddlin' fruit and white bread, with a nigger to help her. I wish she'd come down our way, for I feel as holler as a dead log!"

"You bet that's jest how I feel too," said the other; "and if she's got any whisky among her truck I reckon I'd give every cent I've got for a taste of it—and that ain't sayin' much, nuther."

The hungry soldiers appeared to have the luck of the hero of a fairy tale, for their wish was hardly spoken when they saw the figure of a woman coming slowly toward them through the fast falling shadows of night, carrying a small basket, while a negro bore a larger one behind her. They hailed her, and as she answered them Arthur Fortescue started at the sound of a voice which he had never expected to hear again.

It was indeed Constance Leigh herself, accompanied by the trusty colored scout who had brought the news of Arthur's capture. Her assumed character was undoubtedly the best that she could have chosen, for in this region, where war had done its worst, the spectacle of a young lady of good southern family driven to support herself by selling bread of her own baking and fruit of her own raising, was nothing uncommon, and the presence of the negro, presumably an old family retainer, still true to her altered fortunes, was quite in keeping with this idea.

Not without a long and weary search (being, of course, compelled to proceed with the utmost caution) had they discovered Arthur's prison, and even now their task seemed well nigh hopeless. The sturdy frames and resolute faces of his two guards showed that they would not be easily overcome either by force or cunning, and even if he could be freed his rescuers would still have to get him and themselves out of the camp undetected.

Constance proffered her basket to the two soldiers, who, saluting her with rough respect, began to help themselves with a will. But suddenly the elder of the two checked himself, and said in an insinuating tone:

"Say, miss, yo hain't got a drop o' whisky, I s'pose, in that ar biggest basket o' your'n? If yo hev, we'd be powerful glad of a sight of it, you bet."

"But is it not forbidden to sell liquor to the sentries?" asked Constance with well feigned reluctance. "That officer whom I met just now told me so, I'm sure."

"Wal, maybe it ain't right squar' with the orders," admitted the man unwillingly, "but jest fer once in a way it wouldn't matter much, I reckon."

Just then the negro attendant, attracting the attention of the two men by a very expressive pantomime behind Constance's back, displayed the neck of a bottle from a leather pouch at his side, winked knowingly at the soldiers, who winked at him in return. Then, turning sharply around, he contrived to upset his basket and uttered a loud cry of dismay.

"Oh, golly, missy, all dem tings done tumble out! You wait lilly bit, me pick 'em up 'gain!"

"Do you think I'm going to wait for you, you clumsy fellow?" replied Constance sharply. "Don't you see it's getting dark, and we must make haste home again? I'll go slowly on, and you pick up the things and come after me as quick as you can."

The moment her back was turned the negro handed the concealed bottle to the nearest soldier with a sly grin, hastily pouched his money, and bundling the scattered provisions recklessly into his basket, hurried after his young mistress.

"That's derned good stuff," said the first soldier, taking a hearty pull, "though it has a queer sort o' taste, someways."

"That's so," assented the other, drinking in turn; "but I reckon good whisky's wuth hevin', if thar was p'ison in it."

There was something unusual in it beyond a doubt, for before long first one man and then the other began to grow drowsy and leaned heavily against the side of the shed, roused himself with a sudden start, and then let fall his rifle and sank to the ground in a dead sleep.

Up came gliding in a trice the dark figure of the negro scout, who had gone no farther than the nearest clump of bushes, and asked softly:

"You dere, Marse Joliffe?"

"Is that you, Zeke?" said the prisoner.

"Dat me, sure 'nuff. You wait one minute. Me get you out."

Zeke soon found a spot close to the earth where the crazy planking, rotted by constant rain, was easy to cut through. Upon this he went to work, for the bar of the door defied his strength, one of the wary sentinels having jammed it by forcing a large stone into the socket.

The brave man hacked away as if working for his life, which indeed he was; for if fresh men came up to relieve guard while he was thus employed he would share the doom of the man whom he was striving to save. Again and again he thought he heard approaching steps, but happily it was only his fancy, and at length the moldering wood gave way. The young viscount crawled forth, and the lovers were instantly in each other's arms.

"Whether I live or die, darling, I've seen you again," said Arthur, kissing her, "and nothing can deprive me of that. Now, Zeke, what are we to do?"

"You put on dat uniform, Marse Joe," answered the negro, hastily stripping the unconscious men of their tattered gray uniforms, "and Missy put on dis yer 'un. Den you two take dem two rifles and march me off troo de camp; and if anybody ask whar you gwine tell 'em you done cotch dis cussed nigger sell liquor to sentry, got order see him clar out ob de lines."

It was a bold and hazardous scheme, but there seemed to be no other way of escape. The shed served Constance as a dressing room, and, being naturally tall, she made a very passable soldier, with the broad hat slouched well over her face. Zeke bundled the discarded clothing into his basket, and away they went.

Favored by the darkness, they got along more easily than they had expected. Twice they were stopped and questioned, but, having picked up the countersign, that and the excuse suggested by Zeke carried them through, and they were soon clear of the Confederate lines.

"Thank God," said Constance fervently, "we are safe at last."

But unhappily she was rejoicing too soon. Just then a storm of wind and rain burst upon them, making the night so dark that neither Arthur nor Zeke, though two of the best scouts in the Union army, could tell which way to turn, especially as they were now involved in a maze of thickets that would have been puzzling even in broad daylight.

Happily a thick tree was at hand to offer them shelter, and Constance, wrapped in her companions' coats and the canvas cover of Zeke's basket, fell asleep from sheer exhaustion, while the young viscount, seated by her side, listened to her soft breathing and built many a castle in the air for that future from which, only a few hours before, he had thought himself cut off forever.

Hour after hour went by in silence, but toward morning Arthur's quick ear caught a strange, dull sound far in the distance, growing gradually louder, and he guessed at once that some important movement was in progress. And so it proved, for day had hardly dawned when a roll of drums was heard to the northward, and Zeke, raising his head to listen, said:

"Marse Joe, you and missy better put on you own clothes 'gain and chuck dem soger tings away. Dem rebs no trouble us now, for dey soon hab something else to think ob, shuah, dan cotchin' we uns. Dat drum mean Marse Grant and Marse Sherman comin' out to whip 'em."

It soon appeared that he was right. While they were snatching a hasty meal from what was left of the contents of Zeke's basket, the rolling of the drums kept growing louder and nearer; and they had not gone far on their way toward the town, after changing their clothes again, as their guide had suggested, when the warlike concert was swelled by another sound—viz., a deepening roar of cannon that made the air tremble.

The great battle of Lookout mountain had begun.

It was not long before a sudden turn brought them full in view of the scene of action. Sherman's troops had already begun their attack upon Missionary Ridge, and a vast blue wave of assault was surging up against the steep face of the hill, while the morning sun broke in countless sparkles upon thousands of bayonets. All along the higer slopes the dark masses of the Confederates clustered like bees, and from the somber gray cloud broke ever and anon the flash and thunder of the death dealing cannon.

But grand as the sight was, the fugitives had no time to dwell upon it, for they were now well within the range of the Confederate guns. Shot and shell kept falling all around them, crashing through the bushes or tearing up the ground, and all three felt inwardly relieved when a few minutes later they found themselves in a deep, narrow lane between two high banks, which effectually shielded them from the flying balls.

Unhappily it was no protection against the shells, one of which suddenly fell within a few yards of them, and Arthur Fortescue had barely time to throw himself before his betrothed when the shell exploded, and they were both struck to the ground.

The girl was on her feet again in a moment, unhurt save a few slight bruises, but her lover lay motionless on the earth, with a thin stream of blood oozing through a wide rent in the breast of his coat.

CHAPTER V.

DEATH'S BRIDAL.

"Send for a clergyman and let us be married before I die."

"All up wid he, missy," said the brave negro, looking sadly down on the prostrate form of his old comrade. "Nebber die Joe done gone dead at last!"

"He's not dead, and he shall not die!" cried Constance impetuously, as she threw herself on her knees beside the fallen man. "Yes, I can feel his heart beating. Help me to carry him to the town; we will save him yet!"

While she was speaking she had torn off her scarf and used it to check the bleeding as well as she could. In doing so several pieces of broken glass and metal fell into her hands, and she recognized, with a smile of triumph even in that moment of agony, the fragments of her own miniature.

(To be Continued.)

Lord Churchill is much weaker.

Scorpions.

The natives of Lucca, in Italy, assert that the scorpion will destroy itself if exposed to a sudden light, and a writer in Nature said that his informant and her friends, while residing during the summer months at the baths of Lucca, were much annoyed by the intrusion of small black scorpions into the house and their being secreted among the bedclothes, in shoes and in other articles of dress; that they soon became adepts in catching the scorpions and disposing of them in the manner suggested. "This consisted in confining the animal under an inverted drinking glass or tumbler below which a card was inserted when the capture was made and then waiting till dark, suddenly bringing the light of a candle near to the glass in which the animal was confined. No sooner was this done than the scorpion invariably showed signs of great excitement, running round and round the interior of the tumbler with reckless velocity for a number of times.

"This state having lasted for a minute or more, the animal suddenly became quiet, and turning its tail, or the hinder part of its body, over its back, brought its recurved sting down upon the middle of the head, and piercing it forcibly in a few seconds became quite motionless, and, in fact, quite dead. This observation was repeated very frequently—in truth, it was adopted as the best plan of getting rid of the pests, and the young people were in the habit of handling them with impunity immediately after they were so killed and of preserving many of them as curiosities." It is known that scorpions kill themselves when surrounded by a ring of fire.

Safeguards Against Cholera.

The practical question which concerns us in this country is the danger to which we are exposed. This is not very great. In the first place the fact of the existence of the disease is known, and in such matters to be forewarned is emphatically to be forearmed. Second, the period of incubation of cholera is very short, being from a few hours to three days. Consequently should any person infected board one of the ships coming here the disease would manifest itself before the arrival of the vessel. The advantage of this is obvious—no vessel could arrive here with cholera on board without the quarantine physicians finding or hearing of cases. The outbreak of typhus which occurred in this city some months ago was produced by people who, owing to the long incubation of typhus, passed quarantine while apparently well.

Of course the germs might come here in rags, but the chances that rags have of passing without disinfection are extraordinarily small nowadays. As water and food are the carriers of the germs, it follows that these must be carefully watched should the disease find a lodgment here. It is most fortunate that the cholera bacillus can neither stand heat nor cold. A few days of sharp frost will stamp an epidemic of the disease out. Food must be eaten while hot and fresh from the fire, and water in cholera times must be boiled.—Cyrus Edson, M. D., in North American Review.

A Summer Diversion.

A broker, who is well known on the Stock exchange for his proclivities as a practical joker, made considerable fun for some of his associates last week. He is sojourning in the country at present and dispensing hospitality to numbers of his comrades. He is rated among them as a particularly bad marksman, and so it was that when he took a number of them around back of the barn a few mornings since and showed them a target painted on the back of the barn and a bullet imbedded in the very center of the bullseye the first inquiry was:

"Who fired the shot?"

"I fired it, and from a distance of 200 yards, too," was his earnest reply.

"Oh, rats, rats!"

"Come off, now."

"You could not hit the barn at that distance."

But he persisted in his assertion and finally suggested that perhaps some of his friends would like to bet on it. He got two bets, one for a dinner for the crowd and another for a case of champagne. He then brought two witnesses who solemnly declared that they had seen the shot fired by him from a distance of two hundred yards, and from a rifle. The witnesses were beyond suspicion and the bets were paid.

During the jubilee that followed the broker confessed that he had painted the target on the barn after he had fired the shot.—New York Herald.

The Pottery Tree of Para.

One of the curiosities of Brazil is a tree whose wood and bark contain so much silica that they are used by potters. Both wood and bark are burned, and the ashes are pulverized and mixed in equal proportions with clay, producing a very superior ware. The tree grows to a height of 100 feet, but does not exceed a foot in diameter. The fresh bark cuts like sandstone, and when dried is brittle and hard.—Demorest Magazine.

NOT MUCH.

Not much to give, a cup of water, yet its draught of cool refreshment drained by fevered lips will send more pleasure through the frame than when the juice of wine renews the joys of brighter days; not much to buy, a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, yet rubbed well on lumbago's twisting pains, will straighten up and cure more crooked backs than when the boys march forth on holiday parade. Not much to try it, anyway; for in all its world-wide mission to comfort those in pain, it never yet deceived; so that its name, like household words, is known to be remembered. It's the external wine of joy.

Why is it when a maiden young
Weds some old man for money,
The men all think it such a sin,
And the girls all think it funny?

AT EVERY TWINGE

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which settles in the joints. Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial.

"I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me."—HARRY F. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

How Porcelain Was Discovered.

Although porcelain was know to both the Chinese and Japanese for ages, it was not introduced into Europe until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when John Bottcher, a native of Schlaiz in Voightland was the first to make it. This man was apprentice to a Berlin apothecary named Zorn, in whose shop he conferred some favor upon a professed alchemist, who in return promised to teach him the art of transmuting the baser metals into gold. Bottcher, after studying under his new master for a time, imagined that his fortune was made, and in 1700 he ran away. He was pursued, but found protection among friends, who demanded to witness an exhibition of his pretended skill, and the poor fellow was eventually compelled to acknowledge that he had been imposed upon.

But he persevered in his labors, and on one occasion, having made a mixture of various finely organized earths for the purpose of making strong crucibles, he discovered after he had taken the compound mass from the oven that he had gained a kind of pottery more beautiful than he had ever seen. The transmutation, it may therefore be said, took place not in the metals indeed, but in his own person, for Bottcher was suddenly changed from an alchemist to a potter. In 1706 the first porcelain was thus manufactured in Dresden. Being made of colored clay it presented a light brownish red hue, but as early as 1709 a beautiful white porcelain was obtained, and its manufacture was fully established during the following years.—Boston Herald.

The Effect of the Thermometer.

It was a very hot day, and grandpa made repeated visits to the piazza to note the state of the thermometer. Little Helen always trudged along with him and listened very attentively when grandpa explained to her about the thermometer. Late in the afternoon grandpa said, "Well, it has gone down; it is a shade cooler." A few moments later Helen said to grandma, "It's surprising, grandma, how tool it is since that fermometer went down."—Youth's Companion.

Walking Is an Inexpensive Panacea.

Walking, the best of all exercises for the well, because the most natural, should be a duty, just as are eating, drinking or sleeping, and the cares and supposed duties of the home should be laid aside until it has been enjoyed. Within a prescribed circle, dwelling upon unworthy cares oftentimes, allowing duties to magnify until they become curses, dwarfing the soul to gain a passing show for the body—these are the things that women indulge in too often. Physical exercise, open doors and plenty of air are the panacea for all these ills.—Exchange.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with *pure blood;* they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or pepsin—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely *cured* by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

MRS. K. HENKE, of *No. 896 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.,* writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Pleasant Pellets' I have gained in every respect, particularly in flesh and strength. My liver was dreadfully enlarged and I suffered greatly from dyspepsia. No physician could give relief. Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; bowels regular and sleep much improved."

MRS. HENKE.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD TRADE MARK

IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN

CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION

$1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

Anagreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—A. O. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER

ELY BROS.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

HERCULES

Gas or Gasoline Engine.

Your Wife can run it. It Cannot Explode. No Batteries or Electric Spark.

PALMER & REY, San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

S. F. N. U. No. 658. New Series No. 5

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The World's Tribute to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Highest Honors Awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893

World's Fair HIGHEST MEDAL awarded to Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The highest award was given on every claim, comprising superiority in leavening power, keeping properties, purity and excellence. This verdict has been given by the best jury ever assembled for such a purpose, backed by the recommendation of the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who made an elaborate examination and test of all the baking powders. This is pre-eminently the highest authority on such matters in America.

This verdict conclusively settles the question and proves that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior in every way to any other brand.

NOTE.—The Chief Chemist rejected the Alum baking powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

The Agricultural Department has so far sent out 1,300,000 papers of vegetable seeds. The work will not be completed before May. There are still about 6,000,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

Uncle—Do you say your prayers every night, Robbie? Robbie—Gracious, no; I got everything I wanted Christmas, an' my birthday don't come for three months.

BEFORE A FULL HEAD OF STEAM

Is gathered by that tremendously destructive engine, malaria, put on the brakes with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will check its progress and avert disaster. Chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by this genial specific, which is also a comprehensive family medicine, speedily useful in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia. Against the hurtful effects of sudden changes of temperature, exposure in wet weather, close application to laborious mental pursuits, and other influences prejudicial to health, it is a most trustworthy safeguard. It fortifies the system against disease, promotes appetite and sleep, and hastens convalescence after debilitating and flesh-wasting diseases.

The man who has deliberately done one mean thing will do another as soon as a good opportunity presents itself.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

INCUBATORS Send for Catalogue. W. C. Beach, Ripon, Cal.

TREE WASH—Powdered 98% Caustic Soda, Pure Potash and every sort of insecticide. T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 226 Market Street, Corner Front St. San Francisco, Cal.

VINTINE—NOT A PATENT MEDICINE, but a tonic which is indorsed by medical men of all schools. *Makes Blood and Muscle. Cures Lost Vitality, headache, biliousness.* $1; 3 $2.50. BROOKS Pharmacy, 119 Powell St., S. F. All druggists.

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You Can Get Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farms.

FERRY'S SEEDS are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells all about them.—Free. D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, Mich.

CHICKEN RAISING PAYS if you use the Petaluma Incubators & Brooders. Make money while others are wasting time by old processes. Catalog tells all about it, and describes every article needed for the poultry business.

48 Page Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

The "ERIE" mechanically the best wheel. Prettiest model. We are Pacific Coast Agents. Bicycle catalogue, mailed free, gives full description, prices etc., AGENTS WANTED. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal. BRANCH HOUSE, 231 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Mrs. Shopper—Why, all these toys are old. Shopkeeper—Yes, madam, but then you know most of the babies are new.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The man with nobody to care for is quite as badly off as the man with nobody to care for him.

PROOF OF MERIT.

The proof of the merits of a plaster is the cures it effects, and the voluntary testimonials of those who have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER during the past thirty years are unimpeachable evidence of its superiority, and should convince the most skeptical. Self-praise is no recommendation, but certificates from those who have used them are.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and do not be persuaded to accept a substitute.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS never go astray.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

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THE HOBO'S.

A Remedy is Suggested for Their Suppression.

BIG ROCK PILES AND CHAIN GANGS.

An Interesting Account of the Life of a Hobo--Their Language Understood Only by Themselves.

In various parts of the State the local officials are attempting to suppress the rough element, or, in the language of the day, hobos, who make it a point to do as little work as possible and become a nuisance to the community which they infest. The word hobo has a meaning, but few if any understand its significance and it will require space to determine at length the true meaning.

In conversation with a prominent mining man of San Francisco who has experienced the ups and downs of life in all its phases, some interesting information was obtained by a San Francisco "Bulletin" reporter, when inquiry was made of the mining man as to his idea of a remedy to suppress the hobo element.

At first the mining man was inclined to pass the matter lightly by and refused to converse. When informed that he was known to have associated with the hobo element and had beaten his way from New York to this city, his ideas changed, and he admitted that while hard luck had overtaken himself and partner in many ways he was now in a position to give his opinion freely and frankly, with the understanding that his name or that of his partner should not be published.

"What shall we do with the hobo element?" he was asked.

"Well, while I know what I would do, it is a question that is bothering a great many more people than myself. I will tell you a story of my experience and the readers of your paper can draw their own conclusions.

"I have, with my partner, beat my way from New York to San Francisco (as far as railroad fare is concerned), but in all my travels, and at times we were hard pushed, I found no trouble in securing work enough to pay for our food, and, furthermore, could have had work all winter at $1.20 per day and board at one place.

"Nine-tenths of the men on the road to-day," continued the speaker, and there was evidence of his sincerity, "do not want work unless it is at wages that are not obtainable in the country.

"My candid and honest opinion is that the only way for cities to do is to have a good big rock pile and set the hobo to work as soon as he enters the town. Breaking rock is foreign to the ideas of a hobo, and as soon as he learns of its existence he makes himself scarce. With the assistance of a rock pile and a chain-gang the hobos not only make themselves self-supporting but perform excellent work on the streets.

"It can be done beyond the question of a doubt, and the sooner the idea is carried out the better will the community of each city be off. As an example, I am satisfied that if the idea was perpetuated you would find in less than six months that the hobos would look for honest work instead of 'taking to the road.' The rock-pile would reduce the number of men on the road to one-tenth of the number to-day.

"It may seem to you that I am hard on a class of people that I have traveled with and slept with and eat with, but I venture to assert that if you were to start a man from San Francisco to beat his way to New York the class of people that he would meet with along the line would make him the lowest thief in the country before he even reached Chicago.

"The hobo element of to-day is as much of a profession as any line of business in the world. None of the class of people of whom I speak, have any trouble to recognize one another, and about the first thing you hear on entering a camp (and every Eastern town has a hobo camp), is, 'Are you a hobo or are you a yag?' If a yag, you will find the places you can get a good meal at and those who are good for coin. The hobos have names for everything and everybody. You would hardly understand a word of the hobo language as conversed, and to illustrate what I mean I will give you a few samples.

"Conductors on the railroad trains are known as the 'main shack,' and the brakeman is the 'shack'; a priest is known as 'Galway' and is always considered good for five meals in the morning. Many times I have known the priests to give from 50 cents to $2 to hobos, and while it might have been considered a charitable act on the part of the representative of the church, I have never known a man in a hobo camp that was deserving of the consideration shown.

"In proof of this statement I publicly assert that any money given to parties on the street who approach you is a shame and shows poor judgment in the minds of honest people, who are apt to be led by a glib tongue. I assure you that in the vast majority of cases when you are approached on the street and money is asked for, on the plea that it is to get something to eat, the party is too lazy to go to a house and ask for it, and he does not want the money for the purpose he says, but for either drink or something else he should not have.

"Although I have roughed it, I dare say that during my life I have given as much money away on the street for what I considered charity as any other man that has always worked for what he had. To-day if a man asks me for coin so that he can procure a meal, I will ask him a few questions, and if I think the man is hungry I will take him to some place where he can get the most for 15 cents; but he does not get a cent in coin. If it is done, a mistake is made. Should your house be visited and a good big pile of wood needs cutting, it is advisable to set the applicant at work. In a few days, if you want it cut up, you will find that you have to do it yourself, or pay some one else to perform the labor.

"The house that makes hobos work for what they get will be avoided. All of them are known and in every camp the subject is thoroughly discussed. The hobos know more about the country than those who travel in Pullman cars. I have traveled East from San Francisco to New York five times and until I struck my streak of hard luck, always traveled in a Pullman. The one trip of roughing it, however, has given me more information of the country than I learned in the five trips traveling first-class.

"On the entire trip from New York to San Francisco myself and partner never begged a single meal and always had money to pay for what we ate.

"The trouble is, people have too much of what they consider sympathy.

As long as they give to men calling at the houses and asking for money on the street, just so long the hobos will increase. I started to tell some of the expressions they use.

"A man that don't beg but pays for his food is called a 'gay cat.' I remember now of one or two expressions that bothered me for a time at first.

"I was in the yard at Chamois, Mo., looking for a freight and ran into a man. Thinking it was a 'bull' (policeman), I attempted to pass him, when he said: 'Did you see a yag going down the track with one lamp and a flat wheel?,' I told him I did not quite understand what he meant. 'Why,' said he, 'one eye and a wooden leg.'

"The hobos pride themselves on their expressions and the more you can talk with them the better you can travel.

"Another important point is the class that comes on the train at junctions and stations. No doubt many of your readers who have traveled have noticed boys come on the train, and in some cases apparently cripples. I have seen several of them, and do not know of a case that the alleged cripple was not as well as I was. They have men that they are working for. One case I remember now was at Rincon, N. M. There were seven men in camp, every one of them with a boy; some with their hands done up, and others on crutches. The cripples (?) collected from 50 cents to as high as $3.85 from trains that arrive there about 9 a. m., and about one-half as much from the evening train.

The hobos all register at the time they leave the camp, on some water tank usually, such as the following:

"Seldom seen; 9-12-94, W." (going west); if it is "E." it means going east, and if an "X." it is an ex-convict (and there are several of them on the road).

"The hobos have no trouble in traveling and think no more of starting for a 1,000-mile trip than one would to go to Oakland. The favorite way is to 'spring a car.' They take a fish plate and spring the back end of a car door and get in and have some one spring it back—taking, of course, a fish-plate with them to spring themselevs out. I have seen them break open all kinds of canned goods and they will overhaul a whole car for tobacco. The expense to the railroad companies is beyond calculation. There are camps to-day that burn from one-half to one and one-half tons of coal per night, and I have known the hobo in one week on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to burn 1,200 ties in one week. The railroad officials are powerless to handle them. I have seen one conductor killed and one hobo wounded. On the trip I observed one of the brakemen coolly fire two shots at a fellow riding a brake-beam.

"Thirty-eight hobos took a train at the A. P. junction, and out of the entire crowd not more than two of them were looking for work.

"I could continue to tell you sights I have seen among the hobos, and I will venture to say if you had seen what I have you would change as I have in regard to the hobos. But at the same time something has got to be done and the idea of a rock pile will undoubtedly fill the bill.

"El Paso, Texas, Silver City, N. M., Albuquerque, N. M., and Kansas City have little interest for hobos, as a good big rock-pile awaits them, and, in consequence, the community is not troubled by vagrants who profess to want work, but would not work if they had the chance."

Other expressions of the hobos are as follows:

School house—Knowledge boxes.

Yag—A person who will not work for what he eats.

Gay cat—A person who pays for what he eats and beats the railroad companies.

Kicking a crib for strides—Entering a shoe store and carrying off footwear.

Working the main stem—Seeking assistance on the main street.

Sloughed—Working in chain-gang.

Lifting a gooseberry—Stealing a clothesline with the clothes.

Pot-Gang—A camp of fifteen or twenty hobos, who "work" different places for varieties of food and all share alike when it is cooked.

Hand out—Receiving something to eat in a bundle.

Set-down—Invited to sit at a table to eat; chances to steal excellent.

Word has been received that the Everet smelter has closed, leaving the Tacoma smelter the only one in operation north of San Francsico and west of Helena. Lack of ores to mix with Monte Cristo ores is said to have caused the shut-down at Everett. Six weeks ago the smelter there was started for the third time since it was finished two years ago.

HAWKS IN DEMAND.

Falconry is Revived by the European Aristocracy.

THE KAISER WILHELM'S LATE FAD.

Birds with Grotesque Movements on Terra Firma, but who Beat Anything on the Wing.

A wise rabbi once said to his pupils, "All things return." Falconry has returned in the world of sport on the eve of the twentieth century. Patrician hunters will herefter scorn double barreled shotguns and fin de siecle equipments and wild bipeds and quabrupeds will be captured in mediæval fashion by means of trained falcons

The fad is already prevalent in many parts of England, and Emperor William has given the initiation in Germany, enthusiastic over the sport in which he indulged with his relatives in British forests. There never was time when falconry was not in vogue in England even during the latter part of this century, catering to a number of English lords and ladies. Some enterprising trainers have found it a remunerative business to conduct a falcon farm in the little Flemish village, Falkenwerth. The Royal family of the netherlands also maintained the falcon hunt on the grounds of the Loo Castle until the year 1845.

The hawk was utilized very early in man's history in the capture of game, so that hawking or falconry is perhaps as primitive as the bow and arrow. China records this sport practiced as early as 2000 B. C., and in high favor during the reign of King Wen Wang, 689 B. C. In Japan, India, Arabia, Syr and among the Asiatic tribes of Asiatic Russia the falconer occurs fully as early in history and poetry. Sir A H. Layard, in his work on "Nineveh and Babylon," speaks of finding a bas relief in Korsbad on which is represented a falconer bearing a hawk on his wrist. And to the present day the inhabitants of Northern and Middle Asia and of the remotest quarters of the Orient have retained the sport, where they have taught the hawks to capture large mammals—antelopes, foxes, and even porcupines. How the hawk is able to grapple with the barbed hide on an angry porcupine is not easily understood, but it is certain that he can be taught to accomplish some wonderful feats.

Africa also furnishes records of falconry in the early history of its swarthy nations, where, especially in Egypt, judging from the recently exhumed carvings, it is certainly very ancient. It is surmised that Europeans first learned the art of falcon training from the Berbers, Moors, and Tunesians. It is also a fact that hawking is a favorite sport to this day in most of the northern states of Africa.

According to Pliny and Aristotle, whose reports are somewhat vague, however, the Roman nobles indulged in hawking two or three centuries before the Christian era, to whom it was taught by the Thracians. Charlemange instituted certain legal enactments for the maintenance of this branch of hunting. To the plebian serf it was forbidden "to hunt with birds.' The Emperors Frederick I and Frederick II were expert hawkers.

In France la fauconnerie gained such a prominence that under the reign of King Francis I it was found expedient to appoint a falcon master-in-chief in the royal chase, who commanded fifteen noblemen and fifty falconers, who controlled 300 trained hawks.

Woe to the culprit who was convicted in the time of Edward III of England of stealing a hawk! He seldom escaped the death penalty, and a long term of imprisonment was the fate of anyone pilfering eggs from the falcon nests.

In Germany the falkenjagd flourished to such an extent during and after the middle ages that the grand master of the German Knight orders caused a so-called falakonier anstalt to be erected in Prussia in 1396, an example which was soon followed in the southern states.

The decline of the sport, and with it the gradual disappearance of many knightly arts and virtues, may be traced to the reformation and to the subsequent international and religious wars, and, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of certain French noblemen at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it never regained its former prominence, while among the cultured nations of Asia it continued to prevail, though with them it has never assumed the character of a sport.

Hawks to be trained for the hunt must be less than 3 years old, and these must be the offspring of captive or domesticated birds. The species best adapted for this purpose is known in Germany as "edelfalken." They are more compactly built than the sparrow and prairie hawks, their heads are larger, with prominent tooth and notch of bill, their eyes are bright and sharpsighted, unprotected by brows or eyelid hairs, and their wings are pointed and often the size of a large eagle's. On terra firma their movements are grotesque and awkard. But few winged animals can beat them in rapidity and ease of flight. It is astonishing to see how long these birds can remain poised apparently motionless in midair.

Now, how are these irrational creatures taught to capture game for their masters? What fits the falcon or hawk for the work more than any other birds is their pugilistic propensities, their enormous appetite, their high flight and remarkable sharpsightedness. To rear them for the chase a skillful falconer is required who is possessed of angelic patience. Such a trainer will change his tactics in accordance with the temper, disposition, and constitution of his aviary pupils. In this repsect birds are like children—some are apt and sanguine, others slow and stubborn, but the latter often prove in the end to be the most reliable in the pursuit of prey. Trainers and hunters are obliged to wear gauntlets or heavy leather gloves to protect their wrists, on which the birds are perched with their sharp, muscular talons. The first stage in the long and tedious training process consists of starving them at interavals until they learn to bate and eat only at the command of his master. (A hawk is said to bate when she flutters off from the fish perch or block, whether from wildness or for exercise or in the attempt to chase.) For several days the falcon is hooded and made to feed occasionally from a beefsteak drawn over her talon, when she is stroked with a feather to represent the presence of winged prey. At each meal the trainer makes a peculiar sound, to teach her the time for feeding. After this a different hood, leaving the eyes exposed, is used, which must be placed on her head in a dark room. The trainer continues his starving and feeding process, gradually admitting more and more light, and hooding and unhooding his bird at will. Then follows an outdoor course of training in the presence of strangers, horses, dogs, etc., and then the bill of fare includes live and dead pigeons and small birds. Finally she is permitted to join some veterans in the field and made acquainted with the lure, learning meanwhile to depend for her food entirely upon her trainer, going short distances after quarry while held by a leash, and returning to the fish when ever called. Soon after this she is dispatched after small game, in the capture of which she will finally excel most marksmen with their guns. The eyrie of Falkenwerth, Belgium, has some expert specimens. There is a wide difference in the serviceable qualities of these birds. Some are good "footers," that is good at catching and killing, others again are good flyers and poor footers. The pitch of some, that is the height to which they can fly, sometimes beats the eagle's. When hawkers indulge in a pitch contest, jealousy will often make them forget their masters below, and then will follow a promiscuous battle on high, resulting in broken wings, bleeding beaks, talons, etc. As a rule, however, a falcon cannot be induced to trust her own species, and her own talons usually contain palatable dainties not much injured by the aerial combat.

Marco Polo says in his Milione that the great Khan of the Tartars "took with him full 3,000 falconers and good 500 ger-falcons, with falcons peregyrne and falcons sacre in great abundance; also he had a great number of goshawks for fowling along the water. In his Della Economia Politica del M die Evo Cibrario, the Italian historian, gives the following interesting description of the ancient sport: "The time of the chase was either early in the morning or toward evening. The sportsmen rode out with their falcons resting upon their strongly gloved wrists. When a bird was discovered suited to the nature and the habits of the falcon, the little hood which covered its eyes was drawn off and the falcon rose in rapid circles high above its destined prey; but if the latter was a large and powerful bird, formidable in beak and wing, the falcon was cautious and cunning in her advances, turned and wheeled with great dexterity, seizing only the favorable moment to strike. Having secured the prize, she swept in large circles over the head of the falconer, and finally presented him the booty. The falconer placed it in the game bag, and then set before his falcon the food prepared for her. Falcons which soared high and pursued birds of lofty flight were called altani; others took a lower, but more extended range, some were for the inland country, others for aquatic birds. These last were assisted by dogs; when, for example, a flock of herons is discovered the falconer approaches them secretly and suddenly beats a drum before the herons can get sight of the falcon, otherwise they would not dare to rise. Frightened by the drum, they take to flight; then the sportsman lets loose his falcon, and while she prepares to seize the herons in the air, the barking of the dogs prevents the poor birds from hiding again in the water. Eagles and falcons of the largest species may be trained for this chase, and they will even take foxes and hares."

While in Europe knights took their ladies on the falcon hunt, conducting it mainly for sport and amusement, and furishing poets and fiction writers with themes of love and bravery. The Orientals did not look upon it as a pastime, but with many it is to this day the most expedient means of procuring game, retaining their birds to attack formmidable antagonists, even risking the loss of valuable and trustworthy falcons.—Mail and Express.

AMERICAN CITIES 100 YEARS AGO.

When Washington was inaugurated Philadelphia, then the metropolis of the country, had only about 42,000 people, New York but 33,000, Boston 18,000, Baltimore 13,000, and no other city anywhere near 10,000. Even after the lapse of half a century, during which New York had overtaken Philadelphia, so that in 1840 it had 312,000 inhabitants to the latter city's 258,000, Baltimore and New Orleans were the only other places with more than 100,000 people, and except Boston with 93,000, all of the few remaining cities fell short of 50,000. During the formative period of the new nation, therefore, all but the merest fraction of its citizens lived in places of small population, the local affairs of which were easily administered through town meetings or other such simple machinery.—N. Y. Evening Post.

PAY YOUR TAX.

Internal Revenue Collector Prepares to Collect it.

POINTED QUERIES AND PENALTIES.

Returns That Must be Made by Corporations and Individuals--Work for the Lawyers.

Despite Senator Hill's efforts to block the collection of the income tax as inquisitorial and unjust by cutting off the funds necessary to enforce it, the Internal Revenue Department has been preparing to collect the tax, and Collector Welburn and his chief deputy, Louis Lange, have been for the past two weeks studying up "the regulations and law relative to income taxes" supplied by the Treasury Department. Judging from the appearances of the regulation there is lots of work ahead for the legal fraternity.

The Internal Revenue Collector has been sizing up the prospects and quite a number of prominent citizens of San Francisco opposite whose names the directory has the word capitalist will be invited to fill out the blanks that will have an important part in determining the amount they shall contribute toward wiping out Secretary Carlisles' monthly Treasury deficiency.

Inquiry elicited the fact that the forms upon which the returns are to be made have not arrived yet, though the Secreatry of the Treasury is having 300,000 of them printed for distribution among the sixty-three collectors, who have received a hint to see that all who should do so shall pay their quota to Uncle Sam.

It is said the size of the force to be entrusted with the task will depend upon the amount Congress concludes to appropriate for carrying on the work. The law, however, provides that everybody with an income above a certain amount shall make the return, taking the initiative. It must be filed before the first Monday of March with the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district in which the fortunate possessor of a comfortable income of $3,500 a year resides. In case of a failure to make the required return within the limited time, the Collector must fill up the necessary blank and by way of a penalty add 50 per cent. to the amount of the tax.

In the blanks for individuals the lucky or unlucky capitalist, as the case may be, must set forth the gross profits from business, rents, profits of real estate sales and farming operations, money and personal property inherited, premium on bonds, stocks, notes or coupons, income from profession or trade, salary, interest on notes and mortgages, dividends on stock, income of wife or minor children, and from all soucres not specially enumerated.

Deductions are next to be made to arrive at the amount on which the tax is chargeable. They are $4,000 exempt by law, interest paid, national, State, county, school or municipal taxes, expenditures for live stock or produce, expenses of business, losses in trade on sales of real estate, debts ascertained to be worthless, salary, compensation or pay over $4,000 from which the tax of 2 per centum has been deducted by any paymaster, disbursing officer or any other person in the employ of the United States, and dividends received from corporations, companies or associations on which the tax of 2 per centum has been paid by such corporation. These deductions having been made, determines the size of the captialists' taxable income for the year 1894.

Then, adding insult to injury, the capitalist is called upon to answer a few pointed queries, such as: Had your wife or any minor child any income last year. Have you included such in the return? Have you kept books of account and taken your estimates therefrom? What are the particular items of losses and when did each occur? How did you determine the debts worthless could not be collected? What are the necessary expenses included in the deductions?

All the facts above set forth must be sworn to, and "pillars of churches" are expected to steer clear of perjury, if they can, in setting forth the facts demanded by the Internal Revenue Department.

Copious extracts from the law and instructions for officials are printed on the backs of the blanks.

The instructions relative to computing incomes for taxation particularly point out that expenses for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, cost of board, room or house rent for family or personal use, are not expenses that can be deducted from the gross profits or income in making annual returns. It was manifestly the legislative intention that the $4,000 exempt from the payment of the income tax should cover these expenses and all personal expenses for the maintenance of the family and household.

There is another special blank for corporations, but it is expected that the collections of the tax from these will be easier than from individuals, particularly those possesed of goodly sized incomes and elastic consciences. However, the collection of the tax depends in a great measure upon the Congressional appropriation and whether Congress passes the items providing for it. The greatest trouble apprehended is to get the persons who are liable for it.

Separate Government books must be kept by corporations, in which all transactions must be entered from day to day in regular order. If necessary the Collector can secure an inspection of all the books of a corporation or company where it is believed a true return of the income has not been made. If obstacles are thrown in the way of the Collector he can impose the penalty. The Collector is empowered to summon corporation officers before him with the books, and from the facts gleaned under oath may make the tatement of income, adding the prescribed penalty.

The penalty for neglecting to make the necessary return is 50 per cent. In all cases of a willfully false return having been rendered the collector must add 100 per cent. as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due.

The exempt corporations are: States, counties or municipalities, charitable, religious or educational corporations and fraternal organizations, the securities held by trustees for similar purposes, building or loan associations making loans only to shareholders, certain savings banks and mutual insurance companies.

Non-residents may receive the benefit of exemptions by filling the necessary return, but in case of a failure to do so the Collector shall collect the tax on the income derived from the property of such non-resident, making no allowance for exemption.

Officials gleaning information regarding incomes must observe secrecy, for Section 3,167 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, provides that it shall be unlawful for any collector or deputy to divulge to any person the amount, or source of income, profits, losses or expenditures set forth or disclosed in any income return. It is even made unlawful to print or publish such information.

The new law is bound to provide work for the lawyers, and many may find it profitable to secure legal advices in filling out the blanks. In case of a dispute, the capitalist can appeal to the Collector, whose ruling may also be reviewed by the Commisioner of Internal Revenue.

Treasury records show that the aggregate amount of all receipts from income taxes levied from 1863 to 1871, when the last Act was repealed, was $333,331,293, of which the corporations contributed $68,250,504.—S. F. Bulletin.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A recent invention is a trolley chair to run on a wire above a race-track to carry two judges.

The Scientific American says it takes a snail exactly fourteen days and five hours to travel a mile.

Pilot balloons provided with self-registering apparatus have been sent to a height of 30,000 feet.

The power of herculite, a new explosive, is almost beyond belief. A half pound of it will move thirty tons of stone.

The latest hygenic craze in Paris is the use of porus glass for window. This is declared to possess all the advantages of the ordinary window framing, and while light is as freely admitted as through the medium of common glass, the "porous" further admits air, too, the minute holes with which this is intersected being too fine to permit of any draught, while they provide a healthy continuous ventilation through the apartment.—The Hospital.

William Brook of Paterson, N. J., according to Electricity, December 19th, intends to show all the uses to which electricity can be put. He is having a home built for himself, and expects to have it completed in a few weeks. He will apply electricity throughout his domicile. The house will be heated by electricity, the cooking will be done on an electric range, the house cooled in summer with electric fans; there will be a burglar alarm connecting with every part of the house, electric annunciators, and the whole, from cellar to garret, will be lighted by electricity. The house will be so arranged that should it be invaded by a burglar an alarm will be given to the family when on the floor above, and by means of a switch the whole lower part of the house can be flooded with light. Should the burglar attempt to escape from one room to another and out of the doors he will give the alarm by stepping on mats that will give notice of the intruder's movements and whereabouts.

It is not at all improbable that the century which has witnessed the subjugation of steam to the service of man with all the marvelous phases of material progress that have attended it, may also see the steam engine rank as a discarded invention. The process began with the interposition of the electric dynamo between the steam engine and the machinery to be moved; it will take a tremendous stride when it is demonstrated that power running to waste in Niagara Falls can be converted into electricity, and reconverted, two or three hundred miles from the primary motor, into light, heat or motion. The first step, apparently, to the laying aside of steam as a primary source of power is to connect with the water wheel, which steam displaced. Thus the age of steam may come to be reckoned a mere interlude, if not some What of a hinderance, in the process of scientific and mechanical evolution. For if the power of a cataract can be successfully transmuted into a more subtile power, capable of economical transmission over great distances, why not the power developed in the rise and fall of the tides? That is stopping very far short of the utilization of sunlight and is probably enough for one generation to accomplish. But in the experiments that go to the demonstration, first, of the scientific, and next, of the commercial possibility of such things, there is the promise of discoveries still more advanced. — Boston Herald.

Salamanica, N. Y., residents are unhappy. Their electric light has been seized by the Sheriff and the supply of natural gas is so inadequate it frequently happens that residents not only suffer from cold, but are obliged to go without their meals.

CAME BACK.

The Cat Which Would Not be Lost.

A CAT THAT TOOK VOYAGES ALONE.

How She Left her Vessel, Took Voyages on Another, and Finally Returned to Her Own.

"And the cat came back;" not as the quotation would suggest, to the annoyance of the neighbors, but much to the joy and satisfaction of Captain Dow of the barkentine Planter. The feline in question is not of an aristocratic breed, but is built on the lines of a heavy-weight fighter. Nevertheless she has more good hard sense and intelligence than nine-tenths of the pugilists put together, Jim Corbett included. Like the champion, Jean knows when she has hold of a good thing, and on the strength of a couple of victories over an equal number of rats in the hold of the Planter, now holds undisputed sway over every vessel that sails between here and the Hawaiian Islands.

Captain Dow of the Planter, Captain John Feren of the Sailors' Home and the skipper of the brig W. G. Irwin are sponsors for the following story in regard to Jean and her remarkable movements.

Six years ago Jean was added to the menagerie at the Sailors' Home. In that interesting place can be found old wornout dogs, cats, foxes, monkeys and other animals that have been brought to San Francisco from foreign ports and of which the skippers have got tired. In the same congregation are parrots, magpies, linnets, canaries and thurshes.

Into this motley collection Jean was introduced during the latter part of 1889 by Captain John Feren. The kitten at once made friends with an old dog named "Boatswain," who had served his time on the American ship Undaunted. For five years these two ate out of the same dish, made a general walk around the establishment, took a mid-day siesta and at night would make their bed in the northwest corner of the clerk's office.

This state of affairs could not go on forever, and one fine morning Jean was dumped into a sack, and, along with a number of sailors, was shipped as part of the crew of the barkentine Planter. Captain Dow treated her well, and Jean soon got used to her new quarters. She made five trips to Hawaii and back. Never once, however, did she fail to pay a visit to Boatswain on her return to San Francisco. On those occasions she would be feasted by the employees of the Home, and finally her return came to be looked for as a matter of course.

When the sugar season was over Captain Dow was instructed to bring a couple of cargoes of guano from the Lycean Islands for use on the plantations. He accordingly made his arrangements to start from Honolulu, but when the hour for departure came the cat could not be found.

Dow's men searched for an hour along the front, but finally gave Jean up as lost and departed for the guano islands. On his return the skipper made further inquiries, but no one had seen the cat. Another round trip was made, and on this occasion the Planter docked alongside the brig W. G. Irwin. While the sailors on the barkentine were unbending sails they saw a cat on the poop of the brig.

The latter was earnestly looking at the Planter and seemed to take in every peculiarity from the truck to the main deck. The sailors hailed the deck and called out to the steward that Jean was on the Irwin. When the cat heard the cry she at once disappeared into the cabin of the Irwin.

A few minutes later she appeared on deck with a kitten in her mouth. She jumped on board the Planter and at once made her way to Captain Dow's room, where she deposited her offspring in her own favorite corner.

Five trips did she make to the Irwin and on each occasion she brought back a kitten to the Planter. Then when she had her family in safety among her old friends she hunted up Captain Dow, who was sitting in the chart-room, jumped up in his lap, licked his hands, then his face and finally went to sleep in his lap as though nothing had happened. Twenty minutes later she was looking for the steward in order to get something to eat.

When the Planter returned to San Francisco the first person Captain Dwo met was Captain Feren. "You've lost your cat, Captain," were the first words from the latter. "Indeed, I have not," was the answer. "She is here on board and has five kittens."

Feren looked surprised and said: "Well, when you were loading guano in the South Seas that cat was up at the home with old Boatswain. They wandered around the place together, but when I tried to lock Jean up in the office she jumped through a window and escaped."

A few days later the Captain of the Irwin solved the mystery. Jean had evidently lost her passage on the Planter, and the Irwin being the only ship in Honolulu bound for San Francisco she stowed herself away and on arrival in San Francisco visited her old friends. On her return to Honolulu she recognized the Planter and removed her family to Captain Dow's fostering care.

Gladys—Mamma, my teacher was talking about synonyms to-day. What is a synonym? Mrs. Catherwood—A synonym, darling, is a word you can use in place of another one when you do not know how to spell the other one.—Truth.

About 1,000 servants are attached to the royal household of Great Britain.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8 1895

The official decision of Germany to call an international monetary conference for the purpose of rehabilitating silver as money, has again made the silver issue a prime topic of discussion. Dispatches quote a leading German newspaper as saying that the question in that country is of immense social importance, and it strongly suggests that the Emperor should assume command and lead the friends of silver on to victory. A leading financial journal has also urged the German Emperor to do this. In England the distress in India, through the depreciation in silver, which reflects upon the British cotton manufacturing districts has made the silver question a very serious one for the politicians, and telegrams just received say that the clamor for India is likely to become so great that the English delegates might consider the proposition which will come before the conference to reopen the mints in that country for free coinage in case any international agreement is effected. One leading financial journal in England, the Statist, boldly declares that if the United States reopened her mints to silver India would certainly follow her example.

The resolution in favor of an international conference to rehabilitate silver was moved in the British House of commons by a Liberal, seconded by a Conseavative and carried without a division. This shows how the importance of the subject has gained in British estimation. It was the situation in India which largely influenced the sentiment in the House. Germany has taken the lead in the movement. France and the Latin Union will be only to glad to return to their traditional monetary policy. On the whole the prospect for favorable action has never seemed so good before. It will be noted that in the Commons the most prominent expression was in favor of opening the Indian mints to silver and doing everything to increase the use of silver in Great Britain short of abandoning the gold standard. Perhaps that is all that could be expected of England at present. It is all that is necessary if the other parties to the conference will come together. They can settle the silver question among themselves. When it is settled and silver regains its normal status England may find it desirable in behalf of her own commercial and manufacturing classes to come into the arrangement.

The Paris Figaro states that the largest baccarat bank made at Monte Carlo in recent years was that of the Prince Collona, the son-in-law of John W. Mackay, and Prince Hatzfeldt, son-in-law of C. P. Huntington. The amount is said to have been $150,000—all of which was lost in less than half an hour's play. Princelings are expensive luxuries, and if Hatzfeldt has been playing in that sort of luck for any length of time, it is not surprising that Mr. Huntington wants a Reilly refunding bill and a harbor all his own. The law of "unnatural gravitation" by which Collis amassed his money is evidently being superseded in the case of the son-in-law by that discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

Rev. Dr. Dille and Police Commissioner Tobin of San Francisco are having a lively time of it. The reverend gentleman repeated the charge that has been made so many times during the past dozen years, that Tobin was the owner of houses that are used for immoral purposes and which Tobin has never till the present time publicly resented. Now he threatens to sue Dille for libel, and Dille says he wants Tobin to go ahead and sue, as he can substantiate his charges. From this distance it looks as though Dille had the best of it. Certainly it is foolish to talk about a libel suit in such a case. The best way would appear to be to sell the houses.

The New York Legislature is considering a bill to provide whipping as a punishment for wife-beaters and all persons who "commit a felony accompanied by the infliction of pain or suffering on the person of another." The bill is strongly supported and is very likely to become a law.

CREAM IN COLD WEATHER.

How to Manage It Before Taking It to the Creamery.

With the deep setting or Cooley system it is necessary to have the temperature of the room in which the cans are set not so cool as to chill the cream or freeze it, in which case the butter would be bitter and not of a desirable flavor. The same care would need to be exercised about having any foreign or objectionable oders in the room that could be absorbed by the cool milk or cream.

In the Cooley creamers the milk can, cover and all, is submerged below the surface of the water, and the milk should be set as soon as it is drawn from the cows and before it has any opportunity to get cool. The temperature of the water may be at any point near 40 degrees. Varying a little above or below would be no disadvantage, but it should not be higher than 42 or 43 degrees, and it is better to have it 40 degrees or below. If the cows from which the milk is drawn are fed on ensilage largely and the milk be set before it has an opportunity to cool, this process will obtain all the cream.

If the cows are fed on dry feed and grain and have been in milk some time, then it is an advantage to dilute the milk before it is set with hot water at a temperature of from 120 to 130 degrees, which should raise the temperature of the milk to about 105 degrees. Then stir the milk and water thoroughly together and submerge the cans in water as quickly as possible. This process, if carefully followed, will separate the cream thoroughly from the milk. I am aware that some of the experiment stations have stated that there is no advantage in diluting the milk for the thoroughness of the separation, but a careful examination of these reports will show that they have used methods of their own in the dilution, and not such as are recommended by the manufacturers of the Cooley creamers and have been successfully used by dairymen who have followed the instructions of the inventor.

In the open setting the cream is ripened while being raised, and therefore is ready for churning when taken from the pans, but in the Cooley or submerged process the cream has been kept in a perfect state and has not changed at all. Therefore it must be ripened after it is taken from the cans in the creamer. One of the best ways for doing this is to have a cream pail with a close cover and with an agitator, a thimble through the cover for the handle of the agitator and a cover on the thimble. When each mess of cream is poured into this pail, the agitator should be moved up and down once or twice, so as thoroughly to mix the mess of cream last put in with the cream already there. This should be done at each skimming and when new cream is poured in, so that the cream will ripen evenly. It should be kept in a room that is somewhere from 60 to 70 or 75 degrees.

The day before churning, unless the dairy is large enough to churn every day, no cream should be put into this pail, but another pail should be used so as to give all the cream an opportunity to ripen thoroughly. If the cream of the last day or the last mess be put in before churning and not given an opportunity to ripen, it will not churn so easily as the older cream, the old cream coming to butter before the new, and the new largely running off with the buttermilk, so that a very large proportion of the cream of the last skimming might be lost. The advantage of not putting any cream into the mess that is to be churned later than 24 hours preceding the churning will be readily seen.

Another advantage of not putting in this cold cream is that the cream will be churned more readily than if the cold cream is put in. I have known cream to be delayed in churning several hours by putting cold, unripened cream into the other mess, while without it the mess would have been churned in what is considered the best time, somewhere from 30 to 40 minutes. It is pretty generally conceded that it is better to be about that time rather than to have a "lightning" churn, and churn in a few minutes. To make the richest flavored butter the cream should be just on the point of turning, or what is more often called ripened, and before it takes on the acid flavor.—E. P. E. in Rural New Yorker.

Dairy and Creamery.

Up in New Brunswick is a place called New Denmark. Twenty-two years ago nothing was there but forest and a station built by the British government. Today 90 farmers are making a good living there, with the help of the dairy business. Early in 1894, 33 of them started a co-operative cheese factory, and the first year's work produced 21,000 pounds. The Canadian government is moving the earth to push Dominion dairy products. Even in the pioneer region of New Denmark professors from the government agricultural stations follow up the settler and instruct him in the mysteries of silo building and butter and cheese making. If the United States government or our state governments manifested half as much interest in our advancement in the dairy industry, the United States would soon be at the head of dairy countries. But she is going to be so anyhow. Liberal minded and wide awake private dairymen are going to make her so.

If you get cream by the open milk setting process, be sure that the temperature of the room in which the milk is set is maintained evenly at from 60 to 65 degrees. Wide changes of temperature interfere greatly with cream rising.

Two pounds and one-half ounce of rich cream or 15 pounds and 12 ounces of good milk will make a pound of butter.

The joists and flooring of a cheese-room should be very strong to support the weight of three shelves, one above another, piled with 60 pound cheeses.

Have your cheese curing room divided into two or three compartments in which to put cheese of different ages.

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EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY—SAN FRANCISCO—CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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First-class hotel in every respect. Table always supplied with the best the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

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WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

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New House.
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Low Rates

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Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

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Proprietor.

The JOCKEY Saloon

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH, NAYLOR

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Livery & Feed Stables

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Having received and assumed the management of the above well known livery stables, notice is hereby given to the public that there will be kept at Independence, Saddle Horses and Livery Accommodations in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the carload or ton.

O. T. MARRS, Proprietor

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is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

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ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. LUNNEY,
County Treasurer.
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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Locating of United States mineral patents a specialty.

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A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent Building, Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

Brown & Wills
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
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All work from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William L. Hunter, executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing him to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: In S ½ of the S. E. ¼ and the S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 10; the N. E. ¼ of sec. No. 15 and the E. ½ of the E. ½ of Section No. 9 All in Township No. 10 South of Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 400 acres; situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California; and

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 23rd day of March, 1895, at said Judge's chambers, in the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, at ten o'clock a. m., and then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executor to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of November, 1895, for the rental of $3.50 per acre, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County, for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated February 21, 1895.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors thereof, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, in said County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oct5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place, under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill, heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, has this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, April 30th 1895, to pay the Delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23rd

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 27, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W. ½ NW. ¼ section No. 3 in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Rankin, Perry Mahoney, and George Gallam, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRVING H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Dunsmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor.

M. V. Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent Debtor, the said M. V. Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sums as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said M. V. Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, wherever and whatsoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby forbidden to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of the creditors.

And it is further ordered that in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Dated January 10, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of John Barnes, An Insolvent Debtor.

John Barnes having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor, the said John Barnes is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given Sheriff of Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said John Barnes, Insolvent Debtor, wherever and whatsoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 16th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated January 10th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed January 10th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 15th day of February 1895, in favor of R. W. Thomas and against H. C. Stebbins, M. H. Naylor and A. Lane, defendants for the sum of $303.00 besides costs and interest, I have levied on the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of M. H. Naylor in and to that certain building known as the "Jockey Saloon," situated on the Southeast corner of Lot No. 4, in Block No. 21, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on the west side of Edwards street and extending back the circa between parallel lines and preserving the same uniform width a distance of 50 feet, together with all the right, title and interest and the right of possession of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described lot or parcel of land.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of March, 1895, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court-House in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
By D. M. CLARKE
Under-Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Palisade Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. eleven (11) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1895.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $25 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. IS NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, and adapted to all kinds of typewriting, like a printing press, it produces hard, clean manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving indorsements &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 26th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND SHINN, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 8 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GOVE.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 12 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, March 1. 1895.

J. D. Mairs vs. M. H. Naylor—Issued Execution.

Richards vs. Ruelias—Filed Commissioner's report.

MONDAY, March 4, 1895.

Taussig & Co. vs. McDonald et al.—Filed execution.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1895

Kesport vs. Strohmeyer—Filed demurrer to cross-complaint.

Estate of E. M. Goodale, deceased. Order to show cause why sale of real estate should not be made.

MARRIED

McBride—Shipley—At Round Valley, Cal. February 26, 1895, by Rev. C. L. Lego, Mr James M Bride and Miss Jane Shipley.

How does this weather strike you?

See the notice of Mrs. J. R. Eldred of Big Pine in regard to carpet weaving.

The Grand Jury reconvened last Monday and made their final report Wednesday.

J. D. Lewis of Bishop was a passenger on Wednesday's train to Independence.

Neil McLean lost a fine large horse on Wednesday. The animal was killed by a train.

Gustave Singer was in town this week, having recently returned from Kraut county.

Mrs. A. P. Smith of Big Pine spent a few days in town this week visiting friends.

Henry Mettler and J. Carthery, both of Darwin, visited Independence early in the week.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening. All members are requested to attend.

A special train having on board the officers of the C. & C. passed down the road Monday, returning Wednesday.

P. H. Mack, Esq. and O. I. Mairs started for Los Angeles on Wednesday. They expect to be absent about ten days.

A very pleasant social dance was held at Mair's Hall last Tuesday evening. Music was furnished by the Lone Pine band.

Judge Arnot arrived here from Alpine county on Monday evening, and has been presiding in the Superior Court during the week.

Sheriff Givens made a trip through the lower end of the county last week. He says that feed on the desert is growing very rapidly.

County Clerk Hession has had his lot on Edwards street leveled and surrounded by a tasteful picket fence. It adds to the appearance of that end of town.

F. W. Holbert is on his way to Los Angeles with a band of about three hundred beef cattle. The animals are all in fine condition and are a well selected lot.

Lost—A watch charm in black enamel, having the initials L J M upon it. The finder will please leave same at Norman House and receive suitable reward.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Constable George Drake came down from Bishop on Wednesday bringing with him a Chinaman charged with selling whiskey to Indians and held for trial in the Superior Court.

A. J. Murphy was arraigned in the Superior Court last Tuesday on two charges of selling whiskey to Indians. One of the indictments was dismissed and his trial on the other charge was set for March 19 h.

Sam Spratt met with a mishap yesterday afternoon. While crossing a bridge about three miles south of town with his big team heavily loaded the frail structure gave way, overturning his middle wagon and wrecking it badly. He is at work to-day repairing the damage and expects to be en-route again this evening.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

INDEPENDENCE, Inyo Co, Cal. March 6, 1895.

To the Hon N. D. ARNOT,

Acting Judge of the Superior Court of Inyo County Cal.

The Grand Jury impanelled by you on the 11th of December 1894, submitted to you on the 14 h of December, 1894 its report of that session.

In the aforesaid report a resolution was embodied to employ an expert to examine the County Books and Records for the years 1893 and 1894.

Your Honor allowed the Grand Jury to adjourn until the 5th day of March 1895.

Pursuant to adjournment we, the Grand Jury have convened on the 5th day of March 1895, seventeen of our body being present, respectfully submit to your Honor the following final report of our proceedings:—

Expert W. M. Wills having examined the books and accounts of the several County Officers for the two years commencing Jan. 1st 1893, and ending Dec. 31st, 1894, finds only a few insignificant discrepancies which are enumerated in his report.

The Expert exonerates our County Officials in the following language:—"I find the business of the County Assessor to have been conducted in a painstaking and business-like manner."

Sheriff and Tax Collector.—"I find that all acts of the above named officer to have been correct and show carefulness and integrity."

Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder:—"The business of this office has been conducted in a most excellent manner, as shown by the neatness and correctness with which all acts of the office have been performed. I find that all fees and moneys collected by this office have been regularly turned over to the Treasurer as shown by his receipts.

Superintendent of Schools:—"I find the accounts of this officer to be correct."

Coroner and Public Administrator:—"I find that all moneys collected by the Coroner have been turned in to the Treasurer and receipts issued for the same."

Treasurer:—"The business of this office I find to have been performed in an able manner and find no errors existing."

Recommendation:—Expert Wills as well as Expert W. J. Harris recommend that the County Officials compare notes at regular stated periods.

Several cases were duly examined, all of which were in order.

Some complaints having been made by responsible parties intimating that certain Justices of the Peace have been negligent—not having accounted or tendered certain fines imposed and collected to the proper authorities—we deem it necessary to warn those functionaries to attend scrupulously to legal requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. COLLINS
Foreman.

March 6 1895

Gone Moab to Die.

John Wilson and F. Miranda of Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal., who have been in San Francisco for some time under medical treatment, arrived in Reno last evening, remained over at the Palace and this morning started south for their home. Both gentlemen are in a very feeble condition, and gained no relief from their visit to California. The former is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and was hardly able to walk, while the latter has heart troubles, but was some stronger than the other. It was a pitiable sight they presented at the depot this morning, when Mr. Miranda was using the little strength spared him in assisting his companion on to the train. Parties standing on the platform, noticing their enfeebled condition, stepped in and saw that they were comfortably seated in the cars. Finding that they could get no relief from the best physicians in San Francisco, the men said they had concluded to go home to die.—*Reno Gazette*

Meteorological Summary for Month of February, 1895, Independence Cal

Mean barometer, 30 16
Highest barometer, 30 49 date 16 h
Lowest barometer, 29.78 date 9 h
Mean temperature, 45 5
Highest temperature, 63 date 28 h
Lowest temperature, 24 date 10 h
Greatest daily range of temperature, 31 date 3d Least 9 date 12 h
Total excess in temp. during month, 77
Total " " since January 1st, 60
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 5867 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 34 miles North-west on 25 h
Total precipitation, 1 18
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 4
Total excess in precip. during month, 61
Total " " since Jan. 1st, 63
Number of cloudless days, 17; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 10.
Earthquake shock 12 25 a. m 28 h

W. C. MCGUINESS,
Observer Weather Bureau.

School Apportionment.

Lone Pine March 4, 1895

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT:—I have this day apportioned school moneys to the several districts of the county as follows:

	State F'd	County F'd
Bishop	$295 10	$228 00
Big Pine	152 20	117 60
Fish Springs	46 60	36 00
Irving	111 85	86 40
Independence	133 60	103 20
Lone Pine	183 30	141 60
Milton	80 78	62 40
Round Valley	46 60	36 00
Station	62 15	48 00
Union	71 47	45 20
Warm Springs	93 20	72 00

Yours Respectfully,
S. W. AUSTIN.

Mr. Anger requests us to state that a public meeting will be held at Mairs Hall to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the Liberty Ditch. The proposition is worthy of active earnest support and the meeting should be well attended.

Sam Spratt passed through town yesterday with a load of sixteen tons of hay for Fred Holbert, who will use it to feed a band of beef cattle he is driving to Mojave. Mr. Spratt will load back with freight from Mojave.

See the notice of reward offered by Sheriff Given for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons supplying whiskey to Indians. The Sheriff is determined that this nefarious practice shall be suppressed.

(Official.)

Proposals For Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1895, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 9, 1896. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

(Official.)

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 610 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books, 12x18 with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1895
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state prices separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof, shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fourth day of April 1895 at the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the said 4 h day of April, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895.

(Official.)

Proposals For Services Of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m. and not later than Thursday, April 4, 1895 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 10 1896.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

(Official.)

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick Of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1895, for contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 9, 1896.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April 1895 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

(Official.)

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1895, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1894-95. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinqqent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1895, and opened by said Board on the Fourth day of April, 1895 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Ezra M. Goodale, Deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Maggie P. Goodale, executrix of the estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing her to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 22; S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 23; and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Township 11 South Range 34 E. st, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California;

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1895 at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, Inyo County, California, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause if any there be why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executrix to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of January, 1896, for the rental of $350.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day fixed for said hearing.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated March 5th 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound house No. 1	To Mound house No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:00 a. m.	5 25 p. m
Grayton	11 20 a. m.	5:45 p. m
Wabuska	1:40 p. m	2:30 a. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5 0 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6 00 a. m	7:25 p. m
Luning	7 1 a. m.	6:18 p. m
Sodas Springs	7 50 a. m	5:35 p. m
Belleville	8:00 a. m.	5 35 p. m
Candelaria	9 40 a. m	3 50 p. m
Benton	1:30 p. m	11 40 a. m
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Alvord	4 05 p. m	8:55 a. m.
Independence	5 35 p. m.	7:25 a. m.
Lone Pine	6 20 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7:00 p. m.	Lv. 6 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (16 miles), Bodie (75 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderberg, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (45 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELLED RESIDENT WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.,
November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTS, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 4 Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Area
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80 00
SE ¼ SW ¼	3	26	33	40 00
S ½	3	26	33	320 00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	2	33	40 15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
S ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160 00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40 00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40 00
All	29	26	34	640.00
4	5	27	33	320 00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		4 .33
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1 26 acres SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1 26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ N ½	23	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160 00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80 00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321 20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	7	26	34	160 00
Total for Dist				14 213.15

A. W. Eibeshuts

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb1tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. Beeson, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Articles supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

jl9-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Inde, Cal., March 9, 1894

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Death's Bridal.

By DAVID KER.

But in proposing to carry her lover as far as the town with Zeke's help the heroic girl had overrated her own strength, which the superhuman exertions of the past day and night had already strained beyond endurance. For a time she bore up nobly, spurred on by the thought that her lover's life depended on his being brought within the reach of surgical aid as soon as possible; but with every moment the onward struggle grew harder, and the weight of the helpless man more intolerable, till at last her overtasked strength fairly gave way, and she sank utterly exhausted beside her unconscious lover, while Zeke, at his wits' end what to do, stood staring blankly at them both.

But just then two negroes came jogging along a byroad in a light cart, right up to the spot, and Zeke, by the offer of a large reward if they brought the wounded man in alive, easily induced them to "tote de Linkun ossifer" (for such he represented Arthur to be) into the town. Constance seated herself in the cart, and, taking her lover's powerless head in her lap, did her best to save him from the shock of the constant jolting, while Zeke walked beside them.

All through that weary journey—every moment of which seemed to the anxious girl as long as an hour—Arthur Fortescue lay in a kind of stupor, apparently quite unconscious of the deafening uproar that was now rending the very sky. "Fighting Joe Hooker" was attacking the left of the southern position while Thomas assailed the right, and the earth shaking thunder of the cannon was now mingled with the ceaseless crackle of countless rifles, while the deep chested shouts of the Federals and the shrill yells of the Confederates, echoed and re-echoed from every cleft and cranny of the mountain, swelled the maddening din!

But long as their weary drive had seemed, when every moment might make all the difference between life and death, yet when they finally reached the hospital the thought that in a few minutes she might hear the surgeons pronounce her lover's death sentence fell so crushingly on Constance's heavy heart that she almost wished the delay even longer.

The battle having but recently begun, the doctors were not yet fully occupied, and one of the oldest of them came forward to examine the wounded man, looking very grave as he heard that the wound had been inflicted by a bursting shell. Dimly, as if in a dream, she saw him approach, watched him draw back the sufferer's clothing and glance at the wound—heard the one word "Mortal"—and fell to the ground in merciful unconsciousness.

When she came to herself again she saw that her lover had regained his senses, and was gazing at her with a deep, tender pity in his sunken eyes.

"Am I going to die, darling?" he asked feebly.

Constance tried in vain to speak, but the dumb despair of her white, rigid face was answer enough.

"Let me call you mine just once, then, at the last!" he pleaded, with a momentary glow on his haggard face. "Send for a clergyman and let us be married before I die."

Every detail of the scene that ensued was stamped forever on the memory of all who beheld it. The pale, delicate, handsome features of the young noble, who had escaped death so often when life was worthless to him, only to fall just when the happiness of which he had despaired was fairly within his reach at last; the sad, sweet face of his beautiful bride, where the bitter grief of a loving and bereaved woman was chastened and glorified by the sacred enthusiasm of a martyr; the good old clergyman with his snow white hair and kind, pitying face; the silent ring of spectators; the wounded men behind, leaning out of their cots to watch this bridal of death, and, high over all, the surging billows of battle smoke rolling like storm clouds across the sky.

There was a lull in the uproar just then, as if even the din of battle were hushing itself in the presence of that supreme tragedy. Thomas' first attack upon Missionary Ridge had been repulsed with heavy loss, and his men were now forming again for a fresh charge.

As the gloomy ceremony came to an end a burly form darkened the doorway. It was Dr. Scalpell, one of Constance's best friends and warmest admirers, who had just learned what was going on—a bluff, hearty, outspoken man, caring not a straw what he said or to whom he said it, but as skillful and gentle in action as he was rough in speech and manner.

"Is that you, Scalpell?" asked the wounded man faintly.

"Hello! are you able to speak?" cried the doctor, advancing. "Why, they told me you were mortally wounded!"

"Dr. Morton himself said so," rejoined Constance in a hardly audible voice.

"Dr. Mortal, as we call him—the veriest old croaker alive!" growled Scalpell. "Just looks at a man and says he's bound to die! Great Cæsar! does any one think that if the splinter of a shell had really torn right through this man's chest close to the heart, two good hours ago, he would be alive and able to speak now? I'll lay my life that hurt wasn't made by the shell at all, but only by a piece of the broken miniature case. Just let me have a look at it, will you?"

Kneeling down beside the sufferer, he made a close inspection of the wound, and then, to the unspeakable relief of all present, broke into a hearty laugh.

"Miss Constance," said he, chuckling, "you've been married under false pretenses, and can fairly apply for a divorce if you wish it. This man's no more mortally wounded than I am. Your portrait has saved him, as I hear it did once before. He's got a couple of ribs broken, it's true; but that's a trifle to a splendid constitution like his. If he's well nursed, as he is pretty safe to be in your hands, there's no earthly reason why he shouldn't live to trouble you for many a year yet, though I'm afraid we shall get no more fighting out of him just at present."

Dr. Scalpell proved a true prophet; for though the young viscount did no more fighting under the Stars and Stripes, he was able, ere many months had passed, to cross the sea and take possession of his Irish estates, where he and his beautiful bride inaugurated a new era, and strove zealously to undo the evil wrought by the gloomy old man who had preceded him. Evictions, rackrents and "moonlighting" are alike unknown on the flourishing Doneraile estates, and an old lodgekeeper and ex-soldier, named Mike O'Reilly, always declares that the "young masther" (as he still calls the gray haired viscount) "is a dale too good for a lord."

THE END.

FAMOUS ARCHERS.

Stories of Wonderful Skill With Bow and Arrow.

The expression "drawing a long bow" does not of necessity mean the telling of a falsehood. It sometimes refers to a wonderful story, which may be true enough, but which is so marvelous as to require a firm trust in the veracity of the narrator to enable the hearer to believe it. Some of the longest bows of this sort have been drawn about bows and arrows.

These stories began long ago. Virgil, in the "Æneid," tells of four archers who were shooting for a prize, the mark being a pigeon tied by a cord to the mast of a ship. The first man hit the mast, the second cut the cord, and the third shot the pigeon as it flew away. The fourth archer, having nothing left to shoot, drew his bow and sent his arrow flying toward the sky with such speed that the friction of the air set the feathers on fire, and it swept on, like a meteor, to disappear in the clouds.

The stories told of Robin Hood's archery, illustrated by his wonderful performance as Locksley in Scott's "Ivanhoe," are also a decided strain upon a sensible person's credulity. The famous story of William Tell, doubted by many persons, is believed by others to have a foundation of fact. There was a Dane named Foke of whom the same story is told, and William of Cloudesley, an Englishman, is said to have shot an apple from his son's head merely to show his expertness.

Most stories of bows and arrows relate to the accurate aim of the archers, but a Frenchman, Blaise de Vigenere, tells one that shows the tremendous force with which an arrow may be propelled if the bow be strong and long enough. According to his own account of the matter, he saw Barbarossa, a Turk, admiral of a ship called the Grand Solyman, send an arrow from his bow right through a cannon ball.—Philadelphia Times.

He Was Smart Enough.

"I witnessed a very interesting incident when I was in Washington a couple of years ago," said Francis T. Gray of St. Louis, "and I have frequently laughed over the lesson it taught. I was strolling out one of the broad avenues in the residence part of the town, Connecticut, I think it was. Well, a couple of Chinamen, attired in robes of silk and satin of the most gorgeous description, came pushing along at the characteristic gait of their race. The superior appearance of the Celestials did not appear to affect a number of small boys who were loitering on a corner, for there was an immediate chorus of 'Chinamen eat rats' as the men approached. The Chinamen took no notice of the juveniles, who followed in their rear, continuing their shouting. Farther up the street a youth was standing on the sidewalk, and as the Chinamen passed him he, evidently inspired by the boys, asked them what shirts were being washed at. He apparently thought the Chinamen didn't know a word of English. You can imagine his discomfiture then when one of them turned to him with an expression of the deepest commiseration on his face and remarked in excellent United States:

"'You seem to be a very nice looking fellow. What makes you such a fool?'"—Washington Star.

Brasses and Bronzes of the Hindoos.

The brass and bronze trade is kept alive by the religious customs of the Hindoos, who are not allowed to use wooden and earthenware vessels freely, and brass and bronze are to them as important as glass and china to the westerners. Almost all Hindoo utensils are of brass, copper or bronze, and it is the custom to present the female portion of a Hindoo family with a valuable batterie de cuisine, made either of brass or copper, and a still existing Hindoo ceremony is that of carrying the utensils in a procession at the wedding. The result of this custom is that almost all the platters, trays, bowls, nut crackers and all brass and copper utensils are most beautifully ornamented, and there are lovely combinations of brass and copper and silver and copper. All Hindoo women used to have lovely brass caskets covered with ornamentations called chellams, manufactured in Malabar, in which they kept their jewels, but these are fast being replaced by the vulgar English japanned dispatch box. At Sivaganga a beautiful but seldom patronized brass trade exists, which makes toys and most lifelike representations of animals, lizards, frogs, etc.—Chicago Tribune.

Aluminium and Glass.

M. Charles Margot of the physical laboratory of the University of Geneva, says L'Industrie, has made a curious discovery. He has found that by rubbing on glass with an aluminium point we obtain clear metallic lines, which cannot be removed by washing, no matter how often repeated. Many applications can be suggested for aluminium in this direction. It can be used instead of the engraver's tool in cutting designs on glass. With the aluminium pencil diamonds can be distinguished from imitation, since it will make no mark on a diamond. It is possible that the new discovery may make a great difference in the making of cut or engraved glass.

WOMAN'S BUSY YEAR.

Her Forced Recognition in Politics and Literature.

MOVEMENT TO REFORM THE WORLD.

How Women are Gradually Working Themselves into Prominent Positions—Demand for Equality with Men.

The year 1894 has been a busy one for women. Some of them have been actively engaged in praiseworthy pursuits and the rest have been displaying equal activity in calling the attention of the public to themselves. The new woman has attained a prominence during the past year for which she had previously longed in vain. She has done much to bring herself into prominence, and what she has failed to do her apologists, analysts, and commentators generally have done for her. She has had a play named for her and poems dedicated to her. Sermons have been addressed to her. There was one in Sunday's "World" from no less a light than his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Psychological studies, yclepted novels, have been written about her. Clothes have been designed for her, and clubs have made special provision for her entertainment. The effect of the mere general new woman upon the drama, literature, and social life of 1894 has been great. The effect of the particular organizations and individuals has been almost incalculable.

The part which women have taken in politics during the past year has been most significant. In the States where equal suffrage prevails they have been important factors in the election. In Colorado they not only voted at the last election, but they voted to such good effect that there will be women in the next State Senate. In Kansas, where municipal suffrage prevails, and where the name of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is one to conjure with, the instructive sight of women managing an entire town is to be seen. The returns from the city of Spring Hill on April 3 stated that women had control of all the municipal offices, including the mayoralty.

In the East, especially in New York, woman's political activity has been marked. The spring of 1894 saw a more popular demand for the suffrage than even the most ardent suffragists had expected to see. It became fashionable to demand the ballot. Parlor meetings for the instruction of the ignorant and the conversion of the opposing took the place of afternoon teas. Women prominent in society, in philanthropic work, and in professional life all took an active interest in the amendment which the suffragists petitioned to have inserted into the State constitution granting women equal political rights with men. The constitutional convention refused to allow the amendment to be inserted and acted upon by the people, and therefore the suffrage agitation of the spring was to a certain degree a failure. But, in that it aroused an interest in woman's rights where that interest had been most conspicuously lacking before, and removed from the plea for equal rights the stigma of unwomanliness, it was far from a failure.

When the women of New York failed to obtain the right of suffrage they promptly went to work to show how well they could have used that right and how well they could get along without it. The government of New York city was notoriously corrupt.

All the better influences were needed to overcome corruption and make good government possible. The women of the city in large numbers banded themselves together to do what they could in the cause of political wholesomeness. The Woman's Municipal League, exercising a great educational influence, worked valiantly for reform. The name of Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell is indissolubly associated with the overthrow of the Tammany tiger, and there were other equally active workers in less prominent positions.

Educationally women have prospered as they have in all other lines. Harvard University has pledged itself to look out for the welfare of Radcliffe College, once Harvard Annex. A woman, Miss Agnes Irvin, has been chosen Radcliffe's dean, the first one in its history. Columbia's Annex, Barnard, has also a woman at its head in the very efficient person of Miss Emily James Smith. Tufts College, in Massachusetts, has opened its doors to women. Even the stronghold of conservatism, Scotland, has felt the influence of the times, and within the last few months the University of Edinburgh has admitted women to its medical school.

Women have gained positions on schoolboards, noticeably in the case of Boston, where the achievements of Mrs. Emily Fifield on that body are pointed to with pride. Mrs. Fifield has managed to make the board pass an order which fills the hearts of juvenile Boston with despair. It is to the effect that the apple woman and taffy seller must end their careers as purveyors of school luncheons, and permit the absolutely hygienic New England kitchen to minister to the noonday wants of young Bostonians. Such an eminently practical measure as this shows what women would do if it were their province to serve in public positions more largely.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, both here and abroad, has kept the eyes of the world fixed upon it with anticipation. It has re-elected Miss Frances Willard its president. It has planned a remarkable crusade against drunkenness, in which a hundred crusaders were to go from land to land and from potentate to potentate praying for the abolition of all drinks not approved by the W. C. T. U. It is not to be counted among woman's achievements that this crusade was undertaken, but it is to be set down to her credit that sober second thought probably convinced the W. C. T. U. of the futility of this scheme. This organization has also furnished the public much innocent amusement from time to time by adopting resolutions declaring against various apparently harmless things, such as wooden soldiers, drums, or other toys likely to arouse a martial spirit.

Sorosis, the mother of women's clubs has this year started a new organization. This is the New York Federation of Women's Societies and Clubs, a State confederation which promises to be a very efficient organization for binding together small societies, giving them large interests, while at the same time maintaining their individuality intact.

Various women of different degrees of prominence have undertaken to reform the world along some particular line. Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant objected to the evil features of the London music halls, and objected to such purpose that she succeeded in reforming them to a certain degree. Lady Henry Somerset objected violently to living pictures, and has crusaded vigorously against them. Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, of New York, turned her attention to the semi-private individuals known as society people, and delivered herself of views on the low-necked bodice which were forcible and perhaps more or less effective.

The bicycle having become a popular mode of conveyance among women, clothes of the hybrid order are growing in favor. Since the beginning of the year 1894 bloomers, divided skirts—yea, even knickerbockers—have become so ordinary that the woman who wears them no longer attracts particular attention. At Berkeley College, in California, the young women have even gone so far as to adopt a rainy-day uniform of abbreviated and semi-masculine garments, which they wear with great self-possession.

A woman—Miss Mercer, of Pittsburg—has received the prize for a design for a building for the Atlanta exhibition. Miss Hand and Miss Gannon, of New York, School of Design, have designed a building for San Francisco which has been accepted, although among their competitors were several men. In law Miss Melle Stanleyetta Titus, of New York, has won laurels. She is the first woman who applied to practice at the bar of New York in twenty years, and the first one to be accepted.

Feminine royalty has not been entirely uninteresting this year. The Princess Alix, now Czarina of Russia, afforded to the world the pleasant example of a young person who would not subordinate her conscience entirely to the demands of a royal marriage. The Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's daughter, has made her first appearance as an illustrator. She has illustrated "Auld Robin, the Farmer," which has just appeared.

Over in Onehunga, New Zealand, Mrs. Yates, has shown a skeptical world what woman can do as mayor. Unfortunately Mrs. Yates has shown it in such a way as to discourage the idea of feminine office-holding. She does not admit the rights of man either as man or as an alderman, and her Council meetings are said to be scenes of incomparable tyranny.

There are various lesser lights who have done something to win distinction for themselves or to give the world pleasure. Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, has succumbed to nervous prostration. Lilian Russell has acquired and parted from a third husband. She has also lost several pounds in weight. Miss Helen Dortch, of Georgia, has borne up under the blow of having the Georgia Legislature decide that a woman was ineligible to hold the office of private secretary to the Governor.

There have been some notable deaths in the feminine ranks. Constance Fenimore Woolson, Celia Thaxter, Emma Fursch-Madi, the singer; Mrs. Mary Hemenway, the millionaire philanthropist, of Boston; Laura Schirmer Mapleson, the singer; Helen Schaefer, president of Wellesley; Elizabeth Peabody, Rosina Vokes, the actress, and Isabella Thackeray, the widow of the novelist.—N. Y. Mail.

HIGH PRICES FOR FLOWERS.

Christmas gifts supplied by ristflos this year consisted almost entirely of boxes of cut flowers, violets and roses being the favorites. Large deep-colored Marie Louise violets their long stems allowing of loose graceful arrangement sold for as much as $5 a hundred. Roses cost from $3 to $18 a dozen an extra quality of American Beauty commanding the outside price of $3 each.

Lilacs at 25 cents to 50 cents a spray tulips at $1 a dozen, large showy heads of Poinsettia at 25 cents each and stevia at 50 cents for a small bunch were specialties of the holiday season. Carnations were plentiful and cheap; some well-cultivated specimens of William Scott measuring two and a-half inches across brought the extreme price of $2 a dozen. The orchid season is now fairly begun and cut blooms of Cattleya at $9 a dozen and Cypripedium insigne at $4 a dozen were in good supply.—N. Y. Garden and Forest.

Fond Wife—"Do you love me, Algy?"

Fond Husband—"Love you? Why, I believe I would be ass enough to marry you the second time if I had a chance."

CONGRESS CAN'T DO IT.

There is a general hope and belief throughout the country that Congress will do something finally for the distress and suffering of so many hapless people. It is to be hoped business will start up and give employment to thousands. But there are certain kinds of suffering which Congress can do nothing to relieve. There is pain and misery always which no legislation can cure. Just think of men crippled for life with the tortures of sciatica. And such should know that St. Jacobs Oil is a certain cure, which can be brought about promptly without any aid from Congress.

At Gravelotte there were 320,000 men opposed, and the killed and wounded numbered 48,000.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

Return when the colder weather comes. They are caused by lactic acid in the blood, which frequently settles in the joints. This poisonous taint must be removed. Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla conquers rheumatism because it drives out of the blood every form of impurity. It makes pure, rich blood.

"I suffered with rheumatism in my left foot. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the pain is all gone."—Miss R. R. Blake, Mills House, Charleston, S. C. GET ONLY HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills prevent constipation.

A STRIKING SMILE.

"I do detest these girls who think they know how to be sarcastic," said Georgie.

"Which one is it this time?" asked Willie.

"Grace Browne-Jones. I sent her a picture of myself in my ball rig, and what do you think she said of it?'

"Give it up. What's the answer?"

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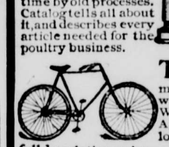

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

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FUTURE OF THE JAPS.

They Leap Into the Front Rank of Nations.

REFLECTIONS ON THEIR FUTURE.

Interesting Speculations Regarding that Marvelous People—Their Progress is Amazingly Rapid.

The man must be dull or at least lacking in imagination, who reads daily the history of this war in the far East and does not speculate, however carelessly, on the form which the civilization of this Japanese people will ultimately take. There has been nothing so amazing or so interesting in modern history as their sudden bound forward into a new life without precedent in Asia. Secluded for 2,000 years from all external influences except a slight one exercised from China, and then brought against their will into violent contact with Europe, they have in a short twenty years assimilated so much of the knowledge and organization of the West as to place themselves on a level of power with most European states; have conquered, almost without effort, the huge neighbor who despised them; and will probably within a few months stand forward a compact, highly organized modern state, with a full treasury, a fleet able to deal with an equal one of the highest scientific construction, and an army which may be, for any evidence to the contrary, equal in fighting pewer to any other army of equal numbers. Released from the torpor of ages, full of the pride of life, and conscious to their finger-tips of capacity for effort, what will they next do in the way of self-development? By all the analogies to be drawn from history they should, even if they are not a staying people—upon which point we shall have a word to say presently—for the next hundred or hundred and fifty years advance swiftly; and in what direction will the advance be?

We set aside for the moment all questions of war, though the Japanese may be, and probably intend to be, a masterful power in Asia, and confine ourselves for the moment to their internal civilization. They believe themselves that this will be an industrial one, and they are probably right. With their splendid geographical position, between Asia and America, yet detached from both; with their aptitude for shipbuilding and sailoring; with their proved capacity for making and using all machinery; with their genius for design and their instinct for manufacture; with an adequate population and a receptiveness for discipline greater than that of most Europeans—there is no reason in the world why, longing for wealth, they should not make it in this way, or why a part of the carrying trade and a large part of the commerce of Asia, which has enriched Europe from the days of Solomon, should not pass into their hands. They think it will, and they will strive that it shall, and they will prove, at least, most formidable rivals. Industry never, however, quite absorbs a nation; and while the energetic classes are covering the land with factories, shipbuilding yards, and foundries—in which latter they will achieve great triumphs—they should also make a rushing advance in art and in science and in literature. In the first named they will probably achieve only a partial success, architecture being barred off by the earthquakey character of their habitat, and sculpture by their indifference to beauty of form; but in painting, especially landscape painting, they may achieve miracles.

They will learn speedily all Europe knows of methods; they are born naturalists, and they have an instinct for color which never fails them; with their feeling for mountain scenery, for the flora of their own land, and for birds, they should be the landscape painters of the world. They should be the chemists also. They have done little in other branches of science, but they display already a marvelous aptitude in some branches of applied chemistry, as witness their colors and their glazes; and it is to this that their habits of patient inquiry, exact observation, and eagerness in experiment are sure to lead them in the end. They may make marvelous discoveries, some of them in medicine and some in war—Colonel Maurice suspects that they are already using "high explosives" against fortifications in a new way—and outstrip, if not the greater chemists of Europe, yet the best of those who apply their science to industrial progress. The Japanese, we predict with some confidence, will within a few years be lecturing in Europe to crowds of eager inquirers into the most profitable methods of applying science. Remember, they have proved that they can acquire all Europe has to teach, and seek more knowledge of their own. In art and science they will become as capable as the French, and probably manifest much the same merits and defects, though the latter will be diminished by their habit of taking infinite trouble. And as to literature? It is there that the outside observer is most baffled. Literature springs from the mind and the soul, and no European pretends that, as regards the Japanese, he perfectly understands either the soul or the mind. The upper classes are now practically without a creed, as completely indifferent to the great question of the whence and whither as ever Roman nobles were: and there is no evidence to show whether they will remain in that mood, or will develop a new creed of their own, or with a new application of their strange power of assimilating ideas will accept Christianity as the creed of the progressive peoples and run it into some new and unthought-of mold. Judging from the analogy of their past, the latter is the course they will take, but although this course has appealed to many Japanese as the wisest there is no sign of their adopting it yet, and there are great obstacles in the way, the most serious perhaps being not the superstition of the people, who hold their beliefs very lightly, but the danger of wrecking the great instrument of Japanese progress, their willingness to follow any guidance given under the sacro-sanct authority of the Mikado, which could hardly survive official recognition that Christianity was substantially true.

It is upon the choice they make in the religious direction that the literary development of the Japanese depends; and as to this, there is no ground even for guessing. If they remain as they are, indifferent to the spiritual, then we should expect from them a complete and methodical application of a utilitarian philosophy different from any seen in Europe, because starting not from unconscious Christianity, but from unconscious Paganism. Mill and the rest were full of a pity for the mass of mankind really derived from Christianity, and in furtherance of it preached equality, tolerance, and the duty of diffusing wisdom; but a utillitarian philosopher who was also a Pagan might preach—we think would preach—very different ideas; might establish a system of caste-culture and caste-government, the dominant caste being "the truly cultured"—a system of which the beginnings are already visible in Japan, where a lady can inquire, in absolute sincerity, "What is the use of religion to common folk;" might think intolerance wiser than tolerance—we do so about many moral ideas—and might place duty to country, or to the work in hand, or to the community, entirely above duty to an invisible power, or to one's own instinctive conscience. The honest defenders of vivisection in Europe do that now. The thouhgtful class in an ambitious and active state of pure agnostics, avoiding speculation as to the supernatural, would be almost sure to take that line; and on that line, though a civilization can be built, a litreature cannot. The Athenian aristocrats who for a few years developed such astonishing intellectual power, were in no sense agnostics; they invented supreme supernatural powers like Zeus, Nemesis, Ananke, rather than remain without sanctions higher than the will of man.

The Japanese, too, will be hampered in any great developement of their literature by the language difficulty; for they will wish to be understood in Europe and in Asia, and neither Europe nor Asia will acquire their tongue. They must, therefore, either make their great literature local, which is inconsistent with their passionate desire for universal recognition and respect, or they must adopt a tongue as the tongue of literature which Europe will consent too learn, and that will fetter their native genius, whatever line it takes, to a painful degree. No doubt the Russians have met and have in great part surmounted the same obstacles; but then the Russians are essentially Europeans, and speak a tongue which is not transmuted when it undergoes translation into French. These thoughts are, of course, mere speculations, for no one can predict the mental movement which in Japan must soon follow the political one; but if no creed attracts the Japanese they must be, as far as we can calculate, a great Pagan people, holding a utilitarian faith, not softened or mellowed by the benevolence and the sympathy which Christianity begets. They are kindly by nature among each other, but toward subjects who resist, or outsiders who interfere, they are capable of more than Prussian rigor.

We have intimated a doubt as to the duration of the Japanese advance, and it is founded upon another doubt. Is their assimilative power, now so wonderfully displayed in so many directions, the power of the whole nation, or only of its upper class? We can give no dogmatic answer, but as far as we understand the facts, the body of the people remain substantially what they have always been, clever, bright, and docile, with a quite singular capacity for carrying out orders exactly, but no sign in them of original power. They will do anything the cultivated tell them, but they do not greatly change. If that is accurate, and the new civilization of Japan, with its marvelous power of assimilation, is confined, say, to 100,000 families, then its vitality may die as the vitality of the Greek civilization did. A class rarely manifests abnormal force for more than 100 years any more than a family does, and the force which the gverning class of Japan is now displaying is surely abnormal. There has been nothing like it in Asia since the Arabs achieved their temporary triumphs in war and in architecture and in chemical research. It may not be so, and the whole Japanese people may be potentially equal to their present rulers, in which case they have a grand reservoir to draw up; but it is upon this as yet unresolved question that the duration of Japanese progress mainly depends.—London Spectator.

First Street Fakir—Its' a shame, Bill, to think that any one would swindle a poor hard-working man that way. Second Street Fakir—Why, what's the trouble? First Street Fakir—Here I worked hard for half a day painting up a sparrow into a red-headed Belgian canary, and I'm blowed if the fellow I sold it to didn't give me a counterfeit half-crown for it.

"Edmund has lately taken to referring to you as the 'Governor,'" said Mrs. Smallwort to her spouse.

"Oh, I guess he's right," said Mr. Smallwort. "My chief duty is to OK bills."

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SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

She Writes a History of Her Own Life.

FINED $100 FOR CASTING A VOTE.

Fifty Years Progress in America She Shows to Have Been Fifty Years of Progress for Women.

Looking back over my life, which has been a long and very busy one, the first thing that I notice is the wonderful progress made by my own sex in every detail of life. The young men and women, young husbands and wives of to-day cannot realize how things were in the early part of this century. To say that a revolution has occurred between 1800 and 1895 is to say little or nothing.

In those early days it was gentlemanly to use wine to excess; it was customary and was the law for a husband to take all of his wife's property and use it as he pleased. There were cases, not one or two nor twenty or thirty, but hundreds, in which designing men would marry innocent girls for their money, and almost as soon as the marriage vow was uttered would waste their wives' dowries in riotous living. If a man failed his creditors attached his wife's property and frequently took away from her everything she had, even down to little ornaments for her children or family keepsakes that had been transmitted to her by her parents and grandparents. There were cases where women with lazy or dissipated husbands would try to work to support themselves and their little ones, and when it came around to the weekly or monthly pay-day a creditor of the husband or the wretched man himself would appear upon the scene, collect the proceeds of her toil and let her go penniless to, it might be, a starving household. And, stranger still, the father had the right of custody over the children at the expense of the mother. These facts will illustrate a condition in which women had no rights and no privileges; where, in fact, they hardly had a soul to call their own.

The thing struck me so forcibly that in my youth I determined to enter public life and battle for my sex. I thought the matter over very carefully and conscientiously and resolved never to marry, but to devote all my time and ability to the cause of humanity.

My father was a Quaker in an age when to be a Quaker involved a strong will power and great firmness of character. I received a good education, but, unlike most young women of those days, I was trained as a matter of conscience on the part of my parents to honest self-support. I chose the calling of a school teacher and followed this calling with considerable success for fifteen years. My experiences were varied, but, taken altogether, extremely pleasant. One that promised to be very disagreeable wound up in exactly the opposite manner. It was at a school at Center Falls in 1839. There was a certain very bad boy there, aged about 15, who had made my predecessors' life a very unhappy one. He was a young man whose only qualifications for the office of teacher were intellectual ones.

He lacked firmness and had lost the respect of his scholars, who, under the leadership of the bad boy mentioned, had made his career a continuous torment, and who finally had chased him out of a window. The boys had heard of me as a meek young Quaker girl who did not believe in flogging, and had agreed upon any number of surprises for my particular benefit. The day came and I entered the school. My appearance must have confirmed the reports that the boys had heard, for they immediately began indulging in various pranks and antics in which the bad boy took the initiative. I called him to the platform in my quietest manner, told him to lay off his coat, and then, with a good birch rod which I had provided for the occasion, I administered with great precision and some muscularity a lesson to this young gentleman which completely revolutionized not only his pre-existing notions but also those of the entire class. From that time on until the end of the term he and they were among the best scholars that I ever had. This is one of the few occasions when necessity compelled me to depart from my principles.

In 1840 three questions began to agitate the American public, all of which were to become powerful factors in the development of the American nation. They were temperance, anti-slavery and woman's suffrage. I made myself acquainted with many of their more enthusiastic supporters. Finally I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to give up my profession as a teacher of children and become a teacher of grown men and women. I decided to devote all my time and thought to the matter; so about 1850, with a slight tinge of regret, I gave up my chair and desk to take an active part in public life. The first struggle in which I took part on behalf of these doctrines was in the state convention of teachers. This was an important event, which for many years had been practically monopolized by men, and in which women were almost altogether debarred from participating. The struggle was a hard one, but as it progressed I gained friends and made converts. Then, as our numbers grew the conservative opposition reluctantly yielded, first one privilege and then another. Women were permitted to take part in the debates, to read essays, to speak, to vote and finally to hold honored positions as officers.

It seems a very easy matter to-day and a very small one, but forty years ago, if you had judged by the outcry of conservative elements in pedagogy, newspaperdom and society, you would have supposed that there was a revolution in progress which would soon consign things to the limbo of anarchy.

In 1852, through the influence and eloquence of Pilsbury, George Thompson, Wendell Phillips, Willam Lloyd Garrison and other noble-minded patriots, I began to realize that slavery was a national evil, and should be abolished at any price. I took so intense an interest in the problem that in 1856 I became one of the regular agents of the Anti-Slavery Society. I worked very hard in behalf of the cause. I was in fine physical condition at the time and was able to do any amount of work that would have been too much for a weaker organization. I spoke in churches, school houses, halls and barns; where I could get no room I have spoken in the open air from lumber wagons and dilapidated carts. I took part in public entertainments, held debates against pro-slavery editors and clergymen, addressed legislative assemblies, constitutional conventions and congressional committees. I was on the Columbia river in the days when you traveled in stage coaches and the railway had not yet knitted the entire continent together.

On one occasion I spoke in Michigan to the inmates of an institution for the deaf and dumb. It was a very queer experience. The superintendent stood by my side on the platform and as rapidly as I spoke transmitted my utterances into the sign language. I could see the effect far better upon their faces than upon those of men in possession of all their senses; tears, laughter, earnest attention, quick, nervous movements of the head and face, of the hands and even feet showed that every one of these poor unfortunates was completely absorbed in the remarks that I was making.

In 1872 I determined to test how far a woman could exercise the right of suffrage, and, having given notice, duly voted. The thing made a great stir and I was made a target from several thousand editorial anathemas. I was arrested as a common criminal and only escaped punishment by giving bonds. I was duly tried before a magistrate, who glared at me and said: "You voted as a woman, did you not?" as if to vote as a woman were a variety of high treason. "I replied, promptly: "No, sir; I voted as a citizen of the United States." It made no difference, however. They had to make an example of me, and they did. They found me guilty of I do not know what and fined me $100 and costs, with the alternative of going to jail to work out the fine. I was intensely indignant and said to the judge, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God and I shall never pay a penny of this unjust claim," and I never have, either. Strange to say, the judgment of the court awoke a strong feeling of sympathy on every hand and the magistrate and his friends, thinking discretion the better part of valor, never tried to execute the judgment of the court, but the poor inspectors who received the ballot were fined and imprisoned. They did not get any sympathy and so were compelled to bear the brunt of my deed. Nevertheless the moment we presented the facts before the president he pardoned them immediately.

In 1883 I found myself tired from overwork and recognized the pressing need of an entire change in the current of my life and thought, so I made my arrangements as rapidly as possible and took a trip to England and the continent, devoting myself, so far as the latter was concerned, to France, Germany and Italy. It was a very interesting chapter in my life and full of surprises of many sorts. On one occasion I was made to feel the difference between home and abroad in a very striking manner. While in Berlin at the residence of our minister, I innocently or thoughtlessly posted a lot of letters in the official envelopes of the Woman's Suffrage Association of America. On these were printed our principle, "No just government can be formed without the consent of the governed." The German officials saw these revolutionary documents with consternation, carefully held them for discussion and consideration, and, after the consumption of large quantities of red tape, returned them to me with the suggestion that such envelopes were contrary to law. I found out afterward that if I had not been a guest of the United States legation I should have been arrested as a socialist or anarchist or nihilist or disorderly character.

Another great change which comes home to me with ever increasing force is the attitude of my own sex in matters not only of suffrage but of all great public questions. Long ago it was an insignificant minority who bestowed any attention upon such subjects, while to-day I believe that a majority of American women hold that position. There was no organization and no women's clubs, and very few opportunities for women getting a higher education, much less a professional training. To-day they are organized in every part of the continent; there are women's clubs, attractive, intellectual, cultured and upright in every city and a hundred universities turn out not only sweet girl graduates, but also, scholarly and well-equipped women ready to enter the battle of life. The divulgence of these facts has been one of the happiest features of my work and travel in the past ten years. During that period I have been in many states and territories, and everywhere I have seen the same forces at work and the same condition of affairs coming into being.—Sarah B. Anthony, in Chicago Record.

Indiana produces 130,000,000 bushels of corn, 40,000,000 of wheat, 46,000,000 of oats, and over 1,000,000 tons of timothy. It has 10,000,000 fruit trees, bearing 36,000,000 bushels of apples and 4,000,000 of peaches.

MIRROR MAKING.

Short Talk on the Wonders of the Crafts.

A FOREST POOL THE FIRST MIRROR.

Vanity was Born when the Mirror was Discovered—Details of the Process of Manufacture.

In the days when society and clothing were little appreciated some heated man, in stooping to drink from a shady forest pool, saw a face in the water. After the first superstitious fear had been overcome he doubtless came again and again, each time with greater curiosity. Perhaps he also called the attention of his wife and daughters to the phenomenon, and as soon as they discovered that their own faces looked up at them from the water doubtless they began to think of rings for their noses. Thus vanity was born when the mirror was discovered.

Since that time mechanical skill has been engaged in providing portable substitutes for the shady pool according to the model which nature provided. First the mirror was a polished piece of metal, usually bronze, and then it was silver or brass. Everywhere the early society belle went she carried her mirror along with her in a little box which hung from her girdle. In some cases a slave was specially employed to keep it so highly polished that the reflection would be perfect. This use of metals continued until a comparatively recent time, and then some man who couldn't afford a piece of silver to look into devised a glass mirror. He found that the amount of metal required to make a thin coating on the glass was exceedingly small, and that its bright surface, being hermetically sealed by the presence of the covering of glass, did not require any polishing. From that time to the present the glass mirror has prevailed and the process of manufacturing has only varied in small details.

In the first place a mirror requires the finest kind of glass, without spot or speck or "blow-holes." The best work is done with the plate glass manufactured in St. Gobian, France, and in numerous cities of Belgium. All the largest manufacturers of mirrors use these foreign varieties in preference to those of American manufacture. The glass comes in huge plates, a quarter of an inch thick, ten or fifteen feet long, and half as broad. As many as a dozen plates are packed in a single box, displaying numerous warnings to "handle with care." When the glass is taken out it is covered with dust and bits of excelsior, and the first thing that is done is to wash it clean with water. Then a dozen men who know just how to handle a great piece of glass without subjecting any portion of it a to a breaking strain carry it into the cutting-room. Here a workman in a long leather apron—usually a Frenchman who has had great experience in foreign mirror manufactories—blocks out an order on the plate, say two or three beveled mirrors, for some lady's boudoir. A diamond-pointed instrument, with a strong and steady hand behind it, traces the lines of the drawings on the glass and cuts a groove so deep that the pieces easily crack out.

Each of these oval pieces is then borne into another room filled with the humming noises of rapidly moving machinery. A thin-faced foreign workman, with his sleeves rolled to the elbows and a ragged apron draping him from chin to toes, picks it up and places its edge upon the side of a swiftly revolving iron wheel. From a large wooden tank, which strongly resembles a New England ash-leah, a steady stream of sand and water flows upon the iron wheel, and in passing between it and the edge of the glass wears the bevel. The muddy water from the wheel is frequently thrown off in the swift revolutions and works polka-dot designs all over the operator. But he is a skilled workman and in his pride in getting the bevel on the glass exactly even—and he must depend wholly upon his eye—he doesn't pay any attention to the flying mud.

When the bevel is complete it resembles "mist" or ground glass and is full of scratches and rough places. The next workman in order smooths the bevel on a rapidly revolving emery wheel, which casts off a perfect shower of spraks. When it is as smooth as it can be made by this process it is passed to a third workman, who applies it to a fine grindstone from Newcastle, and in two minutes almost all traces of roughness have been removed. A small boy sits above the next wheel, which is made of wood, and daubs it with a wisp broom which he dips continually into a tub of water standing near at hand. He and the opreator are both covered with the thin gray fluid which the wheel throws off.

By the time the wooden wheel has been used the bevel to the ordinary eye looks as smooth as the other parts of the glass. But to the trained eye of the master workman, who has watched or flaws in glass since he was a child, it is far from perfect and he takes it in hand and passes the bevel swiftly over a wheel, which its smeared with ordinary rouge, such as the actress uses to make blushes on her cheeks. It may be imagined that this part of the shop has been well treaated with red—the men are all red, the floor is red, the tools are red and in passing through the department the visitor frequently acquires involuntary blushes. When the embryo mirror has passed the rouge wheel its bevel is perfect and it is sent on to an expert for inspection. If there are any remaining scratches on the glass they are marked with chalk and a workman with an old rag smeared with rouge rubs away until it is smooth and fine.

The glass is now ready for the silvering-room—a tight, hot, well-lighted apartment in which the workmen wear as little clothing as possible. An inclined plane of boards, which resembles a huge washboard turned on its side, fills one corner of the room, and on this the plates of glass are laid face downward. Over them the workman spouts a stream of water, which cleans off the dirt. Then with another hose he plays on the glass with a sensitizing solution of tin, the exact composition of which is a trade secret. The pieces of glass are next gathered up by a workman and are borne to the "bed."

While it is not provided with pillows the "bed" is complete in amost every other particular. It has a blanket which is strung across a frame about the size of an ordinary bed and over this a cotton sheet is stretched. Underneath, so that its surface just touches the blanket, there is a large vat of water kept hot by steampipes. The embryo mirrors are laid on the bed face down, and while they are yet wet with the sensiting solution a workman pours a diluted compound of nitrate of silver, ammonia and tartaric acid over each glass. The exact composition of this solution is also a trade secret, each firm having its own methods for mixing and each is certain that it cannot be beaten in results.

Assisted by the heat from below and by the tin solution the silver is quickly precipitated on the glass. When the workman in charge thinks the coating is thick enough he pours off the surplus of the silver solution, and the mirror—for it is no longer in an embryo state—is put into a warm "bed" to dry off. Here another workman takes the mirror and paints the back of it with a protective solution. Each firm has a different color of paint and each paint is usually of a composition differing from all the others, so that when a mirror is returned for resilvering the manufacturer can usually tell just what firm originally sent it out. Frequently, in special orders, the backs of mirrors are covered with felt.

The whole process in the silvering-room is wasteful of silver and many devices have been used to preserve all the metal possible. The blankets of the beds and the coverings of the tables where the nitrate of silver crystals are ground up go to the refineries for burning and about 20 per cent. of the silver is recovered.

The whole process of making a beveled mirror does not take to exceed an hour by the present methods and no stage is dangerous to the work men. When mercury and tin-foil were used a number of years ago the fumes killed many of the operatives and a mirror could not be completed under ten days.

A large mirror is much more difficult to make than a small one, owing to the difficulty of handling the somewhat fragile glass. The largest mirror ever made in Chicago—so say the manufacturers—was 18½ feet long by 8 feet broad and it was used in a liquor saloon. Two or three of the five large manufacturers of mirrors in Chicago use French glass almost entirely, for the reason they say, that it is much finer in quality and lacks the greenish tint which spoils American glass for the best trade. Chicago not only supplies the home market with mirrors but ships them all over the west and to Mexico, Canada and South America.

Making plain mirrors adds about 20 per cent. to the value of the plate glass, or in beveled work 30 per cent. For instance, a piece of plain French plate glass, 5 feet by 10 feet, would cost about $75. A plain mirror of the same size would sell for $90.—Chicago Record.

A DOLLAR A HEAD.

One of the police officers stationed at the City Hall had noticed a young man walking up and down the corridors the other day as if looking for something, and feeling pretty sure what was wanted he stopped the visitor and confidentially whispered:

"You want a marriage license, of course. Step right this way."

"But I don't want one," replied the young man.

Oh! I thought you did. Are you looking for anything in particular?"

Yes, sir. I'm looking for the hand-back office."

"Never heard of it. You must be mistaken in the name."

"Wall, mebbe, but I want a dollar I paid for a marriage license a month ago."

O-h-h! Then you did get a license?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the girl, she—"

"She was married to another fellow before I could get back with my paper."

"And you want—"

"Want my dollar and be hanged to her! If it hain't the hand-back office it's some other place. I don't keer what it is so long as I git my money back."

When the officer explained that no money paid for a marriage license was ever handed back, and that the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, U.S.A., was not financially responsible in case a girl went back on her troth, the victim leaned up against the wall and thought it over for awhile and finally said:

"Wall, they can't play no skin game on me! I've got an ole uncle whose goin' to marry a widder, and he'll gin me a calf worth $2 and change the names to suit. Tell your ole county of Wayne, State of Michigan and so forth, to go to Halifax and keep my dollar."—Detroit Free Press.

LARGEST OF ALL.

The largest tree in the world is on an island in the river of Kerbudda. It is capable of sheltering 7,000 men, and its trunk is 2,000 feet in circumference, so says Balfour's Botany.

MATERNAL LOVE.

The Attachment of the Mother for Her Young.

A PRETTY STORY TOLD OF A STOAT.

Interesting Tale of Parental Devotion told of two Storks—A Cat's Show of Spirit in Protecting Kittens.

The devoted attachment of the mother for her young is known to exist in every range of life, a fact which proves that "self-preservation is not the first law of nature," for even the most fragile being which flees from men and other enemies disregards personal danger and will fight until death when the safety of its helpless offspring is concerned.

An adder would hardly be selected as a type of loving affection, yet we hear a story of one which, when approached, gave a fearful hiss, and at this signal four little adders instantly glided down her throat for protection. Waiting to shelter them from the menacing danger, she lost time in getting away, and the narrator of the story was able to kill her.

A pretty story is told of a stoat, which is a kind of weasel, seen by a huntsman running across a field from one cover to another with something in her mouth. She was too far away for a shot, but the sportsmans' retriever had noted her, and went off in hot pursuit. The stoat saw the dog coming at full speed, but she would not abandon the little one she carried even to save her own life, and when the dog was close upon her she seemed to think out a stratagem to save the life of the young creature. She hid it. Turning back across the field she lost her own life. On going to the spot where she was seen to have stopped, nothing could be seen, though the grass was short. After some search the tiny creature was discovered in a horse shoe impression, crouching timidly within the curve of the print. He lay there still as death and frightened, with his two little shining eyes fixed upon his captor, who picked him up and adopted him as a pet.

Another interesting tale of parental devotion is told of two storks, birds that are notedly fond of their young. During a storm a barn in the village of Lowenberg was set on fire by lightning and a nest containing two baby storks was threatened by the flames. The parents viewed the scene from a distance in great consternation, and after a little deliberation the mother bird took wing, darted into the nest, and, seizing one of the little birds in her beak, carried it off to a neighboring field. The father flew down to the little one and mounted guard while the mother returned for the other. When she arrived the flames were enveloping the nest and the young stork fell through the charred wood into the burning barn below. Nothing daunted the mother dashed though smoke and fire and returned bearing her second little stork in her beak, and then she flew away.

The next day some people in an adjacent village discovered a wounded stork. She was unable to stand, and on examining her both legs were found to be badly burned. This was the brave stork which had rescued her children. The bird was removed to the Rathhaus, and the burgomaster provided a bed for it and called in the physician, who attended the wounds. In the meantime the male stork ascertained her place of refuge and paid her daily visits to inquire for her condition and to bring reports after his own fashion of the young. The school children brought her food, the physician treated her every day until she recovered. Finally one bright morning she flew away with her devoted husband.

Cats show great spirit in protecting their kittens; there is no enemy that may approach a cat with her kittens, and remain unattacked. Once a cat was playing with her children about a barnyard, when suddenly a large hawk appeared on the scene, and seizing a kitten soared away. The mother cat gave a tremendous jump, caught the bird, and made it drop its prey. A dreadful battle ensued. The hawk fought with battling wings, sharp talons and crooked beak. Mrs. Puss used mouth and claws, and, though deprived of one eye, she struggled until she succeeded in breaking the hawk's wings, and finally laying it dead. Nearly exhausted and bleeding, she tore off her adversary's head in great delight, and, regardless of her sufferings, ran to the bleeding kitten, licked its wounds that the hawk's talons had made, and purred over the kitten with great content and happiness.

One of the most wonderful accounts of the maternal sagacity of horses occurred during a flood of the River Elbe. Instead of leaving their young, as did the cattle which swam to the mainland, a brood of mares that had been feeding in a meadow sought to preserve their foals. They stood close together, each two taking a little foal between them, and kept it lifted above the surface of the water. For six housr—until the flood subsided—the horses remained in this trying position, saving the valuable foals from a certain destruction, to the great surprise of the owners, who viewed this from a distance.

Lord Wolseley says that the most perfect description of a battle in the English language is the cavalry fight at Gettysburg in Captain Charles King's novel, "Between the Lines."

The amount of ice cut for use in Chicago every year is variously estimated at between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons. Thousands of men are now employed in the ice harvest.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.....1895

The revival of interest in the great monetary problem of the age is apparent throughout the whole commercial, industrial and political world. Not a day passes now but some new movement is noted. The emphatic declaration of the Diet of the German empire in favor of convoking an international conference to consider measures for the restoration of bimetallism was followed by the adoption of sympathetic resolutions by several of the German states. Then came the somewhat unexpected action of the British House of Commons, which had the approval of the Rosebery Government. While the English assert that they intend to adhere to the gold standard in their own dealings, it is perfectly clear that the policy of attempting to force other nations to adopt gold monometallism has been abandoned. There is no doubt that the British Government and British financiers are ready to admit that the experiment of closing the mints of India to silver has proven a disasterous failure. The world need not be surprised to hear of an early proposition to reopen the Indian mints on condition that one or more of the countries to be represented in the conference will consent to restore silver coinage. That England will go this far is altogether likely, and it is within the possibilities that the active bimetallic propaganda in and out of parliament may force the government to agree to some international arrangement for the free coinage of both metals at an established ratio.

It is the opinion of R. P. Bland, the great silver advocate, that unless the financial question is settled in the next session of Congress, which is very improbable, the whole subject will go over to the people in 1896. The Presidential election will hinge upon this one issue. This is as it should be, for in the event of the issue being squarely made and passed on by the people, whatever settlement is made would be more likely to prove permanent than any patchwork gotten up to prevent submitting the question to the people. The silver question ought to be made the paramount issue of the election of 1896; so that its determination may be permanent, if possible. If the people want the single gold standard they will say so, if not they ought to decide it once for all. In the contest political parties as now organized will be sorely strained if not disrupted. It may be set down as certain that in both the Democratic and Republican parties are strong forces that will no longer submit to an evasion of this question. Both parties must come out in the open for or against silver restoration. Mr. Bland does not believe that the Democrats or Republicans in the agricultural and the mining states will support any platform or individual inimical to silver restoration. All the advantages of legislation are now with the advocates of gold They are, of course, quite anxious to avoid the issue, but from the present outlook this will be impossible.

It is significant that the "retrenchers" in the Assembly have cut the secret service fund of the Governor from $10 000 to $5000. It should be remembered that Governor Markham overdrew that fund several hundred dollars for the present fiscal year, and that Governor Budd has shown an energy in going after political rascals that bodes embarassment to a lot of influential gangsters in the g. o. p. Therefore, it is not surprising that his resources for following up rascality should be curtailed. It is really surprising that the Republican "retrenchers" did not take it all and give it to their attaches.

The amendment offered by Assemblyman Powers enabling the San Francisco Harbor Commissioners to lease fifty acres of water front on Mission Bay, is an indication that the projectors of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad do not intend to make Oakland their terminus and it is also an indirect indication that the line of road will be through Santa Clara over the Pacheco pass route instead of across the Livermore plains.

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WHAT IS YOUR ROTATION?

Is It Adapted to Your Soil, Climate and Your Markets?

There is room for divergence of opinion as to what rotation is the most profitable, but in most sections good farmers have rotations especially adapted to their own farms. These may be short or long, and usually in any country or section the older the country the longer the rotation. Almost all farmers everywhere have a rotation such as this: Corn, and oats and then corn, or corn, oats and wheat, and then corn. Others again have corn, oats, wheat, meadow, pasture and then corn. In many sections of this country this is not a bad one, but a writer in the Iowa Homestead points out the fact that a rotation is not a good one unless it provides for the maintenance of soil fertility, and he knows of no country in which this has been done without the use of the legumes, such as clover, beans or peas. He says:

In sections where either fall or spring wheat grows well, and where stock growing and feeding is one of the main features of the farm, the rotation of corn on sod, oats, spring or fall wheat, clover and timothy for meadow, then pasture one to two years, and then back to corn, is a very desirable one. It provides in corn a heed, or, we should rather say a cultivated, crop on land which has an abundance of vegetable matter in that state of decomposition in which the roots of corn luxuriate, and in the corn growing sections it is generally wise to follow corn with corn, thus securing two heavy crops from rich soil. Beyond this it is not wise to go, as the corn root worm will inevitably appear and decrease the crop in ordinary years from 10 to 25 per cent.

Oats can then be sown without plowing, and, as a rule, to better advantage without plowing than with it. Where wheat is a profitable crop in ordinary years, grass seed may then be sown, and if seed is not too high it will pay to sow it anyhow, even if it is to be plowed under in the fall for a crop of winter wheat. This, again, furnishes the best nurse crop for the grasses, insuring a stand in ordinary seasons, and the meadows treated in this way furnish an excellent crop of hay, and, if clover predominates, a crop of seed. Where timothy is not sown with clover it is best to go back to corn after a clover seed crop, thus making a short four years' rotation, but where there is no pasture except that furnished by fields in the rotation it is wise to sow timothy and pasture one or two years before going back to corn.

Potatoes In Succession.

There are other reasons besides the danger of propagating the potato disease why it is not best to plant potatoes two succeeding years on the same land. Explains American Cultivator: The great necessity for a large potato crop is an abundant supply of moisture in the soil. Nothing so well secures this as a clover ley plowed early enough in spring to get the advantage of late spring rains. It is true that when clover is allowed to grow in the spring there is a great mass of green herbage to be plowed under in late May or early June. But the moisture that is in the clover leaves has all been taken from the soil and much more, for the clover plant, with its broad leaves, exhales moisture rapidly, as any one who has plowed under a growth of clover in June well knows. Even as quickly as 48 hours after a very heavy rain heavy soil will often become hard to plow.

When clover is plowed so late, the soil often remains dry till the season if summer rains are light. The same cloverfield plowed in early spring will keep moist all summer. What clover there is rots quickly, and this keeps the soil loose, so that every rainfall sinks into it instead of running off. The soil where potatoes grew the year before either has better vegetable matter or the plowing is delayed so late for it to grow that much of its benefit for that year must be lost. This may prove to be one of the drawbacks to the advantages expected from sowing crimson clover to cover the soil in winter and be plowed under in spring for potatoes. There will be some profit, but it will not be as great as is commonly supposed.

Exhibit of Irrigation Machinery.

The exhibit of machinery for raising water made at the irrigation convention in Hutchinson, Kan., demonstrated that at least in the Arkansas bottoms a big ditch full of water can be provided without very expensive appliances. Pumps were there each throwing 4,000 gallons of water per minute. These were each driven by a common thrasher's engine. There were also smaller machines doing proportionately heavy work. There were gasoline engines of several makes, all doing excellent work in the operation of pumps. Without doubt the use of these engines is to be greatly increased, where a supply of water is desired, without fail, at the time most needed, and where the quantity must be above the capacity of the windmill and below 10 or 15 horsepower. Windmills were there in great numbers and variety, and they received merited attention. The beginner at irrigation first thinks of the wind as the most desirable motive power, and there is no doubt about the practicability of irrigating considerable areas, and especially gardens, by the use of wind power.

Feeding Low Priced Grains.

From the Kansas state board of agriculture comes an important summary of the methods of feeding wheat and low priced grains to animals. The report covers detailed experiences of farmers all over the country, and the conclusion is that farmers are justified in feeding their animals wheat when so cheap, and that despite some unfavorable reports the practice as a general thing is wise. In many localities it is the only profitable disposition of the low priced grain this year that can be made, and when wisely and intelligently fed it makes money for the farmer.

Dressing Poultry For Market.

In reply to a western correspondent the Iowa Homestead submitted the following method of dressing and shipping for market: Keep the birds without food for 24 hours previous to killing. Kill by bleeding in the mouth. Hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on, and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do, if properly done. For scalded chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding. Hold by the legs and head and immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed, it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a sunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick.

The feathers and pinfeathers should then be removed immediately, very cleanly and without breaking the skin. Then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot and then immediately into cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. To dry pick chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding. Do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin. In dressing turkeys observe the same instructions as are given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded ones.

Cold Frames and Greenhouses.

Plants that are being wintered in cold frames must be kept at a standstill until spring. On warm sunny days some ventilation may be necessary to prevent the plants from starting into life. A little airing in winter, however, will usually go a great way. One way to gain ventilation is by raising the head of the sashes just a trifle and placing little blocks of wood under them, thus holding them up at that end only two or three inches above the frame.

Available space in the greenhouse may be profitably filled with lettuce, parsley and the like. On dark days evaporation is slow and comparatively little water is needed. Keep a look out for the green fly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given carefull and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
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Norman House Reading Room

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly done.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
oc 5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday April 30th 1895, to pay the Delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.
February 23 d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 27, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W ½ NW. ¼ of section No. 6 in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Rumbaugh, Perry McMurry and George Gulham, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osbun	191	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	250	21 25
J H Allen	305	3000	2 50
" "	334	5000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	298	400	3 40
E Bedford	322	600	5 25
Mrs R B Clute	69	25000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1430	12 15
" "	356	50	40
" "	367	4850	39 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40000	340 00
" " "	111	5000	42 50
" " "	112	9000	76 50
" " "	242	5000	42 50
" " "	243	5000	42 50
" " "	245	5000	42 50
" " "	247	1000	8 50
" " "	248	1000	8 50
" " "	249	1000	8 50
" " "	250	2000	17 00
" " "	314	5000	42 50
" " "	331	10000	85 00
" " "	361	550	4 70
" " "	368	7000	59 50
" " "	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	101	100	85
Davis Dorsey	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fussell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
" "	170	2000	17 00
" "	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
" "	163	1000	16 15
" "	209	3000	29 55
Mrs. T L N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	322	4000	34 00
" "	323	500	42 00
" "	324	10000	85 00
" "	325	10000	85 00
Abbie R French	250	1000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
I M Hough	85	1000	8 50
" "	319	6000	51 00
G L Houston	125	1200	10 20
" "	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Hudson	200	700	5 95
Maggie Hall	216	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	363	5000	42 50
E J Inwood	255	1000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jansen	89	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
" "	140	300	2 55
" "	212	300	2 55
" "	330	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs. F Lutner	334	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	185	100	85
" "	299	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	3000	25 00
" " "	283	500	42 55
" " "	285	19000	161 50
" " "	286	250	2 15
" " "	351	300	2 55
G E Nely	145	1000	8 50
H S Newlove	144	200	1 70
" "	190	300	2 55
" "	193	500	4 25
" "	340	1900	16 15
Minnie M Norris	202	2050	17 40
" "	203	1250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1000	8 50
" "	118	1000	8 50
" "	119	2000	17 00
John S Phelps	180	100	85
A L Park	43	10000	85 00
" "	44	10000	85 00
" "	45	2000	17 00
" "	47	5000	42 50
" "	48	4000	34 00
" "	49	500	4 25
" "	122	1000	8 50
" "	141	2000	17 00
" "	143	1000	8 50
" "	164	1500	12 75
" "	183	500	4 25
" "	184	10000	85 00
" "	207	3400	28 90
" "	208	4000	34 00
" "	231	10000	85 00
" "	233	10000	85 00
" "	266	3000	25 50
" "	245	12000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Snyder	221	30000	255 00
" "	222	20000	170 00
" "	224	10000	85 00
" "	225	10000	85 00
" "	226	5000	42 50
" "	227	5000	42 50
" "	371	5000	42 50
" "	375	950	8 05
McIntyre Clute & Co	376	1550	13 50
S H Wheeler	50	4000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1000	8 50
G at Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	293	750	6 40
" "	356	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 19th day of February, 1895, in favor of R. W. Thomas and against H. F. Stebbins, M. H. Naylor and A. Tate, defendants, for the sum of $303.10, besides costs and interest, I have levied on the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of M. H. Naylor in and to that certain building known as the "Jockey Saloon," situated on the South-east corner of Lot No. 4, in Block No. 21, in the town of Independence, Inyo County California, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on the west side of Edwards street and extending back therefrom between parallel lines and preserving the same uniform width a distance of 54 feet, together with all the right, title and interest and the right of possession of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described lot or parcel of land.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of March, 1895, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, in front of the Court-House in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described property, at Public Auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
By D. M. CLARKE
Under-Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18-100; thence North-east following the meandings of the bank of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, 8 acres and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Placer.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhab, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Popricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1892.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
" .....February 17th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 14th
" .....May 19th
" .....June 16th
" .....July 14th
" .....August 11th
" .....September 8th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 10th
" .....December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 15 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR MOORE.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enlosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Athone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, March 9, 1895

Estate of John A Hannah—Order to lease real estate.

Black vs. Phillips et al—Clerks entry of default.

MONDAY, March 11, 1895.

I. J. Woodin et al vs. L. DeTourmel—Demurrer argued and submitted.

N. T. Piper vs. J. C. Crocker et al. 2 cases—Demurrer overruled and allowed 15 days to answer.

N. T. Piper vs. J. F. Turner et al.—Demurrer overruled and 15 days allowed to answer.

TUESDAY, March 12, 1895.

J. D. Majors vs. M. H. Naylor—Demurrer sustained and Plaintiff given 5 days to amend complaint.

I. J. Woodin vs. R. E. Barnes—Demurrer as to answer overruled; demurrer as to cross-complaint sustained.

WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1895.

I. J. Woodin et al. vs. L. de Tourmel—Demurrer sustained and 10 days allowed to answer.

Flora Sherman vs. L. F. J. Wrinkle—Demurrer overruled and 10 days allowed to answer.

BORN.

CRUZ—At Lone Pine, Cal. March 10, 1895 to Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cruz, twins.

MCKEEN—At Bishop March 3, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McKeen a daughter.

The Independence school closes two weeks from to-day.

J. D. Lewis Esq., returned to Bishop yesterday morning after a weeks visit at Independence.

Coleman "stood in" with the Southern Pacific Railroad on its pet measure, the "anti-scalpers" bill.

The Milton school has closed for the term and the teacher, Miss Eva McGee has returned to her home at Bishop.

The footrace between Tom Morris of Santa Ana and El Ober of Big Pine was won easily by Morris. The race was 75 yards for $500 a side.

P. W. Forbes Esq. recently purchased a lot on Edwards street north of Judge Gill's residence, which he has had leveled and made ready for building upon.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

W. M. Richards came up from Keeler on Saturday and went on to Bishop Sunday. A. B. Shively of Laws attended to the Keeler station during the absence of Mr. Richards.

The Spring Zephyr has had a tinge of winter the past few days. It has been sufficiently cold to hold the blossoms back for a week or two, which is a fortunate occurrence.

Lone Pine will celebrate St. Patricks day with a grand ball next Monday evening. The Mexican String Band will furnish the music. An enjoyable time will surely be had.

Ben H. Yandell was examined by Judge Arnot yesterday and admitted to practice law in the Superior Court. Ben has designs on the Supreme Court, which judging from the success he met with yesterday, should prove successful.

J. J. Smith came down from Bishop last week with a load of sample brooms of his own manufacture. Joe makes a good article. He has located a forty-acre tract of land on which to establish his plant. It is a valuable home industry that should be encouraged.

The sporting delegation from Santa Ana departed for fresh pastures on Wednesday. Tom Morris goes to Bakersfield, where there is reported to be an Oregon sprinter, and Clampett and Schroeder to Ventura, where Clampett says there are lots of suckers.

Water System For Owens Valley.

The *Producer*, Los Angeles Cal. contains the following:—For three years past Frederick Stock has been at work on a water system for Owens Valley. About a year ago there was incorporated in the city of London, under his direction, the Califordia Water Works and Irrigation Company, Limited, with a board of directors consisting of The Right Honorable Earl of Kilmorey, Sir James D. McKenzie, Bart, Charles Bradley, Esq., W. D. Gillies, Esq., and W. D. Nesbit M. Inst. C. E., J. P. The company has just got ready this month to call in $500,000 by the issuance of 7 per cent. debenture bonds, and a representative of the company will be in Los Angeles about the middle of March to arrange for actively pushing the work of the company. In the meantime a contract was let last season for constructing the first eighteen miles of the canal which will be fifty-three feet wide on the bottom and will carry water eight feet deep, having a carrying capacity of 1000 cubic feet per second, 50,000 inches, the grade being six inches to the mile. Work on the canal has not been pushed, only about 150,000 cubic yards of earth having been as yet moved, but the force will soon be increased to one hundred teams, and the first eighteen miles will be completed by the first of June. The water for this system is taken from the Owens river north of Independence, and the canal will be about ninety miles long, the objective point being the Indian Wells valley where a large body of land will be made valuable by the system. Water will also be furnished for working the Goler placer mines.

Change Of Observers.

A change is to be made in the personnel of the local Weather Bureau. W. C. McGuiness has received orders to report at San Francisco for duty and H. C. Wilkinson will take charge here. Mr. Wilkinson was formerly in charge at Keeler and is well and favorably known in Owens Valley. He is expected to arrive here on Monday's train and Mr. McGinnis will probably leave a week later. The latter gentleman will take with him the good wishes of many friends whom he has made during his short sojourn here.

To whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIGNO AGUIRRE.

Dated March 14. 1895

STRAYED—A pair of gray horses, one of them branded with an anchor on the right shoulder, the other SP on the left hip. Any person knowing the whereabouts of same please leave word at this office or with Dr. Woodin. When last seen, about the 6th of March, they were at the Moffit ranch at Georges Creek.

W. L. Zimmerman came down from Bishop on Wednesday's train and will make his future home at Independence. He has rented Davis' shoeshop and will be ready on Saturday to do all kinds of boot and shoe repairing. Gather up your work and have it ready.

Will P. Williams a brother of Ben T. Williams, died at Decatur, Texas on February 20th of heart disease. Mr. Williams was a graduate of the University of Virginia and bore an enviable reputation among his associates as a cultured man. He has a number of relatives in Owens Valley, who will be deeply grieved at his unexpected death.

The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $275,000 to pay claims for coyote scalps. The bill has not yet been signed by the Governor. A bill has also been passed appropriating $196,000 for District Fairs.

District Attorney Forbes has been in the north end of the valley during the week. There were two cases of malicious mischief at Bishop and a case of Chinaman, Indian and whiskey at Big Pine.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD

—IN—

DIST. NO. 1.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 10th day of January, 1895, any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road hereinafter described, should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Section 23, Tp 6 S. R. 33 E., M. D. M. Thence var. 15½ deg. E.

Cor. Bear.	Dis.	
1. South	8.70	To north side of a flat.
	11.50	To north side of Mill Creek.
	16.00	To south side of Mill Creek.
	17.50	To south side of flat.
	39.20	To north side of public road runing from the town of Bishop to the town of Laws end of road.
	40.00	To ¼ section corner between secs. 28 and 29, Tp. 6. S. R. 33 E., M. D. M.

This road is laid out 20 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.

Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

[Official.]

Proposals For Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1895, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 9, 1896. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books, 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1895

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form

4 000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.

2 000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fourth day of April 1895, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895.

[Official.]

Proposals For Services Of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 4, 1895, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 10 1896.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick Of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1894, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 9, 1896.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

(Official.)

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January —, 1895, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1894-95. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1895, and opened by said Board on the Fourth day of April, 1895 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Ezra M. Goodale, Deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Maggie P. Goodale, executrix of the estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing her to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 22; S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 23, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Township 11 South Range 34 East, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California;

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1895 at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, Inyo County, California, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executrix to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of January, 1896, for the rental of $350.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day fixed for said hearing.

N. D. ARNOT, Acting Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated March 5th. 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Dayton	11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m.
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.	2.30 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m.	Lv. 11.00 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m.
Luning	7.15 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
Sodaville	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Belleville	8.10 a. m.	5.15 p. m.
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.	3.50 p. m.
Benton	1.30 p. m.	11.55 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	10.15 a. m.
Alvord	4.05 p. m.	9.15 a. m.
Independence	5.35 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (18 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (45 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE CAL., November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 4 Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Town	Range	Acres.
SE ¼	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	34	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	161.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
S ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (Lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (Lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and S ½ SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
¼ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	2	160.00
Total for Dist		14 275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. R. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAINS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

—DEALER IN—

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

Alarties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.

j164tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

A Marvellous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other brand.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

JAY GOULD'S GREAT WEALTH.

The personal estate left by the late Jay Gould is much greater than was supposed at the time of his death. The estimate made in 1892 placed the value of his estate at $72,000,000. The report of the appraiser appointed by the Surrogate to pass upon the taxation value of the estate makes it worth $80,934,580.79. The value of Mr. Gould's realty was about $2,000,000.

Of this immense estate almost $19,000,000 was in Western Union stocks, more than $12,000,000 was in Manhattan Elevated Railroad stocks, and about $9,000,000 was in Missouri Pacific turst bonds at 89. Missouri Pacific stocks at 54 and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern bonds at 83¼ were the next largest holdings. Of the twenty-nine different lines of stocks held only four were valueless. The box at the Metropolitan Opera House was put at $5,000, the steam yacht Atlanta at $100,000 and the contents of his Fifth avenue home at $146,488. The stable was valued at $2,000 and the country place at Irvington at $117,539.

The $600,000 paid into the Surrogate's Court soon after the will was admitted to probate will probably cover the entire tax schedule, which provides for a one per cent. standard on all amounts over $10,000. If anything, the executors will get some of the $600,000 back instead of paying an additional $200,000. The appraiser allows an indebtedness of $6,000,000 to George J. Gould, which is in the nature of a $500,000 yearly salary for twelve years, offered by the testator for the devotion of his sons' entire time to his, the testator's business affairs.

Besides a legal contract for this salary, the testator left a memorandum of the indebtedness with Judge Dillon. After paying all debts, annuities, etc., the value of the residuary estate is $73,224,547.08. Each of Mr. Gould's six children is entitled to a life interest, in trust, with the remainder to their children. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals these remainders are not liable to taxation.

Disproved—"Talk is cheap," observed the man who believes in proverbs. "Humph!" replied the man who doesn't. "That remark shows that you never hired a lawyer or rented a telephone."—Washington Star.

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.

Throat Sore?

Better check it at once. There's no telling what a sore throat will do if you give it right of way. Uncertain remedies often cause dangerous delay. You had better make the cure sure with

Pain-Killer

Known for half a century as a specific for sore throat, croup, coughs and all kindred troubles. Keep it by you for an emergency. It never fails. Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled, but the price remains the same.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

Waste

is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It will overcome the waste by giving ample nourishment. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

The Claim on Deer Creek.

By A. H. GIBSON.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

"What p'int air yer atmin' fur, stranger?"

The period of the early settlement of Kansas is replete with excitement and interest to the lover of history. When the question as to whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave state was left to the people settling within her borders, there was a wild inrushing of souls from both north and south, bringing with them their strongest sectional prejudices. Each element was aggressively determined to establish political supremacy on those untamed prairies of the buffalo and the Indian, and when those feelings, so widely different, clashed, as a natural consequence bloodshed resulted, and Kansas was given a title, not of her own choosing, "Bloody."

After the war, in the latter part of the sixties, a great influx of immigration set into Kansas. These settlers came from many different states, and were more the true homeseekers, in the broad sense of the term, than the classes first referred to in this tale.

It was a balmy spring day in 1868 that a large, heavily loaded wagon, covered with thick canvas and drawn by an ill matched team, moved slowly along the old military road, about thirty-five miles south of Fort Scott. The "off horse" was a large, bony black, while his mate was a rough coated, jaded looking gray mule, whose appearance might have suggested service in the days of Methuselah.

The spring seat of the "prairie schooner" was occupied by as oddly an assorted pair as the team which drew them southward over the billowy plain.

The driver, Adam Hamlet, was a man about forty-five years of age. He was a hunchback, his body thick set and his legs diminutive in size and length. His broad though misshapen shoulders supported a large head, covered with reddish brown hair; his eyes looked like two bright blue beads, while his mouth suggested a humming bird's nest in a thicket, all but hidden as it was in the bushy growth of whiskers that fortified the entire lower part of his face. His clothing was made of coarse jeans, and his feet were incased in rusty, cowhide boots, one of which he had elevated upon the dashboard.

The man's companion, the sole one who had shared his long travels in the covered wagon, was his daughter Nancy, a tall, slender girl of eighteen, in whose pretty pink cheeks, hazel eyes and dark tresses could be traced a strong resemblance to the mother who had been left behind in a little country graveyard.

The Hamlets were originally from Tennessee, but for the past five or six years had been living near relatives in that part of Illinois which is locally designated as "Egypt." But the death of his two youngest children, followed soon by the wife, made him dissatisfied with the locality, and putting his only remaining child, Nancy, with their lighter household goods, into the wagon, he had set his face westward with the purpose to take up "the burden of life again" out in Kansas.

Before leaving "Egypt" Adam Hamlet had met a claim holder who was homesick, and desired to sell or trade his prairie land in the wild west. By turning over a few head of cattle Hamlet came into possession of a claim which he had never seen—a very unbusinesslike way of doing things; but as all his neighbors vouched for the man's honesty Hamlet decided to run the risk.

With explicit directions from the previous owner, the settler was now on his way to the southeastern part of the state, where the claim was located.

Hamlet was of a most genial disposition, despite his somewhat unfavorable appearance, and as they journeyed over the seemingly endless plains the girl's eyes would ever and again turn toward her deformed parent, and rest upon him with an expression of protective tenderness and the utmost filial affection.

"We kain't reach the claim tonight, pap, I reckon," she remarked, after a silence.

"No, I reckon we kain't, Nancy," he answered, looking before them down the road. "We must be nigh erbout thirty mile yit from ther claim, ef I hain't missed my calkerlations."

"Yes, an' Pete and Molly ac's as ef they was jest erbout tuckered out," Nancy said pityingly.

"Yes, I 'low they air."

"Bein' as we kain't git to Deer creek tonight, we best go into camp airly, an' give the beasts a good rest," said the girl.

"Yes, we will, Nancy. Yer see that patch o' timber lyin' erhead o' us?"

"Jest over Pete's right ear?"

"Yes; thet's the patch. I 'low we'll find a creek thar, an' wood ter cook our supper by. We'll camp thar."

They drove along in silence for some time, during which the girl's intelligent hazel eyes were kept busy observing the strange forms of nature around them.

The prairies were covered with a carpet of tender green grass, eastarred thickly with deer tongues and other wild flowers which accompany the renewal of the year in Kansas. Yellow breasted larks sang blithe welcomes to the newcomers from some dead indigo or iron weed hard by the roadside, while red birds darted like a flame across their way, and perched on a last year's sunflower stalk, trilling notes of silvery sweetness. Occasionally a huge jackrabbit would go leaping away with erect ears across the rolling plain, and coyotes might be seen hovering along the brow of a ravine howling dismally.

"It's plumb wild lookin' out hyer in Kansas, ain't it, pap?" the girl remarked.

"Yes, I'm erfeard, too, yer goin' ter git powerful homesick out hyer," answered Adam Hamlet.

"No, I ain't aimin' to git homesick, pap. It'll be plumb different, I know, from livin' ermong friends; but we've come out hyer to make us a home of our own, an' I ain't goin' to git homesick." And she set her lips firmly, as was Nancy Hamlet's habit when summoning her forces of resolution.

"God bless yer, Nancy! Yer a brave one, an' I don't know how I'd ever git erlong without yer," said Adam in a fond tone.

"Jest see the posies an' the purty birds! I hain't goin' to be without friends with such company as them to cheer me out hyer," she said in a cheerful voice.

That evening they encamped on the banks of a small, thinly wooded stream. While Hamlet attended to the tired team Nancy gathered some dry twigs, with which she soon had a fire started. Then she put on larger sticks, and when she had secured a good bed of coals she went to the stream, filled the tea kettle with water and fixed it to boil. This done, she went to the larder in the wagon, cut several slices of bacon, prepared a large pan of fresh biscuits and was flitting around her camp fire like a veritable sylvan nymph of cookery.

Hamlet had picketed his animals to graze on the delicious grass along the creek, and had just come back to the wagon when a horseman came riding toward the camp.

In the roseate tints of sunset Hamlet saw that the stranger was a young man of about twenty-six, handsome and straight as a pine. He wore a semi-Indian suit of fancifully fringed leather, and his light curly hair reached to his massive shoulders from under his wide sombrero.

He rode up to the wagon and halted before Adam.

"Good evening, stranger!" he greeted the mover.

"Good evenin', sir!" returned the hunchback, looking admiringly at the stranger's fine pony and tasteful equipments.

"What p'int air yer aimin' fur, stranger?" asked the horseman, his blue eyes following the movements of Nancy as she busied herself with the cooking over the little camp fire, just beyond the spot where he had reined in. He could not help thinking what a pleasant picture the girl made in her dark calico dress and large checked apron, while the aroma of the coffee and frying bacon which rose on the prairie air was very alluring, indeed, to a vigorous, hungry man.

"I be aimin' fur Cherokee county," answered Hamlet.

"Yer don't say!"

"Yes; I've swapped fur a claim down ther."

"Wherbouts?"

"On a stream thet's called Deer creek."

"Well, I'm glad o' that. I live nigh Deer creek myself."

"Thet so?" and Hamlet regarded his future neighbor with fresh interest.

"Yes, I have a cattle ranch near the Neosho river, 'bout five miles southwest o' Deer creek. Wher yer from, stranger?"

"From Illinoy."

"I understood yer ter say as yer'd swapped fur somebody's claim down ther. Who did yer swap with?"

"Ik Pender."

"Great Scott! Has Ik left ther country fur good an' swapped off his claim?"

"Yes, there's no doubt about it, sir, fur we made a fair an' squar' trade, as my darter Nancy thar can testify."

"I ain't a-doubtin' yer word, stranger, at all. Only Ik had a mighty val'able piece o' sile on Deer creek, and it didn't never seem as ef he keered to part with it."

"Waal, yer see Pender come back to his folks purty homesick, an' hearin' of my wantin' to go out to Kansas, he jest up an' offered to make a swap of his claim for some stock I had. So the land, yer say, is val'able?"

"Yes, Ik Pender's claim is the best on Deer creek. But yer hev no writin's to prove the claim's yers, hev yer?"

"Nothin' only Ik Pender's own writin' to say ther swap is genywine. He said he hadn't never contracted fer the claim."

"No, fur I reckon Ik, like some other chaps I know, wasn't keerin' to hev the land leaguers git up a necktie social fur his special benefit."

"The land leaguers? What's them?"

"Ther settlers who contend thet congress has no right to sell the lands ter some ole monopolist, but thet they hev a plumb right to pre-empt any homestead, an' pay a little fee ter our government for their places, 'ste'd o' a big pile to some individual who has bought the privilege of disposing of what's called the neutral lands."

"I never heerd nothin' o' these leaguers before."

"Well, they've been a-threatenin' fur some spell what they'd do ef congress done that way with the lands, an' hev been stirred up considerable. But it's just lately thet they're callin' meetin's at the settlers' cabins and organizin' leagues. Thar's a heap of excitement out hyer, stranger, over these neutral lands."

"I reckon they won't trouble me."

"Ef they do, Tom Byers will see yer safe through. I'm not a leaguer nur a anti-leaguer; I jest reserve ther right to act as I please, as any free American citizen ought to do."

"Thet's me, too, Mr. Byers. But won't yer lite, give yer beast a rest, an' take supper with us?"

"Thank yer, I don't keer if I do," and he threw himself from the saddle and began preparations to lariat his pony. "I'm goin' to ride on ter Fort Scott tonight, fur I've got ter be thar on important business in the morning, but I reckon Pop corn an' me kin travel all ther faster after a little rest hyer along with you uns. But what's yer name, stranger?"

"Hamlet—Adam Hamlet. Hyer, Nancy, this gentleman is Mr. Byers, who lives near Deer creek, wher we air bound fur, an' he's goin' ter stay fur supper."

To Tom Byers it was the most delightful supper he had eaten since he had left his mother and sisters back in Kentucky. There was a vast and an agreeable difference to him in stowing away food which a pretty girl had prepared from having to fare morning, noon and night on hard, tough biscuits and meat burnt to a scrap.

Tom gave the newcomers much interesting information about the country and settlers where they expected to establish their home. He nearly forgot his business to Fort Scott as he sat on a log in the little woodland, answering the fair Nancy's questions. But when the moon rose and began to shed her silvery luster over the prairies, he mounted Popcorn and rode reluctantly away from the little camp fire where some witchery had seemed to enchain him.

Quiet brooded over the camp of the tired travelers, and they soon slept soundly. But Tom Byers pursued his lonely journey, the music of a new, sweet voice ringing in his heart, while a pair of wondrous hazel eyes smiled at him from every moonbeam that darted across his path.

Bright and early the next morning Hamlet and his daughter resumed their journey southward.

The man seemed inclined to bestow much praise on their acquaintance of the preceding night, but Nancy was entirely non-commital regarding the opinion which she had formed of the young ranchman.

When they reached the Cherokee county line they left the military road which led to Baxter Springs, and took a rough wagon trail that zigzagged across the prairie in a southwesterly direction toward the Neosho river.

At four o'clock that evening they halted before a log cabin, where Joe Dugan, a primitive Kansan, having settled there in 1857, kept a country postoffice, to which the mail was carried once a week from Baxter Springs, nearly twenty miles distant.

Adam Hamlet presented his note of introduction from Ik Pender, and Joe Dugan and his wife came out to the wagon and talked in a most friendly manner for more than an hour.

When the travelers were ready to start on, they having declined the Dugans' pressing invitation to stay overnight at their cabin, the old borderman said:

"Well, seein' yer won't stay with us, I'll put Ned on the pony an' let him 'scort yer ter ther claim. Deer creek's erbout four miles furder on; but Ned knows Pender's place like a book, fur many's the day the boy's spent with Pender in his dugout when the huntin' was extry."

Under the guidance of Ned Dugan, a strapping youth of seventeen, the Hamlets reached their claim on Deer creek just before the sun had dropped below the tree tops along the Neosho river.

Deer creek was a prairie stream, with thickets of wild plum and blackberry vines along its banks, with now and then a cottonwood or a wild cherry tree to break the monotony. It took a southwesterly course, flowing into the Neosho about six or seven miles from Hamlet's claim.

There were no cabins on the stream, and a rude rock chimney protruding from a high bank and showing above the tall prairie grass proclaimed the situation of the dugout, which was to be their habitation for the present at least.

"Well, I'm plumb glad ter git hyer at last, pap, ef it is only a dugout," Nancy remarked with a sigh of relief as the tired team halted before the habitation, hollowed out of the side of a steep bank. There was a smooth bank about eighteen feet wide, hard as a floor, right before the dugout door, and sloping very gradually to the little creek bed below.

"I'm afeared yer goin' ter find it mighty rough livin' in a dugout, Nancy," said Hamlet as he inspected the anything but cleanly interior.

"Oh, I'll slick it up a heap, pap," said the girl, who had followed him inside, "till it'll look plumb different. It's home, pap, an' thet means a sight to folks like us, who hain't hed one o' ther own fur a long spell."

(To be Continued.)

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain, and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the breakbone fever in certain parts of America.

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TRIES AN OUTSIDE ISSUE TO GET MONEY.

Persuaded by Friends to Try His Fortune in the Old, Reliable Honduras National Lottery, He Draws a Prize—Appreciates the Prompt Manner in Which His Ticket was Honored—Will Invest in Real Estate.

Hugo Beck is a member of the firm of Beck Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers at 308 North Franklin street. Last month trade was rather dull and Mr. Beck conceived the idea of increasing his personal bank account by outside speculation. Several means suggested themselves, but each required a considerable outlay of money. After juggling his brain for some time a friend suggested a lottery ticket as the best investment for a small amount of money, and Mr. Beck, acting on the advice, purchased a one-fifth ticket in the old reliable Honduras National Lottery. It was his first experience with a lottery company and it required much persuasion on the part of Mr. Beck's friends to cause him to buy the ticket. The same friends were compelled to urge Mr. Beck to scan the official list of the drawing to ascertain if his ticket had drawn a prize. Fortune had been kind to the liquor dealer, and he learned that his ticket, No. 91,161, had drawn one-fifth of the third capital prize of $10,000.

Overjoyed, he informed all of his friends of his good fortune, and the lucky ticket was sent to the company for payment.

To-day the money arrived, and when Mr. Beck was seen by a reporter for *The Dispatch*, he was, indeed, a happy man. Mr. Beck is a man who understands the value of a dollar and desires to state that he will invest the sum secured in real estate.

"It was just like finding it," he said, in talking to the reporter. "The company promptly cashed the ticket, and I shall try my luck again."—*Chicago (Ills.) Dispatch.*

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

Hosts of letters have been written, some to the proprietors of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, some to friends, telling of their inestimable value. Here is one from the Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, the late President of the New York State Senate:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 11, 18·6.

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"See here," exclaimed the red-headed woman in wrath, "if you ain't out of this yard in ten minutes I declare I'll run this umbrella down your throat and open it."

"There ain't a bit o' use of that, mum," responded Dismal Dawson; "anybody that's as dry inside as I am ain't needin' no umbrella in him."

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It received the highest award at the fair from a jury headed by the Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Price's was officially commended for highest leavening power, purity, keeping qualities and general excellence.

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The production of lavender for distillation is an important branch of the industry. In the county of Surrey, England, there are several large lavender distilleries. To these the growers carry their harvestings, to be subject to the necessary process. The oil is contained in glands situated chiefly on the calyx, corrolla and leaves, but also to a less extent on the branches and flower stalks. In the process of distillation two hours are allowed for the first "run." This run gives the clearest and best oil, and when of a very high quality it is almost colorless. For the second run four hours are allowed, the oil produced being of a pale amber tint and having a stronger, coarser odor than that which results from the first run.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

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WOMEN PREACHERS.

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One Hundred Who Ably Direct Congregations from American Pulpits—Enthusiastic in Their Work.

Women ministers are distinctly a product of the advanced period of the nineteenth century, and it is a remarkably significant fact that whereas thirty years ago there was not one ordained woman minister in the United States, it is probable that to-day there are about one hundred. The State of New York has a fair proportion of these, although the most fertile field for a woman preacher thus far seems to be in the West. New York city has not, so far as can be discovered just now, a woman in pastoral charge of any church, although at least one prominent regularly ordained minister lives here and has but recently relinquished active charge of a congregation.

It is to Brooklyn that Gotham must at present yield the palm in this matter, for in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, lives Mrs. Wright, who is an ordained minister of the Universalist Church and is in active charge of a flock. Still better, not only is Mrs. Wright a minister, but her husband is also a reverend of the same denomination, Rev. A. E. Wright, and both husband and wife are devoted and enthusiastic in their work and pursue their theological studies along harmonious lines that are not disturbed by any questions of supremacy or difference of belief.

The state of affairs over in Brooklyn is very interesting. There are two churches over which Rev. Wright and his equally reverend wife preside, and they alternate in their discourses quite frequently. It should be remembered that this instance of Rev. and Mrs. Wright is not one of a pastor and his assistant, but distinctly that of two regularly ordained ministers of the gospel, with equal powers, the right to preach, perform the marriage ceremony, administer the ordinance of baptism and communion and all the sacraments of the church

The couple make a most interesting pair. Mrs. Wright herself is a woman calculated to put to flight the ordinary jest on the advanced woman, for she is both young and pretty, with that elusive feminine charm which makes a man speak of a woman as "womanly." She does not appear to be more than 35, is unassuming in dress and attractive in manner, and has that way about her which readily leads one to understand that she would be a most welcome visitor in the sick room or where sorrow and mourning were.

The harmony of the work of Mrs. Wright and her husband has helped to make them very strong in the community, where their work has been very successful, and where they are greatly beloved by their parishioners. Mrs. Wright is a woman of more than ordinary mentality, and was graduated with honors. It is interesting to notice that it seems as though the Universalist Church is in the lead in the number of women ministers, as compared with other denominations, for their statistics show that they have forty or more out of a possible hundred in the United States.

This denomination has two well-known theological schools connected with its universities—at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill. In both of these universities women are admitted to exactly the same course of theology as the men and are regularly ordained.

At least two Protestant denominations refuse to ordain women, and will not even license them to preach—the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian. In the Episcopal Church the nearest approach to the ministry is the order of Deaconesses, but they are never allowed to speak in the pulpit The Presbyterian Church is now on record as being very much opposed to women ministers, and though here and there may be found an occasional liberal spirit, the ministry of women in that denominaiton is reserved for future history.

The Methodist Episcopal Church licenses women to preach, but will not ordain them. It is due to this fact that Frances Willard, the well-known head of the W. C. T. U., is not to-day a minister of the gospel. Miss Willard has for years desired to be ordained, but her chosen church refuses her as a pastor, and yet many of the prominent divines of that denomination are proud to have her occupy their pulpits on occasions, and all those who know Frances Willard know that she is not only eloquent on the platform and in the pulpit, but that she is admirably adapted for pastoral work.

By all means the most distinguished and prominent woman minister of the United States is Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford, of New York City, who for almost thirty years has been ordained minister in successful charge of a number of congregations. Dr. Hannaford is a member of Sorosis, and a well-known writer and lecturer as well as minister. She has the honor to be the pioneer of women in the sacred desk in this country, as she was the first ordained woman minister in America and the fourth in the world.

Other early and prominent women ministers in the history of the pulpit in this country are Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone's sister; Rev. Augusta Chapin, of the Universalist Church, and the first woman doctor of divinity from a Western college, now located at Denver; Rev. Olympia Brown, Universalist, now at Racine, Wis., Dr. Brown, now a widow, was married to Mr. John Henry Willis, but, like Lucy Stone, she always kept her own name even during her husband's lifetime.

Statistics seem to be more or less elusive in some denominations, but it is known that the Unitarians have at least seven or eight women preachers, perhaps a dozen:

There is probably not a better known woman in the country than Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and she, like Frances Willard, has been rejected by the Methodist Episcopal Church for ordination. After a long and futile struggle to be ordained in the church of her choice Miss Shaw, with that virile determination which has marked her entire career, left that denomination and went into the Methodist Protestant Church, where she became the first regularly ordained woman minister of that denomination. Miss Shaw has had a very successful career as a pastor in several churches, including a seven years' pastorate at Cape Cod. Miss Shaw is brainy, witty, clever in argument, and quick as a flash at repartee, and she is not slow at times to indulge in a little gentle railliery against church prejudice. It was not long ago that she said in an address: "The claim is sometimes made that every woman who is a suffragist is an infidel. Now the way of it is this: As soon as we begin to get progressive the church says we are heretics; when they cry 'Heretic!' they put us out, and when they have put us out they say we are infidels!"

Miss Shaw is not at present in charge of a congregation, her eloquence and progressive ideas having brought her the offer of national lecturer for the National American Suffrage Association, and to accept that she resigned her charge. It seems quite superfluous to add that all of the women mentioned are suffragists.—N. Y. Herald.

MRS. HETTY'S CHEST.

The tradition of treasures buried by the pirates of Kidd Lafitte and Blackbeard gave a romantic interest to the Altantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia. Thousands of men have searched for these buried chests of gold but there is authentic record of only two "finds," one on the New England coast, the other in Virginia, says the "Cincinnati Commercial Gazette." The latter is said to have furnished Poe with the foundation of his story of the "gold bug." The facts are briefly these:

In the Atlantic ocean, lying off the Virginia coast, there are two or three heavily wooded islands. One of these was the resort of Blackbeard, and was called by his name—Teach. A neighoring island a century ago belonged to a wealthy woman on the mainland. It was a wilderness which never had been inhabited except by foxes, wild ducks and other game. A trusty old slave named Ben was placed by her in a cabin on the beach to bring her occasionally game and fish.

One day while walking on the shore Ben saw a yellow gleam in the sand. It came from a gold coin. He searched breathlessly along the beach and found a rusty iron box, one end of which had fallen out. Within was a heap of coins, with crosses and silver crucifixes. The old man went to his cabin and brought an empty salt bag, which he filled with the coins. He then dragged a heap of brush over the chest to conceal it, set up a broken sappling to mark the place, and started for the mainland to give the treasure to his mistress.

Tradition says that Mrs. Hetty was a hard, suspicious woman, and that when the trusty old negro gave her the mass of coin her joy was equaled by her terror that he would rob her of the great treasure which he had left behind. A heavy storm raged for five days. It was impossible for her to make the voyage to the island in an open boat, and she would not trust Ben, nor even her brother or son to go with her. At the end of a week the sea was calm enough for her to cross, but the sapling, the brush and the chest had disappeared. An unbroken stretch of sand covered the whole coast.

Ben could not find the spot then nor ever after. His mistress, it is said, kept him at the search as long as he lived, aiding him herself, but in vain. Some of the gunners who have visited the island have also searched for Mrs. Hetty's chest, but it has never been found. Nothing is certain but the fact that the bag of coins was brought to her and that the touch of the gold and her suspicions and greed made her life wretched to the end. The poor fishermen of the coast understand the moral of her story. When any of their number grows avaricious they say that he has "rubbed his hands against Hetty's iron chest."

CHICAGO'S RICH MEN.

At a public dinner given in this city two years ago a number of our wealthiest citizens were present, and other guests fell to discussing the probable fortunes of these individuals. The discussion was pursued with exceptional intelligence, for the reason that the participants therein were in a way to know somewhat of what they were talking about. It was conceded that Marshall Field was the richest man in Chicago; the lowest estimate put his wealth at $30,000,000. There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the wealth of Pullman and Armour —$15,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively. At the same time it was said that there were four or five other Chicagoans, by no means so well known as these whom we have named, whose riches individually would probably exceed those of Pullman. That is to say, in the list of Chicago millionaires, with Marshall Field at the head, Pullman would be in sixth place, and between him and Phil Armour two or three other names would probably occur.—Chicago Record.

There are 50,000 more women than men in the State of New York.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

The Greatest Opportunities for a Successful Career.

PROGRESS MADE IN CHEMISTRY.

Watch Your Opportunities—Places do not Come at Once—They are Sometimes Hard to Obtain.

There are times in a young man's life when he is beset as to what he shall do for a livelihood, and the question as to a choice between a profession and a technical course is before him. In looking over an experience of nearly fifteen years, it seems as if, notwithstanding the many disappointments in life, there is a greater oportunity for a young man in the field of technology than anywhere else.

If the question were to be put as to what branch of technology offered the greatest opportunities for a successful career, the answer would be, in the domain of technical chemistry. The world is full of men who cannot make a success in any career, and yet they get along somehow. But they are not the ones to whom one should look as examples. Rather study the careers of those who have succeeded and who have overcome the obstacles that have at times impeded their progress. The success of Carnegie in this country and the success of Bessemer in England are well known illustrations of men who have succeeded, but for fear some captious individual may say, "Yes, but that was when times were different," let us take a modern example, one of the immediate present. No one in recent years has so thoroughly made a high reputation for himself as a chemist as H. Y. Castner. Let us examine his career for a short while, and see if there is not something in it that may encourage the young man about to enter upon a technical career. Castner left the School of Mines in 1879 without a degree, and at once devoted himself to the practice of analytical chemistry. An analyst has, unfortunately, but few opportunities of developing his abilities. He does one thing, and the one thing that dozens of men can do, and do equally well. There is no future to that sort of work. This Castner promptly recognized and devoted his leisure to the study of chemical processes. It was not long before he became interested in the manufacture of boneblack, and soon invented a continuous process for making that article. It was a chemical success, but, for reasons that had to do with the economic conditions of the market, it failed to be a pecuniary success. The cheap production of aluminum was then a subject of considerable study on the part of chemists both here and in Europe. Castner examined the ground very carefully, making a very complete study of the literature of the subject, and then set to work experimenting. He soon invented a process concerning which Sir Frederick Nobel, in his presidential address before the British Association in 1890, said that it constituted "one of the most interesting of recent illustrations of the progress made in technical chemistry, consequent upon the happy blending of chemical with mechanical science through the labors of the chemical engineer." A unique success was made, and the world heralded the new discovery with applause, but soon electrolytic processes compelled the abandonemnt of the direct chemical production of aluminum. The characteristic feature of the Castner process was its method of making sodium, and he promptly turned his attention to that element, creating a demand for it which he supplied. He also called attention to the value of sodium peroxide, which was promptly recognized, and his plant at Oldbury continued in active operation, furnishing at a profit many of the sodium salts. Here we have a career of a chemist who is not yet forty years of age, but who has invented three valuable improvements in exsting processes. These inventions, each of which has marked a distinct era in the progress of science, have gained for the inventor a handsome fortune.

More recently Castner has invented an electrolytic process for the decomposition of alkaline chlorides, yielding caustic soda and chlorine, which, according to certain English technical journals, may result in revolutionizing the long-accepted Le Blanc and Solvay processes.

It is not necessary to enter upon any discussion of the merit of these inventions. They are cited simply for the purpose of illustrating that opportunities exist around us all the time, which, if properly seized upon, lead us to fortune and reputation.

In no country in the world are the possibilities of a successful career in the line of technical chemistry more evident than in these United States. With the single exception of potassium salts, there is no limit almost to the amount of crude substances existing in nature, capable and ready for use. One single illustration of this fact may be permitted. Candles made from the paraffine contained in ozokerite are considered superior to all others. If the deposits of this mineral that exist in Utah were developed and used for the making of candles, the entire supply required for the region that exists between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean would be at the mercy of the maker. And yet we import candles.

The magnificent soap establishments in Chicago and Cincinnati are striking examples of the growth of enormous plants from very small beginnings. It is for such work that the chemist must educate himself. First he needs an education at some technical school, and there are many of these. In New York City there is the School of Mines of Columbia College; in Boston there is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in Chicago there is the Armour Institute; in Golden there is the Colorado School of Mines and near San Francisco there are the technical departments of the University of California. In any one of these, and they are all good, a young man may prepare himself for just such a career as Castner has made for himself. He must devote himself to the study of principles. These will be of more value than skill in manipulation or a special knowledge of details. It is a great deal better to know how to make any analysis than to be able to make any one single analysis without error.

It is a great deal better to know how to install any factory than to be able to put up one kind of works. With this general idea the student pursues his course until graduation. Places do not come at once, and even sometimes are hard to obtain, but in time the way will open, and then, if the fledgling is able to put into practice the knowledge that he has acquired, there are no hieghts in the professional world to which he may not soar. Watch your opportunities. If you study the career of any great man, you will find that it was the opportunity that made him. Grant might have remained a tanner in Galena if his opportunity had not come to him with the civil war. If opportunities do not come readily, you must try and force them. No process is perfect so long as it is of human origin. Therefore, select a process, study it, find out its weak point, and endeavor to improve that. In this way your opportunity will come. Find uses for refuse materials. Remember that the refuse of gas works became the source of the aniline colors. Frequently the value of by-products is sufficient to pay for the porcess. Thus the precious metals obtained in the electrolytic refining of copper enable the smelters of Montana and Arizona to sell refined copper at a price far below that which English smelters can afford. Inspiration and suggestions frequently come from sources that are seldom expected. A poet was once speaking of his valuable reference library. The connection was at first blush not apparent, but it soon transpired that in his descriptions of nature he always verified his fancies by reference to his books. The reason of his having gained the reputation of being a poet true to nature was thus disclosed. His appreciation of a value or an application in something apparently remote from his work showed his genius. So it is in chemistry. The man who is successful will find suggestions when he least expects them, and which, if properly applied, will bring him wealth or that which is better, a high reputation.—Scientific American.

THE DESTITUTION IN NEBRASKA.

Unless the crop of 1895 is a remarkaby bountiful one, a considerable share of the counties of western Nebraska will be nearly depopulated by next fall. As it is, two successive crop failures have sent thousands of families in search of more promising land and reduced thousands more to the verge of starvation. In twelve or fourteen of the southwestern counties utter destitution exists, and unless generous supplies of food and fuel are promptly sent and systematically distributed, the most squalid of deaths will be the fate of many. There are hundreds of houses where the provision supplies do not exceed, all told, a pound a head. Scurvy, from insufficient food and the lack of vegetables, has made its appearance in some quarters, and physicians predict an epidemic of the disease unless a food remedy is quickly supplied. While the grazing is good, and some money is made by a few persons caring for herds of horses sent there for the winter from the eastern part of the State, feed will be needed in the early spring in order to put horses intended for field-work into condition for that labor.

While a considerable number of cattle are to be found in this part of Nebraska, there is hardly one hoof in twenty which is not mortgaged, thereby preventing the putative owner from realizing either in money or in beef for his family's sustenance. The ownership of a considerable herd therefore does not argue an ability to keep starvation from the door. But the stock has largely gone out of the country. Every owner of cows or steers who could get away has moved out, and those who were not so fortunate have sold their cattle one by one during the summer at ruinous prices, or, worse yet, are not able to sell or kill on account of mortgages. This whole country—plains, plateaus, and sand hills—was once and is yet a great grazing-ground. Hundreds of thousands, yes, millions, of head of cattle gained flesh on this splendid grass, which covers the ground with a carpet, gray in summer and brown in winter. The great cattle companies, those gigantic stock combinations which we now hear of in Wyoming and Montana, once let their enormous herds roam over this section with litle expense save herding. But the westward tide of farm immigration, enticed by the allurements of cheap land, soon drove the cattle to the west and north. The lands became more valuable for farm purposes than for grazing, and the herds finally fell back upon the Wyoming table-lands and foothills.—Harper's Weekly.

HOW TO KILL A FAD.

Fogee — "This bloomer business among female bicycle riders makes me tired. I wish I could hit upon some scheme to kill it in this town."

Hardhed — "Humph, that's easy! Just get one of your newpsaper friends to slip in an item saying that the costume makes the wearer's feet look three sizes larger than they really are." —Buffalo Courier.

One town in India has seven magnificent temples, each of which was hewn from a single block of stone.

GRIZZLY BEARS.

John Houston's Terrific Encounters with Them.

HE HAS SLAIN OVER 200 OF THEM.

A Brief Account of Some of His Hairbreadth Encounters—Hunting Up British Columbia.

John Houston, who is spending the winter in Southern California, is known up and down the Pacific Coast because of his experience in bear hunting in the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras. He has slain over 200 black, cinnamon and grizzly bears in the last twenty years, and his scarred face, his lacerated hands and the great wounds on his arms and chest bear evidence of some terrific encounters he has had with the bear family in his wild mountain life.

"I used to think," said he, while a circle of deeply interestd hearers stood about him the other evening, "that there was nothing in the shape of a wild bear that could equal the grizzly bears of the mountains in Northern California and Oregon, and I stuck to it that for size and ugliness none of that tribe anywhere could beat them. Since I have been hunting up in British Columbia I have changed my mind. You wouldn't believe it, but the grizzlies in the canyons and mountain forests away up there are simply mammoth by the side of the members of the same family in the States. I have never killed or seen a grizzly in the States that weighed over 1,100 or 1,200 pounds and measured 8 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail. The majority of the beasts weigh 900 or 1,000 pounds, and their length from tip to tip is about 7 feet 3 inches.

"In British Columbia and even in Manitoba there are any quantity of these great, hulking critters that weigh 1400 pounds and I have seen some that tipped the beam at 1,600 pounds when ready to cut up. The bears up there frequently measure 8 feet 2 inches from the nozzle to the tip of the tail, and I have measured several carcasses that were a little over 9 feet in full length.

"I don't know how to account for such a difference in size between members of the same family of beasts in this country and across the line in Queen Vic's realm, but it's so. You may imagine the overpowering feelings of a man who, alone in canyon or in some forest, miles away from any human being, suddenly sees advancing upon him a great grizzly bear, standing at full length on his haunches, some nine or ten feet high, with forepaws extended, mouth open and eyes flashing anger and rage, while powerful roars issue from its throat. You may have some idea that it takes the coolest nerves and the steadiest aim for a man to stand his ground and wait for such a monster to advance so near to him as to present the best possible mark for a ball that shall be fatal. Errors of aim or judgment at such a time must not be allowed for. It must be instant death to the advancing grizzly, or a probable death a few seconds later to the hunter. But it is just such excitement, such hazardous and wild sport that keeps me hunting for months every year, when I could have comfort and plenty by living in a town or city.

"How many grizzlies do I think there are in British Columbia? Why, there must be thousands of them in British Columbia and Manitoba together. For over twenty years the number of black and grizzly bears slain annually has been reported at Victoria and Vancouver to be from 800 to 1000. Twenty years ago there were ten times as many bears, and in one season the Hudson Bay Company bought at Winnipeg and at Victoria over 4,000 bear skins for less than $2 each. But the grizzlies are going the same way that the buffalo has gone and the moose is fast going. I doubt if the beasts will ever really become extinct, for they are hard to trap, and live in places difficult of access and remote from human habitation. The best grizzly and black bear skins now easily bring $18 among the fur buyers in British Columbia. I can remember when the same pelts could have been bought by the wagonload for $1 or $2 each. That was when fur rugs were not fashionable, and there were tens of thousands of buffalo to furnish skins for winter robes.

"The most memorable experience I ever had in following a grizzly was in the summer of 1875, when I was new at bear hunting. I was with a half-breed Sioux Indian in a sparsely timbered region north of Dakota in the Manitoba country. We were among heavy brush one morning when we suddenly came upon the largest grizzly, indeed the largest bear, I had ever seen. My Indian companion was about 30 years of age, a perfect type of a muscular and sinewy hunter. He did not know what fear was, and was cool and unmoved in the presence of a maddened grizzly. At the same time he had the caution of all good half-breed hunters, in attacking a grizzly, and at once looked for every point of vantage in the surroundings, in case we should be compelled to come to close quarters. Our appearance in the opening had been a surprise to the bear, which was engaged in tearing a hollow log to pieces with its great front claws in search of squirrels.

"After recovering from its first surprise the bear rose on its hind feet and relieved itself of a few roars that were not reassuring for our comfort. It threw its forepaws straight above its head and for an instant stood as if about to charge upon us. It probably had such intention, but as it stood erect a vulnerable and vital part exposed—of which parts there are few on a grizzly bear—my Indian companion took cool aim and sent a ball into the animal's vitals. It gave two or three powerful blows with its forepaws on the wounded part, accompanying them with its well-known roar or howl and fell dead without moving out of its tracks.

"The bear had hardly reached the ground—the Indian's rifle being still raised in readiness to pour a second charge into the animal's body if the first had not proved sufficient—when there came a loud crash in the brush to our right, and before either of us was prepared for what followed I saw my half-breed guide raised clear from his feet and hurled through the air for three or four yards, falling in a heap on the ground near the bear he had killed. A second grizzly had heard the cries of the one the Indian had shot and had come dashing to the spot. It had not waited to look into the cause of the trouble, but had taken a hand in it at once by an attack on my companion. The Indian did not need any further intimation to know what he had on hand, and he was on his feet again with amazing quickness. The blow from the bear's paw had torn the flesh from his left cheek and side of his head, and it hung in strips down on his neck. The Indian's gun had been forced from his hand. The blood poured from his head and face in streams. He quickly drew his short-handed hunting ax, which was in his belt, and awaited the charge of the bear, which was nearly as big as the one that lay dead on the ground.

"The second charge of the bear was so terrible that it must have borne down half a dozen men, and consequently my muscular companion was no more than as a reed before it. He went down and the grizzly stood over him and growled as if enjoying the hunter's peril, and rejoicing over the fate that awaited him.

"These incidents had all occurred with such rapidity that I had not time to think, let alone act, but when I saw the Indian lying at the mercy of the great brute that would crush him to death at the next blow of his paw I knew that his life depended on my course. I sprung forward and, placing the muzzle of my rifle almost at the bear's right ear, as he stood gloating over his victim, pulled both triggers.

"No more effective shot was ever fired. The heavy bullets plowed through the grizzly's brain and forced the top of his great head off like the lid of a kettle. The huge brute, although he must have died, almost instantly actually remained standing for at least a minute as he had stood when I fired.

"At last he fell over by the side of the Indian, with the foreleg thrown across the hunter's breast.

"The Indian was unconscious, and remained so for several minutes. His left side had been crushed by the bears' second charge, and the poor fellow was bruised and torn shockingly in other places. I got him safely to our quarters, and it was a month before he got around again. He was terribly disfigured, the one side of his face being one ghastly scar, but he recovered his former strength, and the last I heard of him he was still hunting grizzlies, and many had fallen under his deadly aim since his close call in the poplar woods when my timely shot saved his life.

"While I believe that in a majority of cases a grizzly bear will wait for a fight with a man, and take pains to get in the way of one, there are times when it will seem to back out. A remarkable instance of this kind I heard of once, where a famous Oregon guide courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she bear and two half-grown young bears, and by a series of ridiculous monkey-shines and acrobatic maneuvers on the ground within a rod or two of the animals filled them with such astonishment and fear that the three retreated into the woods with all rapidity. The guide's gun had snapped in both barrels, he having drawn on the old bear before the young ones appeared. He afterward said that it was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a handspring and jumping up and down, flopping his hands and resorting to other unhunter-like measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened away a mountain lion by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the bears, although he did not encourage any one to go hunting grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn somersaults.

"When there were buffalo on the plains the British Columbia grizzlies were great hunters of them. When a grizzly and buffalo met there was always sure to be a contest, but it seldom lasted long, and the buffalo was usually the victim. The buffalo would charge upon the bear, which awaited the onset of his foe erect on his haunches. As the buffalo dashed upon him the bear threw himself aside, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A grizzly bear has been known to engage in quick succession four and even five big buffalo bulls and to kill every one of them. It frequently happened, however, that some younger and more active bull than his companions succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible forepaw long enough to give in turn a fatal thrust with his horn in the bear's side, piercing the vitals and making of the contest a mutual slaughter."—Chicago Record.

"My dear," asked a wife, looking up at her husband, "what does this paper mean by referring to the superfluous woman? What is a superfluous woman?" "In our engagement days," answered the husband, "the superfluous woman was your youngest sister."

A telegraph line now traverses the Gobi desert, in China, three thousand miles in length.

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Opposition to the Grade of Lieutenant-General.

GRANT LIONIZED IN WASHINGTON.

Dissatisfaction with Halleck was the Only Thing that Made Passible the Higher Title.

Mr. Noah Brooks was one of the best-known newspaper men in Washington during the war times, and he was admitted to unusual intimacy with Lincoln. Mr. Brooks has been contributing a series of personal recollections of Lincoln and of the members of his cabinet to the "Century." In the February number of the magazine he says:

It is interesting to call to mind some of the forces which made Grant the general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and some of the incidents that attended the consummation of that historic work. It was by no means a grateful task for the Congressmen of that time to lend a hand in creating the grade of lieutenant-general in the army, although there was no question as to the man on whom that distinction should be conferred. I question very much if the bill to revive the grade of lieutenant-general would have gone through Congress then if it had not been for the very general dissatisfaction with Gen. Halleck, who was acting as general-in-chief with headquarters at Washington. This dissatisfaction was constantly increasing, and, although the country at large did not seem to be very keenly alive to Halleck's inadequacy to the situation, Washington, and especially the chambers of Congress, resounded with complaints of his sluggishness, his unwillingness to take responsibilities, and his supposed incapacity to grasp the whole military situation. I doubt if the most ontspoken and malignant Copper-head in Congress was so disliked, so railed against, and so reviled by the more radilal members as this unfortunate general-in-chief.

The belief that some new man, no matter who he might be, could vigorously prosecute the war and bring a speedy peace if he were in Halleck's place, made possible the passage of the bill reviving the rank of lieutenant-general of the army. Oddly enough, men who complained that the President clung tenaciously to Gen. Halleck as his military adviser, never doubted for a moment that Mr. Lincoln was more than willing that the rank should be revived with the distinct understanding that Grant should be the wearer of the title, and by virtue thereof become at once the generalissimo of all the military forces of the United States.

That the President did cling to Halleck, in spite of the very general popular disfavor with which the general was regarded, is well known. When I ventured, one day, to say to the President that Halleck was disliked because many people supposed that he was too timid and hesitating in his military conduct, Mr. Lincoln's face at once wore a sober, almost severe, expression as he said that he was Halleck's friend because nobody else was.

Other men had received from the President a somewhat similar impression; and, whatever may have been thought of the very remote possibility that any other man than Gen. Grant would be called to the head of the armies, Congressmen who were clamorous for a more vigorous prosecution of the war were eagerly turning to the "lieutenant-general bill," as it was called, as the readiest way to be rid of Gen. Halleck's alleged slowness.

If there was any doubt as to the popularity of Grant in Washington (and he was disposed to regard that city as a place of snares), the arrival of the newly-created lieutenant-general effectually dissipated it. He had been called to the capital, and had arrived there late in the afternoon of March 8, 1864.

That evening as it chanced, was the occasion of the usual weekly reception at the White House, and thither Gen. Grant went by special invitation. Thither too went throngs of people when it was known that he would be on view with the President. So great was the crowd, and so wild the rush to get near the general, that he was obliged at last to mount a sofa where he could be seen, and where he was secure, at least for a time, from the madness of the multitude. Women were caught up and whirled in the torrent which swept through the great East Room. Ladies suffered dire disaster in the crush and confusion; their laces were torn and cirnolines mashed; and people got upon sofas, chairs, and tables to be out of harm's way or to get a better view of the spectacle.

It was the only real mob I ever saw in the White House. It was an indescribable scene of curiosity, joy, and pleasure. For once at least the President of the United States was not the chief figure in the picture. The little, scared-looking man who stood on a crimson-covered sofa was the idol of the hour. He remained on view for a short time; then he was quietly smuggled out by friendly hands, and next day he departed from the city, which he then appeared to dread so much, to begin the last and mightiest chapter in his military career.

The largest and most famous ruby in the world forms part of the imperial state crown made for Queen Victoria in 1838. It is believed that this ruby was worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.

Indiana has 402 children in the poorhouses and 1,259 in the orphan-asylums. In thirty-four counties last year the dependent children cost $105,000.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.....1895

The Butte, Montana, District Court recently rendered a dicision which, if sustained, will have unwholesome effect. The owner of a mine made a contract by which the party contracted was to operate his mine for a certain time, and make certain improvements with the privilege of buying it, a stated proportion of the proceeds of the ore to be paid to the owner, which would be credited on the price in case the mine was bought. If not, all the payments and improvements were to be forfeited. The contractor made improvements on the mine for which he did not pay, failed to buy the mine and turned it over to the owner with all the improvements. The court held that he was the agent of the owner, under contract to operate the mine, and that it was subject to a lien for supplies and materials furnished at his request. If this holds good, many a mine owner will fear to bond or lease his mine with working priveleges, lest he be run into debt against his will or beyond his financial ability.

It is true that the Fifty-third Congress did not accomplish all that was hoped for when it was elected, but it has done something for which it will be held in grateful remembrance by the American people. It repealed the Federal election law, under which the party in power could ride over the people's rights to choose their public servants, and it repealed the infamous McKinley law, under which the necessities of the people were made the prey of the combined and and allied trusts and monopolies. Laws of the character of these two will never be enacted again in this country, and for that the people will be under lasting obligations to the Democrats of the Fifty-third Congress. For the sins of omission of this Congaess the Democrats are not alone to blame. The laws that should have been enacted and were not, are not partizan measures and were advocated and opposed by members from both sides of Congress.

The most vicious legislation of this session was the passage of the anti-scalpers bill. It was an insult to those who travel by rail and a robbery of the meanest character. The act is really special legislation, declaring that when a citizen has dealings with the Southern Pacific Raiload corporation he shall be compelled to respect their rights rather than his own. The law regulating the sale of railroad tickets provides that the contract is nullified if the ticket is sold by the original purchaser before the contract has been fulfilled. The absurdity of such a law must be apparent even to the railroad people themselves, for they do not ask the Legislature to prohibit the transfer of other property—stolen land for instance—after the purchaser has paid the railroad prices. The Governor has vetoed the bill.

The feminine lobby at Sacramento tried to steal a march on the old guard yesterday. They came within six votes of compelling the Senate to redeem the Republican pledge to give women the right (or privilege) of suffrage. They did succeed in getting a concurrent resolution through submitting the question to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment at the next election. If this amendment should be adopted, the Republicans will probably have the nerve to claim that their pledge was redeemed, but the women will have sense enough to believe otherwise, unless the average intelligence of the woman voter is inferior to that of the legislators who killed the original bill.

The San Jose Mercury, a leading Republican paper, passes its opinion on the Republican Legislature by saying that if Governor Budd keeps his promises of retrenchment in the State's expenses he will veto more bills than he approves. The Republican party in the State is come to a pretty pass when it has to rely on a Democratic Governor to prevent the Republican Legislature from bankrupting the treasury.

The report of the investigatiug committee that either Dunn is a liar or Biggy didn't tell the truth, is an absolutely correct conclusion, but the public knew it before.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY—SAN FRANCISCO—CALIFORNIA.

THE KING OF INNISHKEA.

He Dwells on an Irish Island and Rules a Mayo Tribe.

About 16 miles from Dugort, in Achill island, out to sea, looking like a thin line of sand in the waves of the Atlantic, is the island of Innishkea. One fine morning our party started to visit it in a trusty hooker. As the hooker came in sight of the shore great excitement was visible among the islanders, and it was very hard to realize that we were still but 36 hours' journey from London.

The inhabitants turned out en masse. The women and children in their scanty garments of red flannel crouched outside their cabins, while numbers of the men ran down to the beach and put out in their coracles on chance of rowing us to land. It was a strange scene and curiously like a picture plate in a boy's book of adventures. We knew there was a king of Innishkea, and soon a tall, bronze faced man was pointed out to us as his majesty. On landing all the party were introduced and conducted by him to the palace, where the queen dowager, with her daughter, bade us welcome in true Irish fashion.

The old lady was in her picturesque native costume—red dress and plaid shawl over her head. The princess, however, had evidently on first sight of the hooker arrayed herself in modern fashion to do us honor, and we were amused on penetrating into the reception room to find advertisements from shops in Buckingham Palace road and St. Paul's churchyard hung up to embellish the wall, though only by a favored few could they be read.

The island was destitute of any school or means of instruction for the children, a very small proportion either understood or spoke English, and there was neither watch nor clock among the people, who had a happy go lucky idea of time and troubled themselves little as to Greenwich regulations.

There were no church bells to ring, no trains to catch, no office hours requiring punctuality, so when the sun was high in the heavens they would get through their not arduous farming duties, and when he sank in the great waste of waters they could sleep. The king's word settled all disputes. It was a hereditary monarchy, and his people, so far as he was concerned, were untaxed. Happy those states, thought some of the visitors, where royalty could be maintained with so little grandeur! However, I am in honesty bound to add we found King Philip had other means of filling his coffers besides levying taxes on his faithful subjects and learned the art of making good his opportunity whenever the Saxon stranger ventured to land on his shore. But Innishkea has an interest altogether apart from its situation, surrounded as it is by lovely views of mountain cliff and rocky headland. On this spot, hundreds of years ago, early Christian missionaries landed, and on top of a shelly mount, half a mile from the beach, are Christian remains of great antiquity. West of the island there stand also the ruins of a church said to have been built by the successors of St. Columba.—Leisure Hours.

Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind must have been the most simple, unpretending prima donna that ever lived. When she first came to England she was bound to sing only at the Royal Italian Opera House, and when commanded to sing at the queen's concert she was obliged to refuse. Very sorry to be compelled to notify this, she ordered her carriage and drove straight to Buckingham palace. She handed her card to an official, who, not unnaturally, declined to take it in. A higher authority happened to pass and took it upon himself to present it. As soon as her majesty saw it she said, "Admit her, by all means." Jenny Lind appeared and said simply that she was so very sorry to be unable to sing at her majesty's concert that she thought it better to call herself and explain. The queen was charmed with her natural manner, gave her a cordial reception and promised to be her friend.—Today.

A Fine Polish For Tinware.

When the kitchen range is cleaned out, there will be found in the flue under the oven a considerable quantity of gray dust. It is not ashes exactly, not yet soot, but a smoke deposit as near akin to lampblack as a coal fire is able to produce—soft, light, impalpable, finer than the finest flour. Not many among those who throw this into the ash bin are probably aware that this is the best thing in the world for polishing tinware, far surpassing all the prepared powders and pastes sold for that purpose. Apply it to the tin with a damp cloth, and a few strokes will produce such a luster as is on new ware or as the engraver puts upon his zinc plates by the use of charcoal.—Exchange.

Triumph of Bad Spelling.

Mr. R. E. Bartlett, Chelmsford, writes: "I can beat the achievement of Charles Edward, who, by spelling box 'botsk,' made more mistakes than the letters admit of. I have in my possession a letter addressed many years ago to my father, in which 13 mistakes are made in a single word of five letters. The word is, or was meant to be, usage; the spelling is yowzitch. There are thus five sins of omission and eight of commission; total, 13."—London News.

Pretty Thin.

They have recently made gold leaf by electro-chemical processes as thin as four-millionths of an inch thick, if you can imagine that. It was exactly 1-2,798,000 of an inch. The highest previous thinness ever reached was 1-267,650. This is 10,584 times thinner than ordinary thin writing paper.—Journal of Education.

Unconscious Candor.

"Some women can't believe a word their husbands say," she remarked.

"Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep occasionally."—Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD
—IN—
DIST. NO. 1.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 18th day of January, 1895, any and all persons consisting of landowners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said board on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road here after described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Section 20, Tp. 6 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M. Thence variously E.

For a distance of	8.70	To near half of a flat.
	15.50	To near bank of Mill Creek.
	16.00	To south side of Mill creek.
	17.00	To south side of flat.
	29.20	To north side of public road running from the town of Bishop to the town of Lone Pine.
	40.00	To a section corner between sec. 2 and 29, T. 6 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M.

This road is laid out 20 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION, Clk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Dunmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AVE YOUR SHOE
AMES' SHOE PRO-
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR.
SAVE YOUR SHOES

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently received the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rag weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and fancy carpets, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 40 to 50 cents per yard.

First-class work guaranteed at low prices.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having entered into partnership with the undersigned I now give my entire attention to the business, and have the best buggy teams and saddle horses in town.

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the carload.

O. F. MARR, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

Those who want their advertising to pay can get no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Selected List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Expediting of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given car fully and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Record.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. P. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge st.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in R. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Watches of all descriptions repaired and warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Engraving done and neatly executed.
All work from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall."
FRED BURCKHARDT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug 3 5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, of the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that such taxes paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be paid on and after the first Monday in January next an will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is required to be paid.

A. M. CRAIG,
Tax Collector.
oc 5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas and Thomas W. Hill, in the Inyo County Courier, at Bishop, Inyo county, California, under the style of R. W. Thomas and Company, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the undersigned. All persons indebted to said R. W. Thomas and Company will please make payment to R. W. Thomas, and those having claims against said company will please present them for payment.

Witness our hands at Bishop, Inyo County, California, this 8th day of February, 1895.

R. W. THOMAS.
THOMAS W. HILL.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on Tuesday, April 30th, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23 d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
February 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of his intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W ½ NW ¼ Section No. 6 in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Hood, George Robinson, Perry Mummy and George Graham, all of Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.
30-tf

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osborn	194	100	$ 85
L C Averill	244	250	21 25
J H Allen	305	300	25 50
J H Allen	334	500	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bunn	298	400	3 40
E B Alford	342	620	5 25
Mrs R B Clute	69	2500	212 50
M F Clute	70	4000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1430	12 15
W F Clark	254	50	50
W F Clute	367	4450	37 50
Geo. J Caldwell	101	40,000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	212	5000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	213	5000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2000	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	332	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	333	700	5 50
Geo. J Caldwell	363	600	5 00
W Comerchal	101	100	85
David Dowell	291	300	2 55
Wm Fowell	43	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	179	2000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	500	4 25
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1500	12 75
J M R Eaton	291	3500	29 75
Mrs T E N Eaton	182	300	2 55
Mrs Geo E Eaton	293	500	4 25
Geo M Eaton	219	300	2 55
Chas E French	293	4000	34 00
Chas E French	293	5000	42 50
Chas E French	294	10,000	85 00
Chas E French	335	10,000	85 00
Chas D French	270	1000	8 50
J R Griffith	211	250	2 15
J M Hoch	8	1000	8 50
J M Hoch	339	600	5 10
G L Hanson	125	1000	8 50
G L Hanson	144	500	4 25
Hattie M Hanson	200	700	5 95
Maggie Hoch	336	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	333	5000	42 50
E L Lewis	257	1000	8 50
H W Comp (trust et)	292	200	1 70
J W Larson	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W Johnson	150	200	1 70
W T Johnson	219	300	2 55
W Johnson	231	300	2 55
D S Hendry	161	100	85
M T Kelly	231	100	85
A M Mitchell	75	500	4 25
W Pierce	14	100	85
T M Quill	243	500	4 25
R V M Taylor	161	30,000	255 00
R A M Taylor	232	800	6 80
R W McIntyre	235	19,000	161 50
R W McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	252	300	2 55
R W McIntyre	145	1000	8 50
H S Newhouse	134	200	1 70
H S Newhouse	196	300	2 55
H S Newhouse	197	500	4 25
H S Newhouse	300	1000	8 50
Mrs M Norris	200	150	1 25
Mrs M Norris	201	1250	10 60
Sam A Otto	117	1000	8 50
Sam A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Sam A Otto	119	2000	17 00
John S Phelps	1	100	85
A L Park	43	1000	8 50
A L Park	44	1,000	8 50
A L Park	45	2000	17 00
A L Park	47	500	4 25
A L Park	48	4000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1000	8 50
A L Park	149	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	100	85
A L Park	154	1,000	8 50
A L Park	183	500	4 25
A L Park	186	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	2,500	21 25
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	3	10,000	85 00
A L Park	23	1,000	8 50
A L Park	26	3,000	25 50
A L Park	25	12,000	102 00
Ralph S Ritter	221	300	2 55
O W Shafer	21	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	500	4 25
O W Shafer	226	500	4 25
O W Shafer	227	500	4 25
O W Shafer	371	500	4 25
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,500	12 50
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	55	1000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1000	8 50
G W Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	293	750	6 40
J J Suess	366	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 11th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, March 6th 1895.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 15th day of February, 1895, in favor of R. W. Thomas and against H. F. Stebbins, M. H. Naylor and A. Tracy, defendants, for the sum of $333.00 besides costs and interest, I have levied on the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of said M. H. Naylor in and to certain building known as the "Jockey Saloon" situated on the southeast corner of Lot No. 4 in Block No. 21 in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, having a frontage of twenty-five feet on the west side of Edwards street and extending back therefrom between parallel lines a depth varying in uniform width of a distance of 50 feet, together with all the rights, tenements and hereditaments and the rights of possession of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described premises.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of March, 1895, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said M. H. Naylor in and to the above described property, at Public Auction for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. H. GIVEN, Sheriff,
by J. D. M. CLARKE,
Under-Sheriff.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, conferred in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the Southeast quarter and the South half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 10, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Northeast quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18-10; thence Northeast following the meandrings of the bed of the Creek along its North bank to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, 80 and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, located, situate, lying and being in the Coso Range Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Alabama Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point of the general corner of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the Southwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of Section No. twelve (12) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and seven-twenty-ths (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North, westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North West quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty-one (21) West; thence South twenty-one and seven-twelfth (21 7-12) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1895.

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements &c. address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
55 and 57 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP.
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1891, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman	CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist	FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Axbone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, March 16 1895.

Owens River Canal Co. vs. J. W. Claussen et al—Settled out of Court and action dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Sherman vs. Wrinkle—Order overruling demurrer set aside.

People vs. Fon Len Yung—Ben H. Yandell appointed special counsel for defendant.

MONDAY, March 18 1895.

Mairs vs. Naylor—Filed amended complaint.

TUESDAY, March 19 1895.

People vs. A. J. Murphy—Trial commenced before following jury: W. H. Uhlmeyer, Wm. Jenkins, Thos. Kehoe, F. G. Burkhardt, Ira W. Brown, Chas. Houle, Henry Bell, David Vaughn, James Conners, Benigno Aguirre, J. C. Miller, John Keegan.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 61¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3 90

DIED.

WILSON—At Lone Pine, Cal. March 16, 1895, John Wilson, a native of Ireland aged about 57 years.

The sun crosses the line to-day.

The Legislature adjourned last Saturday.

Tom Taylor came up from Keeley yesterday morning.

O. I. Mairs arrived home from Los Angeles yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rhine are expected home next week.

John Clarke was down from Bishop early in the week.

It is said that a wedding may be looked for about the 25th.

The weather has been stormy and disagreeable all the week.

Mrs W. Walker of Olancha is visiting with friends at Independence.

P. H. Mack Esq arrived home from Los Angeles last Monday morning.

J. H. Shannon is Boniface of the Mt. Whitney House at Lone Pine.

L. F. J. Winkle came up from Keeler on Monday, returning home Tuesday.

The dance at Lone Pine last Monday evening was a success in every way.

Judge Arnot will leave for his home in Alpine county to-morrow morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell of Big Pine were visitors in town during the week.

W. C. McGuiness and family expect to start for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

S. G. Sweden Esq. came down from Bishop last Friday and spent the week in town.

The two trials in the Superior Court brought a number of visitors to town this week.

Mrs. Hale, station agent at Alvord, arrived home from San Francisco last Monday.

Forty-four miles an hour was the maximum velocity reached by the wind last Wednesday.

There will be an eclipse of the sun March 26th, invisible to the western half of North America.

Miss Georgie Johnson, reporter for the Superior Court, will leave for her home at Bishop to-morrow morning.

Hi Hamilton was thrown by a scraper while working on the Stevens ditch last week and received severe injuries.

There is now a wire running direct from the Western Union line to the office of the Weather Bureau in the Norman House.

Obituary.

John Wilson died at his home at Lone Pine last Saturday morning at 4 o'clock. Mr. Wilson was a Supervisor of Inyo County, representing the Fourth District, and when the news of his death reached Independence, the Court House flag was placed at half mast in respect to his memory. Jack Wilson came to Inyo County in the 60's and ever since has been identified with its mining interests. He owned a number of mining properties during his lifetime. In character he was a whole-souled man; generous to a fault and a staunch and determined friend. He was at all times ready to sacrifice himself if a friend could be benefited. The keynote of his character was his absolute unselfishness and devotion to his friends. For a number of years he has been a sufferer from Brights disease and in November last met with an accident which aggravated his malady, being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team. About the first of January he went to the German Hospital at San Francisco for treatment. He remained there about a month and Hon. P. Reddy had him removed to the Baldwin Hotel and placed under the care of Dr. Regensburger. In early days Mr. Reddy and he had been firm friends and the former did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the deceased. Realizing that his end was near he returned home to die. His wife and adopted daughter were his only relatives, but a host of friends paid their respect to his remains and will hold him in kindly remembrance.

In the Superior Court.

The case of the people vs A. J. Murphy charged with selling whiskey to Indians was called Tuesday. P. H. Mack Esq appearing for the defendant. A jury consisting of W. H. Uhlmeyer, Wm. Jenkins, Thos. Kehoe, F. G. Burkhardt, Ira W. Brown, Chas. Houle, Henry Bell, David Vaughn, James Conners, Benigno Aguirre, J. C. Miller, John Keegan, was secured and the evidence was all in by noon of Wednesday. When Court reconvened Wednesday afternoon the jury was dismissed.

The case of the people vs Fon Len Yung was then called. B. H. Yandell Esq. appeared as counsel for the defendant having been so appointed by the Court. A jury was secured consisting of: Wm. Jenkins, Louis Wood, F. G. Burkhardt, Chas. Houle Sam G. McMurry, Jacob C. Miller, P. S. Partridge, B. Aguirre, Jacob Frager, S. R. Powers, Henry Bell, D. Vaughn. The defendant was found guilty, and this morning was brought before Judge Arnot and sentenced to two years in Folsom prison.

To whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIGNO AGUIRRE

Dated March 14, 1895

The Murphy case was called in the Superior Court on Tuesday, a jury was secured and the evidence all in by noon of Wednesday. On calling Court Wednesday afternoon Juror Brown was found to be drunk and the jury was dismissed. As the case now stands it may be called any time at five days notice.

Supervisor Fitzgerald came in from Mono dock yesterday morning. Mr Fitzgerald being Chairman of the Board called a special meeting for seven o'clock this evening for the purpose of taking necessary steps to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Supervisor Wilson.

H. E. Wilkinson who formerly had charge of the signal station at Keeler, arrived at Independence last Tuesday from San Francisco and will take charge of the weather observatory here. Mr. McGuiness will go to San Francisco.

Considerable work is being done at the head of the Stevens ditch. There has been constant trouble with old dam and a new stretch of ditch has been built to take the water out higher up the river and at a lower level in the river channel.

The regular six months term of the Independence school will close to-day and a special term of about two months will begin next Monday with Mrs. S. C. Mulholland as teacher.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St, San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Rev. E. W. VanDeventer lectured to a fair sized audience at the M E Church last evening. He will lecture again this evening, also Sunday and Monday evening.

John McSweeny went to Keeler yesterday and will haul a load of soda from that place to Salt Wells Valley for the borax miners.

Ira Brown got on a high price jag Wednesday. It cost him $50 and five days in jail for being drunk in the jury box.

Mrs. E. D. Zost Lone Pine is dangerously ill and her death may be expected at any time. Her children are all with her.

Quite a number of Independence people went to Lone Pine last Sunday to attend the funeral of the late John Wilson.

Latest reports say the apricot crop was not damaged very badly by the cold weather the past week.

Miss Emma Yandell of Bishop is visiting with her sister, Mrs. P. W. Forbes, at Independence.

BEN H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

INDEPENDENCE CAL

OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO., 611-621 Broadway, New York City.

[Official.]

Proposals For Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1895, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 9, 1896. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books, 12x18 with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 ounces of first quality white ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1895

1 Ream Journal (Statemen) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.

4,000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross steel Pens.

12 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof, shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fourth day of April 1895, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895.

[Official.]

Proposals For Services Of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m. and not later, on Thursday, April 4, 1895 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 10 1896.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3 4w

[Official.]

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick Of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1895 for contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 9, 1896.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will care for such indigent sick properly situated for contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses for an indigent sick person who may die while under such care and care. Said bids must designate the price per person, which all excesses or patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be charged for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expire—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated March 1 1895. m3 4w

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

(Official.)

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 7, 1895, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1894-95. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1895, and opened by said Board on the Fourth day of April, 1895, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Ezra M. Goodale, Deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Maggie P. Goodale, executrix of the estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing her to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 22; S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 23, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Township 11 South Range 34 East, M. D. M., in Inyo County, California;

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1895 at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, Inyo County, California, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executrix to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of January, 1896, for the rental of $350.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day fixed for said hearing.

N. D. ARNOT, Acting Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated March 5th, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5 25 p. m
Dayton	11.25 a. m.	5 45 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m	2 30 a. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Sodaville	7.1 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs	7.50 a. m	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.10 a. m.	35 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m.	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.5 a. m
Alvord	4.05 p. m.	8.05 a. m.
Independence	5.35 p. m.	7.05 a. m.
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (65 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LEWIS (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allia Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
INV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 22 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres.
SE	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	5	26	33	40.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	5	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	5	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W ½	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	25	26	33	40.00
S ½	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S ½	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		41.38
East 40 acres of SW ¼ NW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
¼ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6 Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	2	160.00
Total for Dist		14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

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Together with an Assortment of

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Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

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Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.

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A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

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TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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In Baking Powders "Royal" Leads.

As the result of my tests, I find the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER** superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BOY'S FUN IN THE ARTICS.

The oldest boys of an Eskimo village have all sorts of hunting games—musk-ox hunts, polar-bear hunts, and many other of like character, which, I fear, would take up too much time to describe here. In this way they fit themselves to become expert hunters by the time they become young men. In athletic sports these boys really excel, and a roll down hill is for them the greatest fun. They generally find a very steep hill, well covered with snow, and seat themselves on the ridge, thrust their heads between their legs, pass their hand over their ankles, presing their legs as closely against their bodies as possible. Thus they really become great balls covered with reindeer hair. And then away they go on the down-hill race, suddenly spreading themselves out at full length at the bottom of the hill. An amusement that requires a great deal of muscular strength is a peculiar kind of short race on the hands and feet, the legs and arms held perfectly rigid. It is quite exhausting, and they generally cover but two or three yards at a time. They have many similar ways of racing to toughen the muscles of both legs and feet.—Sunday School Times.

BRANDING A CLAIM FALSE.

World's Fair Officials Expose a Pretender to an Award.

A most discreditable result of the late Chicago World's Fair is the fraudulent advertising of awards never received, by a Chicago baking powder firm. Officials of the Exposition are much incensed, and have notified the offending parties that the misstatements must cease. They are defied, however, by the Chicago concern, who continue to advertise the false statement that they received the highest award for strength, purity and excellence. Mr. Thatcher, Chief of Agricultural Awards, shows in his letter that the awards granted were "for an exhibit of baking powder," merely, not for superiority; while the Judge of Awards on Baking Powders writes a letter saying that "no such award was given to the Chicago company," as the company claims and advertises.

Another fact in conection with the baking powder business at the Chicago Fair has come to light. The identical baking powder made by the Chicago concern, and so brazenly advertised as having received the highest award for purity and excellence, it now appears was found by the analysts who made the tests at the Fair to contain traces of ammonia and sulphates.

The officials believe that though they may be powerless to stop the misleading publications of which they complain, the quick wit of the people will doubtless detect the spurious claims and be able to apply the proper remedy.

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Claim on Deer Creek.

By A. H. GIBSON.

"Yer right, Nancy; an' we'll make a reg'lar home of it ef it is only a ole dug-out."

Ned Dugan rode home, leaving the new settlers alone.

They had just finished their evening meal, and had started to remove some of their goods from the wagon into the dug-out, when a man rode up and shouted in a loud, harsh voice:

"Hello!"

The bright light of their camp fire showed Hamlet and Nancy a man of about thirty, with a hard, cadaverous countenance, pale gray eyes and red, bristly hair and mustache. He was roughly dressed, and wore a broad belt, from which protruded a pair of large revolvers and a huge knife.

It was plain that he was a desperate character, and as his small, evil eyes fell on the girl's fair face and pretty form she shrank out of his sight into the shadow of the covered wagon.

"What yer doin' hyer?" he demanded of Hamlet, who faced him unflinchingly.

"I'm 'tendin' to my own business, thet's what!"

"Look hyer, do yer know wot claim jumpers gits out on these puraries?"

"I reckon they git the claim."

"Don't try ter rub any o' yer durned smartness off on me. Answer me straight!"

"All right. Ask questions as ef yer was addressin' a gentleman an' I will."

"How'd yer git hyer?"

"In thet covered wagon."

"Wall, yer'll go erway in it again sooner'n yer 'lowed to, I reckon, or Dick Hines is a blamed liar!"

"Hines or any other chap's a liar who says I'm goin' off o' this claim. I traded fur it, fair an' squar', an' I'm hyer to stay!"

"Traded fur it! How?"

"I traded Ik Pender cattle fur it, back in Illinoy. Thet's how I got it."

"Waal, yer deceived, stranger, thet's all. I'm sorry fur yer, but it kain't be holped. My claim's erhead o' yer'n. Yer see Ik owed me fur a span o' mules wot he got of me, and when he left the country without payin' fur 'em I took this claim o' his hyer on Deer creek."

"I kain't help thet, Mr. Hines. I'm not responsible fur Ik Pender's debts, an' ther claim's mine, an' hyer I'm goin' ter stick."

"I've been 'bidin' in thet dugout off an' on now fur two months, and I tell yer ther claim's mine!" asserted Dick Hines, with an oath that made Nancy shudder.

"Yers by jumpin', I reckon. But thet's no right, ef a man does owe yer. Besides thar's nothin' in the dugout ter prove yer've been stayin' hyer except a few prairie chicken feathers an' rabbit skins, an' sich dirt maybe. The neighbors shorely didn't know o' yer 'bidin' hyer on Pender's claim, from what they've been sayin' ter me. I guess yer've been keepin' yer claim jumpin' mighty secret, hain't yer? Maybe yer afeared o' ther league, fur I hyar it said over ter Dugan's thet ther settlers air pledged ter pertect a fellar's claim durin' his absence. Like as not yer've been dreamin' ther claim's yer'n. Ride home, stranger, an' come round in ther mornin' an' tell us yer made a mistake."

With a horrible oath Hines snatched one of the revolvers from his belt, and pointed it toward Adam Hamlet's heart. "D—n yer! I'll leave yer hyer fur ther coyotes ter pick," and his fingers touched the trigger.

With a scream that echoed wildly across the prairie, Nancy threw herself before her father.

CHAPTER II.

Nancy had flung her strong young arms around her father's neck.

But Dick Hines did not shoot. Either he was too cowardly or he had a large enough spark of manhood within him not to fire at a woman.

Nancy had flung her strong young arms around her father's neck, and placed herself a loving screen between him and danger.

There she stood in the little camp fire's ruddy light before that isolated dug-out, such a brave, sweet picture of protection for her deformed father that even Dick Hines, villain and rough character though he was, was struck by it, and wheeled his horse around as if he would depart immediately.

"Stranger, I reckon yer kin use ther dugout ternight, but I give yer warnin' ter git off'n ther claim afore tomorrer sunset."

"Yer very kind, I'm shore," returned Hamlet with quiet scorn, "ter 'low me ther privilege o' 'bidin' overnight on my own property."

"Remember," said Hines, unheeding the other's sarcasm and putting his revolver in his belt, "yer ter be off'n this hyer claim afore tomorrer sunset."

"Thank yer fur repeatin' it; my memory's plumb good yit," Hamlet made answer, in spite of Nancy's whispered warning to say no more to the armed villain.

"I've give yer ample warnin'," Hines concluded. "I don't want no trouble with yer, but unless yer off'n ther claim by tomorrer night yer kin expec' ter be waited on by a committee app'inted ter 'tend ter sech cases as yer'n."

"Waal, I 'low yer committee couldn't wait on er better man than Adam Hamlet," the new settler flung after Hines, as he put spurs to his horse and rode swiftly away in the darkness.

Next morning as they ate their breakfast Nancy said:

"Pap, I'm thinkin' maybe yer'd best quit the claim an' save fussin'. Thet Hines is a desp'rate man."

"Yes, I 'low he is, but I aim ter make him a heap more desp'rater afore I quit this hyer claim I've come so fur ter git," replied Hamlet, spreading molasses on his cornbread, and eating his coarse fare with keen relish.

"I reckon it would be kinder hard fur me ter leave the claim now thet I've been settin' such store on havin' a home of our own, after livin' on a rented place so long. It's a mighty purty place hyer, pap, an' I'm gittin' 'tached ter livin' hyer already," said the girl, as she gazed about her.

The large drygoods box which served them as table, and at which they now sat, was placed just outside of the dug-out door, and where they could command an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for miles away. It was a wild but beautiful view indeed.

Miles and miles of trackless prairies, clothed in richest green and rarest wild flowers, sloped gently away, until the eye encountered a line of timber, fringing some stream in the distance. The warm amber of a glorious sunrise burnished the landscape and increased its natural loveliness to a great degree.

On some of the little "swells" in the plain flocks of cattle and ponies of all colors could be seen grazing on the bedewed grass of early morning, while a spiral wreath of blue smoke here and there, outlined against a cloudless sky and appearing afar off, marked the location of a settler's cabin.

It was the Kansas of nature, before the settlers had turned her broad acres into the fertile fields of corn and wheat, as the traveler sees them today.

"Ain't it purty, pap?" asked the girl, too deeply lost in admiration of the scene to eat.

"Too purty ter be scart from by a low-down critter like that sneakin' Hines," answered Hamlet, finishing his coffee and rising from the table.

"No, Nancy," he said, after a pause, "I think you an' me an' our traps will 'bide hyer at the dugout a spell spite o' that varmint's threats. His talk's too thin fur me ter swaller. He just aims ter scar' me off ther claim, but he'll be plumb disappointed, I 'low. Nancy, yer kin jest go erhead an' fix up ther dugout ter suit yerself, while I hammer up some kind o' brush shed fur the beasts. We'll not spare ther time ter ask Hines ef he's willin'."

So saying, Adam Hamlet took spade and ax and walked a short distance down a wide ravine, where he found a load of poles and heavier timber which Ik Pender had cut and hauled from the woods but had not used. With this timber he began the construction of a rude shed, which would serve as a shelter for the animals when it stormed.

While Hamlet worked away on his shed down the hollow Nancy was not idle. She was a skillful housekeeper, and she had soon put the dugout through a process of complete renovation. The underground apartment was not very generous in its dimensions, but their household goods were not very numerous, and there were but two persons to become inmates of it, so they could easily manage to exist there until they were able to build more comfortable quarters. How many of our brave pioneer folk like them have patiently borne with hardships, and lived in dugouts or uncomfortably cramped and wretched cabins, that the untamed prairies might be reclaimed from the savage and the wilderness, and made, after many struggles, fruitful and fitted to the needs of civilized humanity. They are real benefactors, and the world owes them such a great debt of gratitude that will never be redeemed. But their deeds of valor and noble sacrifices are recorded on the scroll of history, and we cannot utterly ignore them, should we have the disposition to do so.

Before night Hamlet had his shed completed, even to covering one side and the end and top with brush and dead sunflower stalks gathered from the ravine; and Nancy had made the dugout as habitable as it was possible to make it.

They had received no visits that day from any of their distant neighbors, and had almost forgotten Dick Hines' threats, when Nancy, who had been down to the creek for a bucket of water, heard through the darkness of the night the rapid approach of several horsemen. There was no moon yet, so she could distinguish nothing in the starlight but several dark forms, whose horses were bearing them with mad speed onward toward the lonely dugout.

She bent her head in a listening attitude, for she was certain that she had heard one of them laugh in a gruff voice. But she could hear no words, only the swish, swish of the horses' feet as their riders urged them over the prairie. She strove again to pierce the intervening space with her clear hazel eyes, but she could not make out the shadowy forms.

"What does it mean? Who kin it be cavortin' 'round over the prairies?" she asked herself.

Suddenly she remembered Dick Hines' unpleasant visit of the evening before, and leaving her bucket, she ran swiftly up the grass grown path to the dugout, before which she had left her father seated on a bench smoking his old clay pipe. In an excited voice she cried:

"Pap, I reckon that Hines an' his low down gang air comin'. Don't yer hyar 'em?"

"Yes, I've heerd 'em, Nancy," replied Hamlet, "an' I'm awaitin' ther attack," and she noticed that he had an old musket in his hand, which he had captured from a soldier in the late war. "Hyer, child! Get in ther dugout and let me shut ther door. I reckon ef ther bent on playin' Injun I kin show 'em I ain't erfeared. I've faced too many Johnnie Rebs in my time ter be scart out by a passel o' sich bushwhackers as them ens."

He pulled Nancy into the dugout and closed and bolted the big rough door, which was composed of two large, heavy oak boards nailed together.

"Hello in thar!" yelled Dick Hines, halting with his gang, a half dozen rough looking fellows, all heavily armed, before the dugout.

"Hello yerself!" Hamlet called back from a hole beside the door.

"Come out o' thar, an' let this hyer committee show yer how we do up a claim jumper in Kansas."

"I'm 'bliged ter yer fur the invitation, but I'd ruther be excused frum takin' any lessons frum sich er pack o' bushwhackers as yer," Adam Hamlet answered.

"Ef yer don't come out peaceable-like we uns will bust in an' fetch yer out," threatened Hines, while poor Nancy stood shuddering with the wildest apprehensions by her father's side.

"Bust away! I've got somethin' hyer in my hand thet kin bust, too, when I'm er mind ter pull the trigger."

"Look hyer, ole chap! This is Dick Hines' claim, and we uns aim ter help him hold it," said one of the uncouth horsemen.

"It's Adam Hamlet's claim, got in a fair and squar' swap from Ik Pender, back in Illinoy, an' I aim ter hold it."

"Ain't yer goin' ter open thet door?" demanded Hines impatiently.

"What yer need with ther door open?" mockingly asked Hamlet.

"We uns want ter git our paws on yer, ye white livered claim jumper, yer!"

"Yer do? Waal, why don't yer git off yer hosses an' try it, then? I'm ready fur yer, an' ther fust one ter come a step nearer this dugout will git a dose o' genywine lead. Thet's what!"

"I dare yer out hyer!" said Hines.

"An' I dare yer in hyer!" Hamlet returned contemptuously.

"This is gittin' mighty thin, ole man."

"Very waal, *Mr.* Hines, when yer an' yer august committee gits tired yer at liberty ter retire when yer please."

"None o' yer gol-durned sass in thar or I'll riddle thet spring halt ole door with bullets," growled Hines, growing angrier every moment, as he saw himself and his cowardly allies held at bay by one man.

"Yer best try it ef yer itchin' ter git ther contents o' this hyer musket o' mine poured inter yer miserable carcass. I'd ruther save my ammunition fur buzzards, wolves an' sich, but I'm not begrudgin' it ef yer need it wuss'n ther varmints."

"I'm gittin' thunderin' tired o' yer lip, ole man!"

"All right, neighbor Hines, when yer tired of thet thar's a standin' invitation fur yer ter ride off about yer business. I'm able ter run this claim without yer advice."

"An' do yer actilly refuse ter git off'n my claim?" roared the infuriated Hines.

"I'm not on yer claim, an' how kin I git off'n it?"

"I'll give yer somethin' ter season yer sass with ef yer ain't more civil!"

"Yer remarked somethin' simular jest er bit ago."

"I'd make yer whistle er diffrunt song ef yer'd show yerself out hyer."

"It'd be er plump s'prise ter me ef yer didn't tote ther biggest heft o' ther chune yerself, *Mr.* Hines."

"I'll put a bullet cl'ar through yer an' thet blamed door, both!"

"No, yer don't, Dick Hines!" rang out a clear, manly voice, as a newcomer dashed upon the scene, and did not pause till he had spurred his pony between the gang and the door of the dugout. Hines and his allies shrank back like a pack of cowardly curs before a noble Newfoundland, and sat regarding the intruder with no pleasant grace upon their hardened visages.

"Yer didn't expect Tom Byers hyer ter take a hand in yer little game?" said the young fellow, speaking sternly.

It was with feelings of real gratitude that the trembling girl in the dugout recognized the voice of the young ranchman who had taken supper with them at their camp two nights ago. Providence had surely sent him, she thought.

"It's him—Mr. Byers, pap!" she whispered.

"Yes, it's him, Nancy. Ain't he spunky? Jest listen ter him, will yer?" he chuckled. "He's er match fur er dozen sich vile snipes as them."

And he was, indeed. Tom Byers was well known on those wild prairies as a man of dauntless courage and decided character, one with whom it was not safe to fool. Dick Hines knew the man whom he must now deal with, and although backed by several allies as he was, he had no relish for the encounter.

"What are yer up to, disturbin' Mr. Hamlet this way?" he demanded.

"I was jest a makin' er sort o' call on him, an' tellin' him I held er right ter this hyer claim, thet's all," answered Hines, hoping to lower Tom Byers' wrath against him.

"Well, Mr. Hamlet give yer a very open reception, I jedge, seein' as yer all out hyer in yer saddles yit," laughed Byers with contempt.

"But I'd like ter know by what right yer assert a claim ter this stranger's land?" he asked.

"Waal, yer see Ik Pender bought my mules, an' nuver paid fur 'em, an' when he left ther country I was ter hev his claim," explained Hines.

"Stick ter fac's, ef yer please," cried Byers. "I know more erbout thet mule trade than yer think. Ik an' me was good friends, an' I know his side o' ther story won't tally with yer'n; besides, I happen ter know what become o' them mules!"

"Ther dickens yer do!"

(To be Continued.)

"What did Noah live on when the flood had subsided and his provisions in the ark were exhusted?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class one Sunday. "I know," squeaked a little girl, after all the others had given it up. "Well, what?" inquired the teacher. "Dry land," said the child wisely; and the answer passed.

Rev. Dr. Carter Martyn, who recently resigned the pastorate of the aristocratic Sixth Presbyterian Church in Chicago is finding some difficulties in his path in connetion with his work as a reformer.

Aunt—"Is your sister improving in her music?" Small nephew—"I think so. The people next door have decided not to move."

A LITTLE THING.

"It is a little thing to speak a phrase of common comfort which by daily use has almost lost its sense, yet on the ear of him who thinks to die unmourned it will fall like choicest music." It is a simple thing to suffer ordinary pain; but when it comes by day and night with neuralgia's cruel hurt, there's nothing better to cure it than St. Jacobs Oil, which, penetrating to every part that aches, leases the pain and leaves a perfect cure behind it. It's a little thing to do, but the comfort of relief from such distress will make one feel the happier hours of life.

Investor—But you told me there was a natural spring on this land.

Real Estate Agent—And so there is, but you must go slow; the revenue detectives are on to it.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Miss Singlewun—What a hateful thing Lyddy White is!

Miss Thingmummy—Why, what has she been saying now?

Miss Singlewun—I just happened to say she'd never see 45 again, and she said: "Not when I look at you?"

HOPE CRUSHED TO EARTH

Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic, alike derive speedy benefit from this helpful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the fiery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurably to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Malaria is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average dose.

"In de case ob de trusted employe," said Uncle Eben, "you kain't alius jedge by appearances, but yoh is sometimes 'bliged ter johm bery positive conclusions by disappearances."

CAUTION.

Imitations have been put upon the market so closely resembling ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in general appearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, in general appearance only that they compare with ALLCOCK'S, for they are worse than worthless, inasmuch as they contain deleterious ingredients which are apt to cause serious injury. Remember that ALLCOCK'S are the genuine porous plasters—the best external remedy ever produced; when purchasing plasters do not only ask for but make sure that you get ALLCOCK'S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, the best anti-bilious remedy.

Insomnia is a frequent forerunner of insanity. This explains why so few policemen become insane.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Rev. Dr. Parker

Is the beloved pastor of the Universalist church at Fargo, N. D., and has also been a pastor in Providence, R. I., New York City and Troy, N. Y. He says:

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, and I have good reason for this opinion. I am now 80 years of age. Four years ago I was afflicted with rheumatism in my back and limbs, so badly that it was impossible for me to get my usual sleep at night. I had just partially recovered from the grip, which reduced my weight 40 lbs. My appetite was poor and I felt languid and weak. In fact I was in a very dilapidated condition. Having heard and read so much about the wonderful cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla I resolved to give it a trial. I followed the directions, and before the fifth bottle was finished my appetite was restored. I felt invigorated and strong. My rheumatic difficulty had entirely disappeared. I cannot but think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla."—J. N. PARKER.

Rev. J. N. Parker, D. D.
Fargo, D. N.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

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if you use the Petaluma Incubators & Brooders. Make money while others are wasting time by old processes. Catalog tells all about it, and describes every article needed for the poultry business.

48 Page Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

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AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

Chemistry as a deterrent of crime is yet undeveloped, but there is a certain young man who has made some remarkable advances in that direction.

Although he has spent much of his life in hotels and boarding houses, he lost his patience the other day when he discovered that his toilet accessories were subject to a strange and inexplicable disappearance.

He complained to the landlady, but for all that the mysterious disappearances continued. Bottle after bottle of cologne suffered from most mysterious leakage, and, to add to his other woes, his whisky just as strangely disappeared. He suffered as long as human endurance suffers before rising to the sticking point, and then he laid a trap for the offender.

At dinner that evening the dessert was about to be brought when a series of piercing shrieks came from the direction of his bed room. The boarders rushed upstairs. On the upper landing there sat what was recognized as the wreck of the household's chambermaid. Her face was black as the skin of a Zanzibari negro, and her hair, a carroty red in its natural state, was streaked and spotted from the nape of her neck to her forehead. She was sick—sicker than was ever transatlantic traveler in a hurricane. Between her gasps she raved and shrieked like a manaic, while the young man laughed heartlessly at her plight.

"I am poisoned," shrieked the chambermaid, and pointing to the young man, she yelled with venomous hate, "that man has killed me!"

The situation began to get so strained that the landlady drew the young man aside for an explanation. The boarders, anxious to have the mystery explained, followed.

"What have you done to my maid?" the landlady asked.

And then it all came out.

"You remember that I spoke of mysterious thefts in my rooms?" said the culprit. "Well, they did not stop when I complained, so I took my own precautions that they would not continue.

"From the condition of your maid I infer that she has again been helping herself to my cologne and whisky. This circumstantial evidence signifies that she first took a large drink of whisky, and then proceeeded to bathe in the cologne. To the fact that there is a quantity of tartar emetic in the whisky is due her appearance of nausea, and a reasonable explanation for the peculiar color of her complexion is the combination of nitrate of silver with the cologne.

"Your chambermaid will be unable to appear in public for a few days, but I hardly think that she will disturb my property again."

All the other boarders agreed with him. Although the maid did not die the young man had to move, but he considers that the success of his experiment amply repays him for his annoyance.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

Amsterdam has a 2,640-foot deep gold mine.

Switzerland's railroads stretch 1,950 miles.

The United States uses nearly half the quinine produced in the world.

The average wheat yield in England is said to be thirty-six bushels to the acre.

A new telegraphic invention will convey 2,000 words a minute over the wires.

A company is being promoted in Bradford, England, for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Labrador has 900 species of flowering plants, fifty-nine ferns and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

Charlotte Fowler Wells was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New York.

John Floyd, a colored carpenter of Augusta, Ga, has named his four sons Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller and Phil Armour.

When a Chinese woman is married she goes out after the marriage ceremony and prays for the tombstones of her husband's ancestors.

The income for the McAll Mission for the last year was $80,820, of which $26,730 came from Great Britain and $31,780 from the United States.

Says the New York "Sun:" The blanket of violets that almost hid from view the casket of a prominent banker who died last week cost $900.

King Humbert said recently to a company of editors. "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist were I not a King."

A religious canvass is being made at Abilene, Kan., with the result that up to date 261 families have been found that are Christian and 171 that are not.

In Turkestan, if a wedding engagement is broken, the girl's parents must either return the lover's gifts or substitute another daughter, if they have one.

The inventory of the personal property of the late Levi White filed at Portland, Or., shows its value to be $164,899.67. According to this, White was not nearly so wealthy as supposed, and after the bequest to his youngest daughter is paid, Mrs. Ziporah White will not have much more than $100,000.

A little fellow aged five, when taken on a visit, seemed greatly surprised at meeting his host on the staircase, and, on being asked the reason, answered, "'Cause ma says your wife always shuts you up when you're at home."

New York has a $250,000 mausoleum

SCENES IN EGYPT.

The Pyramids Somewhat Disappointing at First Sight.

INTRICACIES OF ARAB QUARTERS.

Oriental Rugs Galore—Hosts of Half-Naked Children—Women With Time-Ravaged Features.

If you have never been to Cairo in a duststorm the very best thing to do is to keep the record unbroken, for of all disagreeable things experienced since coming abroad I think that is the worst. There is no such thing as getting away from the dust, as it percolates through every crack and cranny in your room, and the waiters when complained to about the coffee being muddy lay it entirely to the sandstorm. There is nothing possible to be done but possess one's soul in patience and wait for the clouds to roll by.

It is quite the usual thing to ride up the hill to the citadel, from which a fine view can be obtained; in fact, there are those who say it is the finest view in the world. You gaze over the Coptic churches of old Cairo, the time-worn mosque of Sultan Hasan, the endless domes, minarets, flat-roofed houses, winding streets of the newer city, away to the rolling Nile, the green plains, the acacia groves of Ghesireh, to and away beyond the pyramids. A subdued hum comes up from below, a mingled music compounded of the cries of water-carriers, the shouts of the running Sais, the chatter of itinerent Arabs, the eager voices of the tourists, the clatter of carts loaded with earthenware pottery, or fragrant with green loads of provender for the donkeys; the groaning of the camels—which growl if they are made to lie down when standing and protest with equal vehemence if they are made to stand, when lying down; the barking of dogs, the noise of innumerable dusky children and the lively strains of a regimental band. While each sound can be readily distinguished from the others, there is harmony in it all that mounts the air and floats away to enliven the loneliness of the sphinx. The way back leads one through the intricacies of the Arab quarter, where one sees the keepers of the little stores seated most solemnly on the counters, smoking, drinking powerful coffee from tiny china cups, conversing in low tones, but always with their long, liquid, dark eyes on the watch for your approach; always ready to stretch out their hands filled with tempting gewgaws; always waiting to get the better of you in that polite and elevating wrangle which invariably precedes the clinching of a bargain. An Indian wearing a stiff cap with gold embroidery holds out a dusky hand filled with precious stones; a Persian opens out exquisite carpets, displays before your eyes tempting embroideries. There are oriental rugs galore, saddlebags, kneeling carpets and embossed ware without end, and while you wait you are regaled with cigarettes and coffee.

If you tire of the city's attractions you can ride about the environs and get an idea of the real life of the place. Here and there appear small, dingy cafes with their few customers. Dislocated trellis-work, half covered with torn netting, shreds of old cloth rotting on sticks fixed into the masonry, hanging on cords stretched from the walls to the sycamores, cast a little shade on the rickety tables, broken-legged chairs and worm-eaten benches. Fowls peck about, pigeons swoop down, reddish goats with white spots, flat snouts, long flexible ears, frail limbs and inflated bellies come here for shelter.

Hosts of half-naked children, deliciously picturesque, in their rudimentary rags, bound out of dilapidated homes. They raise clouds of dust in the wildness of their gambols, wallowing amid deafening cries in the ruts of the road.

Camels with undulating necks gaze vaguely about them with their great, sad eyes, walking silently with their heaving motion, urged on by voice and gestures of somber Bedouins perched upon their summits. The petulant faces and fretful eyes of these animals have a strange fascination about them, notwithstanding the fact that somebody has called them "a second-hand looking animal," a name by no means ill adapted to their appearance.

Women with time-ravaged features, with sordid garments, pass by with babies seated astride their shoulders. Little girls clutching their gowns with the hand, leather amulet around the neck or suspended between the two eyes, in flowing chemises of a crude, color, the head bound in a fichu of torn, spotted muslin, trot along beside them, supple as young snakes, shaking in the wind their fine, plentiful black tresses. Their little arms are encircled with bracelets, a smile plays on their weet brown faces, casting a glow into their dark eyes; their pearly teeth shine white, moist between their red lips, resembling drops of dew fallen on gaping pomegranates.

A day, and to lovers of the ancient several days, may be passed in the museum, where there is much to study and interest one. For here can be traced the march of civilization almost from its earliest beginning, as well as more or less that went on before it. From what one can judge of the statues, pictures, carvings, appearance of the mummies, and other things that are to be seen from time to time, the highest type of Egyptian was tall and slender, with something that was both proud and imperious in the carriage of his head and in his whole bearing. He had wide full shoulders, well-marked and vigorous pectoral muscles, muscular arms, a long, fine hand, slightly developed hips and sinewy legs. The long, thin and low arched feet generally appear flatened out at the extremity, which would seem to indicate that they went barefooted. The head is rather short, the face oval, the forehead somewhat receding, the mouth long, the lips full and lightly ridged along their outline. The teeth are small, even, well set and remarkably sound. At birth the skin is white but darkens in proportion to its exposure to the sun.

Men are generally painted red in the pictures, though, as a matter of fact there must already have been all the shades which one sees among the present population, from a delicate rose complexion to that of a smoke-colored bronze. Women who were less exposed to the sun, are generally painted yellow, the tint paler in proportion as they rise in the social scale. The hair was inclined to be wavy and even to curl into little ringlets but without turning into the wool of the negro.

The lower class were swart, dumpy and heavy; the features are coarse, and as though carved in flesh by great strokes of the roughing-out chisel. Their unattractive and at times somewhat ludicrous physiognomy, now and again animated by an expression of cunning, which recalls the shrewd face of an old French peasant, is often lighted up by gleams of gentleness and of melancholy good nature. The external characteristics of these two principal types, whose endless modifications are to be found on ancient monuments, may still be seen among the living.

The houses were not much better than low huts of wattle daubed with puddled clay or bricks dried in the sun. They contained one room, either oblong or square, the door being the only aperture. Only the dwellings of the richer class were large enough to make it needful to support the roof by means of one or more trunks of trees, which did duty for columns. Earthen pots turned by hand, mats of reeds or plaited straw, two flat stones for grinding corn, a few pieces of wooden furniture, stools and head rests for use at night comprised all the contents. The men went about nearly naked, except the nobles, who wore a panthers' skin, sometimes thrown over the shoulders tometimes drawn around the waist and covering the lower part of the body, the animal's tail touching the heels behind. The women were at first contented with a loin cloth like that of the men; it was enlarged and lengthened till it reached the ankle below and the bosom above, and became a tightly fitting garment with two bands over the shoulder to keep it in place. Both men and women loved ornament, and covered neck, dress, arms, ankles and wrists with many rows of necklaces and bracelets.

Weapons, at least among the nobility, were an indispensable part of the costume. Most of them were for hand-to-hand fighting—sticks, clubs, lances furnished with a sharpened bone or stone point; axes of flint, sabers and clubs pointed or rounded at the end, with blunt or sharp blades, formed the chief weapons, inoffensive enough to look at, but, when wielded by a vigorous hand, sufficient to break an arm, crush in the ribs or smash a skull. In addition, they had the sling, the javelin and the boomerang, a missile almost forgotten nowadays. Long before historic times the majority of the weapons in wood had been replaced by those of metal—daggers, sabers and hatchets—which preserved, nevertheless, the shape of the older wooden instruments.

One could hardly be sure one had been to Cairo and Egpyt unless the pyramids were visited and a look had at the Sphinx. The pyramids, hackneyed though they are, appeal to many, although to me personally they were somewhat disappointing at first sight. However, when close to them their vast proportions were again resumed. I fancy to those who have gone to their summits there is never even a lingering doubt as to their size.

The pyramids are built in regular layers of a compact limestone rock, and as each tier recedes from the contour of the one next below it has somewhat the character of a gigantic stairway. But if one who has never made the ascent attempts it he will soon find that two, and possibly three, guides are necessary to hoist him up. The summit of Cheops, commonly known as "the great pyramid," is a platform about thirty feet across, while the base covers an area of about thirteen acres.

From where we stood an excellent view of the Nile valley was possible, and it formed an attractive belt of green from far away into the desert of hills, rocks and sand, to where it spread into the delta plain below the capital. The river winds along this strip of verdure like a silver thread in a web of emerald. Here and there are groves of palms and signs of habitation reaching to the borders of the land of Goshen, where Joseph's brethren dwelt, and toward the north to the Mediterranean. On the other hand is the trackless desert, a broken region of rock, hill and sandy plain, while in still another direction we can almost see the borders of the great Sahara itself. Nowhere else are fruitful fields and sterile plains brought into such propinquity, and nowhere else do they present so striking contrasts.

Near by is also the inexplicable Sphinx reigning in its glorious ugliness more surely than any superb beauty. It is a strange combination of beast and man which keeps its stony eyes fixed upon the illimitable sands, as it has done ever since the historic period of the world began. Recent excavations show it to have been carved from the rocky cliff on which it rests.—Chicago Record.

Boston has had another fire where the overhead wires badly hampered the department in its work, and the result is a renewed clamor for their removal from the streets.

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

Society Rendered Hideous by the Criminal Classes.

ARE OFTEN VICTIMS OF HEREDITY.

Lady Cook, nee Tennessee Claflin, Discourses on a Remedy for the Existing Evils—Man's Heartlessness.

The criminal classes who render every form of society hideous in many of its aspects, would soon die out and be extinguished were it not that they are permitted to breed new swarms of human pests without the slightest restriction. No sooner have we incarcerated the sires in vice—after, it may be, their long and successful career—than we find the sons continuing the war upon our persons and property. The cost of our prisons and police forms only a part of the insurance we have to provide on account of the savages in our midst, whose hands are against every man. Those who deviate from honesty are few, indeed, compared to those who make fraud and theft a life profession; the former may be reclaimed, the latter never, beeause it is their nature to war upon society. Often they are the victims of heredity, and philosophically considered have then, perhaps, as little responsibility for their actions as the dog that bites. A wolf is always a wolf; an hereditary criminal will always commit crime if he can.

Thefts, frauds, and outrages up to murder, are not the only evils they inflict on us. They infect the whole community with an immoral taint. It is impossible for our young to peruse in the daily papers the records of their wickedness without being worse for it, to say nothing of any stronger influence they may exercise. Tales of ravishing, robbery, murder, are not edifying literature for youthful minds. At the best, these are likely to absorb some portion of the immorality thus infiltrated through them.

Effectual means, however, are at hand to prevent our annual crops of criminals, could we only be persuaded to adopt them. The most potent, but least palatable, would be to render them incapable of propagating. Another is to make human breeding a science, and education another. At present they both proceed haphazard, whereas they require profound study and strict method.

We English are unsurpassed in the art of breeding of inferior animals—from a salmon to a shorthorn, from a pigeon to a racehorse. The method is no secret. All understand it. Healthy animals only, with the best points and free from hereditary taint, are selected. They are mated carefully, and the strains are preserved pure from all deteriorating blood and damaging conditions. But in the rearing of the highest animals these salutary maxims are ignored, and many men of natural affection and intelligence bestow more pains on the mating of their dogs than on that of their daughters. Our workhouses, prisons, refuges, penitentiaries, and lunatic asylums, bear sad witness to these inequitable laws and customs. Into them are crowded hosts of unhappy women—thousands of them mere girls—victims without redress of man's brutality and heartlessness; and they wear out their pitiful and cheerless days to the end, too many of them, alas! having been dowered with the fatal gift of beauty. Usually it is the ardent girl of generous disposition, the least calculating, and the most artless who is lured to her destruction. Nature is strong in her, and affection dominates. Her embraces go with her heart. If society and the law could be compassionate to any, they should be tender to her. But both are implacable. She is appalled by their unrelenting severity and in her mad terror is often impelled to destroy the witness of her wrong doing. But even should she spare her innocent offspring, the law still pursues him. He cannot inherit, except by will, and if he dies intestate, the Crown seizes all his property.

Owing to their exclusion from the higher grades of employment, women of the better classes are given over to useless and frivolous pursuits. Dress and fashion, amusements and flirtations, mainly make up the trivial round of their occupations, and act as bars to all solid intellectual work. Yet who can blame these gilded butterflies of society for being what their fathers and husbands have made them? A leading London paper assures us that, "Every year witnesses vast increase in the working popluation of England, coupled with a growing decrease in the amount of labor to be disposed of." Thus the ranks of the proletariat are constantly being swollen, and among them their women have to endure and to suffer most. Their maternal instincts are frequently crushed out of them by their vicious and squalid surroundings. Thousands of infants are annually overlaid, smothered by the mothers who bore them; and one child out of every ten dies before the end of its first year.

The evils enumerated are monstrous in an age and country like ours, and calls for immediate redress. There must be no flinching from any remedial process, however abhorrent it may be to our preconceived ideas and prejudices, provided some cure can be effected. Radical diseases require drastic treatment, and loathsome excrescences must be removed by an unsparing use of the knife. To begin with, sex privileges and sex disqualification should be abolished, and a fair field given to all alike. Let each be permitted to be and to do whatever he or she is able.

Boys and girls should be educated alike, and should compete with each other in studies and sports. What is good for boys is good for girls. Mothers should encourage entire confidence between their daughters and themselves, and carefully instruct them in regard to all that concerns their future. Nothing should be left to chance or to purrient instructors. The mother is the fitest teacher of her daughter. How many girls would have been spared miserable lives had they been blessed with sensible mothers? Women should have the same right to propose to men as men have to women. It is the mother who for weary months will bear her child beneath her heart, and for years will nurse it in her bosom. Will she desire an idiot, a drunkard, a weakling? No! she longs for a manchild, one who will be tender, wise, and valiant.

Woman is a hero-worshipper, and desires to produce heroes. Her instincts are true, and she will select the bravest and best of men for her husband. If left to Nature, the fittest would survive. But, as things are, the unworthiest increase most rapidly. The ignorant and the improvident give the reins to their passions, and threaten to overwhelm us with the "multiplication of the unfit." Even those weighed down with heriditary or contracted maladies do not stint themselves. They marry, and are given in marriage. The prudent and the wise exercise restraint. If it be true that labor does not increase in proportion to the increase of population, legislative measures will have to be adopted to prevent the marriage of the unfit. What has been done from motives of religion, from luxury, or choice, may perchance be done again from necessity.

Criminals, hereditary paupers, profligates, and others afflicted with gross bodily or mental defects, should not be allowed to marry. Then our prisons, workhouses, and asylums, would at no great distance of time be empty. Many hospitals would be swept away. Pauperism would cease. Disease would be almost unknown. Our race would be raised to the highest pitch of perfection and excellence. The people who shall first have the moral courage to do this will take the lead among the nations of the world.

Profoundly imbued with this optimistic creed, we gladly see the old years die, and hopefully welcome in the new. The throes of new births are around us. The air is full of whispered agonies. The hearts of men are beginning to beat in harmony with the pulsations of time. There are, therefore, great possibilities in the near future. Courage, my sisters! The hour of woman's freedom draws nigh!—English Family Doctor.

MEAT EATING AND MUSCLE.

In an article contributed to the "Health Culture," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, it is maintained that what are called "canine teeth" are a misnomer, are not canine in any sense of the term. These fangs, the doctor goes on to explain, corresponding to the eye-teeth of man, are enormously developed in several species of baboons that would unhesitatingly prefer a bunch of fox-grapes to the best beefsteak that could be found in a Delmonico. Dr. Oswald is not a believer in humanity's being altogether carnivorous. "The meat delusion" is what he terms the idea that man canot thrive on a strict vegetable diet. The fact that normal children have an aversion to flesh food in its undisguised state cannot be overlooked as an argument in behalf of the vegetarian. Meat promotes muscle and conduces to longevity. The doctor says:

"Under anything like favorable climatic conditions, these frugal Orientals outlive their carnivorous neighbors, and the anti-vegetarian argument founded on their lack of muscular development has been triumphantly refuted by the statistics of Dr. Herman Beyer, who proves that the stoutest peasants of continental Europe value meat only as an occasional luxury, rather than an important or indispensable article of daily food. The iron-fisted Russian boors live chiefly on rye bread, milk and cabbage; the Danes on milk and potatoes, the peasants of Holstein (where the Prussian navy recruits its brawniest seamen) on milk, porridge, butter and beans. The Turkish longshoremen, the stoutest bipeds of the present world are strictly frugal from necessity, if not on religious principle. They cook their rice with ghee, or clarified butter, and after a light breakfast of barley bread and dried figs, think nothing of shouldering a weight of three hundred pounds, and in gangs of four will lug off burdens which a New York expressman would hesitate to load on a one-horse wagon."

The conclusion drawn from Dr. Oswald's investigation is that a total abstinence from flesh food would promote the cause of moral as well as physical health, and contribute more than all the conventions of millennium prophets to guarantee the blessing of international peace.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A STORY OF TOLSTOI.

Leo Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, who has ideas of his own as to the right of the community to punish its offending members, saw the other day a policeman take an individual into custody. He at once walked up to the constable and said:

"Can you read?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Have you read the Scriptures?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you forget that they command us to love our neighbors as ourselves."

The minion of the law, quite taken back, stared at the Count; then, after a moment's reflection, made answer:

"And, pray, can you read?"

"Yes."

"Have you read the police regulations?"

"No."

"Then read them."

TWO FAMOUS ROADS.

The Palm-Bordered Thoroughfares of Honolulu.

SCENE OF THE RECENT UPRISING.

Fish Ponds and Villas—Lords Sans Souci—Hawaiian Hospitality—Sea Bathing—Historic Pali.

From the sea the approach to the Hawaiian Islands is most forbidding. There are great, naked peaks, showing grim evidences of fierce volcanic action; the verdure of the valleys at their feet is hidden, and the city itself embowered in rich tropical foliage can scarcely be defined through the forest of masts in the harbor.

There are two favorite drives for the tourist who stops over for the day in the Hawaiian capital en route to Australia, or to China or Japan. These are the roads to the Pali and to Waiki.

Pali is a Hawaiian word meaning precipice. The "a" and "i" are both short—the word rhymes with "folly." The Pali is a cleft in the mountain ridge that runs through the Island of Oahu (pronounced wa-hoo) upon which Honolulu is situated. All the islands are extremely mountainous and, for this reason, there is a vast difference in the windward and leeward sides of each. When the trades can bring in the moisture from the sea, which evaporates and falls in abundant rain, the fertility of the soil is incredible. But when the clouds are caught by the mountain peaks and the moisture squeezed out of them there are great stretches of dreary lava in which a few weeds spring up and where only the omnipresent algeroba can be made to grow. But for the Pali above Honolulu there would be little or no rain in the outlies back of the city. As it is, the Pali acts as a sort of blower, and the wind sweeps through the opening frequently with such violence that it is dangerous to venture upon the road at the summit except on foot. The provision is always made when expeditions to the Pali are planned, "If it is not blowing too hard."

It is the thoroughfare to the plantations on the other side, and so steep is the descent that the supplies have to be carried down the road over the precipice on pack mules. One sees the sure-footed little animals loaded and waiting for their masters everywhere in the side streets in Honolulu—meeting them afterward trotting along in charge of Japanese laborers.

The road leading up to the Pali is beautiful in the extreme. It is reached through Nuanu avenue—the most charming of all the streets in the city, shaded by overarching tropical trees—along which are residences with their palm-bordered drives and emerald lawns. Beyond the city—passing the English cemetery and the tomb of the Kamehamehas—the valley narrows and the steep slopes rise on either hand, green, as it will be seen on nearer view, with a dense growth of lantana.

Clouds float down over their summits and here and there a stream sparkles in the sunshine or a cascade dashes downward, disappearing in the vegetation below. Along this road the waterworks are also situated, fed by these pure mountain streams and furnishing the city with one of the purest water supplies in the world. Here and there may be seen the low walls of lichen-covered volcanic stone inclosing tiny plots of ground which were the tarro patches of the aboriginal Hawaiians, in the midst of which the owner built his grass house. These plots were not more than seventy-five feet square and the allotment was made when the island was densely populated, and it was necessary to induce the people to till the ground, to raise sufficient food. In addition to this, large artificial fish ponds were constructed, stocked with mullet, one of the most delicious and delicate of fish. The fish ponds are in exsitence and still teem with mullet. The largest of them may be seen from the Pali road—almost like a small lake—lying at the foot of the mountains, near Pearl Harbor. Half way up the ascent the view is one of the most beautiful on the globe—the city lying far below, half hidden by palms and mangoes, beyond which is the harbor with the ships lying at anchor, and still beyond this the tropical sea, blue as a sapphire, the sunken reef defined by the tossing surf, white as snow and breaking forever against the hidden coral. In every direction stretch valleys of surpassing lovelines with Pearl Harbor at one extremity and the imposing peak of Diamond Head at the other. Close at hand are heights of imposing grandeur, and over all bends the tender blue of the southern sky. The islands were sometimes called by the natives "The Islands of Rainbows," and they well deserve the name, for nowhere in the world is this phenomenon so perfect and so beautiful. The wind bringing the mist from the sea through the Pali, it spreads in vapor or fine rain along the mountain sides upon which the sun shines, and which are then spanned not only by a single arch, but frequently by two. They seem to spring out of the wooded gorges or from the top of Tantalus, the highest peak resting in Diamond Head.

The descent into the valley beyond the Pali, as has been explained, is so steep that it is an almost perilous ride except in calm weather. From this point, also, there is a fine view—the sea again, far below, dashing against the rocks, with miles of sugar plantation, the most vivid green in nature.

King Kamechamcha I., the "Great Kamehameha," who consolidated the government of the islands of which he then became sovereign, fought a great battle along the Pali road. The conquest of Oahu was accomplished by the killing of the leader of the natives, Kaiana, who was struck by a cannon ball, after which his followers were driven up the road to the Pali and forced over the verge, where their bones were found many years later. Professor Alexander states that this battle occurred in the month of April, 1795.

The Weikiki road follows the beach around Diamond Head. Wakiki, Isabella Bird called the Brighton of Honolulu. It is famous for its incomparable sea bathing. The road is in fine condition, being always kept in repair. In the suburbs here and there, are picturesque little shops where fruits and vegetables are offered for sale, and about which are always to be seen quaint little Chinese children with their queues lengthened by bright pink cotton cord, and on holidays dressed in silks and brocades of great splendor.

Toward the sea are almost continuous groves of stately cocoanut palms—one plantation so dense that the sky is almost shut out. In another is a pond filled with gold-fish, in the midst of young palm trees. Where the road touches the beach a massive wall of stone has been built. All the way there is a succession of villas, each with its bit of beach for bathing—which is one of the most popular amusements, dividing favor with horseback riding. Each villa has its lanai—a floored apartment, open, or protected only by lattice on three sides. The lanai is usually roofed, but one is recalled that was canopied by the impenetrable foliage of the hou tree, whose branches grow laterally to a great length, the leaves being thick enough to furnish protection against all but the heaviest storms.

The lanai is luxuriously furnished with lounges, chairs, and tea tables, and here much of the entertaining is done. If it is a ladies' luncheon, when the guests arrive the first question the hostess asks is: "Will you have a swim?" And if the answer is in the affirmative, as it usually is, the visitors retire, change their apparel for bathing dresses, which are kept in great numbers and of all sizes. After a dip in the sea they return, dress again, and lie about on the couches or lounge and talk until the meal is announced. It is doubtful if there is a woman in Honolulu who is not a fearless and expert swimmer.

Other objects of interest along the Waikiki road are the General Grant Artesian Well—so named at the time the distinguished man made his tour around the world—a native church, Kapiolin's residence, Kapioiani Park, and the modest villa of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. The native church is unpretentious, standing in a shady grove of alscroba trees, but there is a burying ground about it in which the natives spend much of their time sitting, cooking, and eating on and among the graves of their dead. It is a survival of an aboriginal custom when they buried the dead under the floor of their houses or near the doorway, as the Samoans still do.

Above the entrance to the grounds of the dowager ex-Queen Kapiolani, the widow of Kalakaua, is the announcement in Hawaiian, "Kapu" ("Keep Out"), so that it is not open to the public, although invited guests are welcomed with much cordiality. The grounds are extensive, but not very well kept. The ex-Queen lives in a small cottage, the lanai reached from the outside by a flight of steps, the entire front of the house being latticed. She has about her always a great retinue of native men and women, and the patriarchal system prevails among them—the rent of their own lands being paid for in labor. Kapiolani was always greatly respected. She has a strong dislike for Liliuokalani, and has taken no part, directly or indirectly, in the revolution. She understands but does not speak English. The park is a lovely spot, with winding canals, beautiful flowers and trees, and is a favorite drive, especially on those evenings when there are band concerts. Sans Souci, a famous villa, is also on the Waikiki road, and is a favorite resort for tourists who are entertained there. There is the larger building, which has a delightful lanai, with the sea washing against its steps, and there are smaller cottages in which quarters may be had, and where one may wake of a morning and, without raising the head from the pillow, gaze to the horizon line, across the Pacific, and its line of tossing surf.

The grounds of Sans Souci are finely kept, well laid out, and the owner has a passion for flowers and rare ferns which is almost universal among the people of the islands.

Beyond Sans Souci to the foot of Diamond Head the land narrows until the sea is on one side and thickets of lentana on the other, the mountain rising steeply from the undergrowth at its base. The side of the road toward the valleys nearly the entire distance out of the city is bordered by the rice fields and the neat, thriving gardens of the Chinese. They irrigate, so that th esmall vegetable beds are raised to a height of two feet or more, with narrow dykes between them. Their banana fields are treated in the same manner, and, with true Chinese economy in utilizing space, bananas are cultivated in the earth while the little waterways are given over to great broods of ducks that flourish like all things else to which the provident and industrious Chinaman gives his attention.

The Chinese have been well treated in Honolulu and are a very necessary class—being almost universally employed as servants. Prior to their arrival few vegetables were to be had except those that were brought from the coast. The Chinaman came, drained the swamps, tilled the soil, and now everything may be obtained—excellent in quality and extremely cheap.

The white residents could not work out of doors in the heat of the semi-tropical sun and the Hawaiian, who can live on taro, would not.—Mary H. Krout, in Inter-Ocean.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.....1895

The lively discussion between Mark Twain and Max O'Rell has led to the printing in several Eastern newspapers of stories of Twain's fighting qualities as shown in many instances on this Coast when he was a reporter. They give an anecdote of Mark's encounter with "Red Hot Dick" in Virginia City, wherein Dick shot a cigar out of Twain's mouth and the humorist clipped with a bullet a piece from the desperado's left ear. It is very evident that some old Californian has been giving these papers a big "fill" Mark was never celebrated for his courage out here. In fact he once showed the white feather when some jokers perpetrated a mock stage robbery and relieved him of a few dollars. Wild oxen couldn't haul Mark into a duel any more than they could drag this gasconading Frenchman into any fight in which he would be in danger of having a hole put in his hide.

The long promised suit has been instituted by Attorney General Olney against the Stanford estate to compel the payment of $15,000,000 due on the Central Pacific railroad shares held by the late Senator Stanford. The principle that the individual stockholders of a corporation are liable for the debts of the corporation has been applied to corporations on a small scale in this state and there can be no reason offered why the stocks of enormous railroad corporations should not be equally subject to such law. On this subject a constitutional amendment was passed at the recent session of the legislature and will be submitted at the next general election limiting the liability of stockholders to the par value of their shares.

Sir Rivers Wilson, who came over to this country in the interest of the English holders of Pacific railway securities, has told his clients that there are people of wild Socialistic tendencies in America, and there is no telling what they will do. A little further along in his report Sir Rivers hints that because the people of the United States insist on the Pacific railroad magnates paying the government what they owe it, they are "wild Socialists." Sir Rivers Wilson is apparently of the same mind as Collis Porter Huntington. He spent most of his time while in America being wined and dined by railroad officials, and it is not very difficult to see whence came his inspiration.

As was expected, the Senatorial investigating of the Biggy charges turns out to be a howling farce. There wasn't time, if there were inclination, to go into the examination of the doings of the alleged combine, and the matter rests now on Biggy's bare charge and Dunn's bare denial. The Senate had too much work to perform to pursue the matter and those who take a deep interest in it will have to wait for developments to be made by the Sacramento Grand Jury.

It is a matter of considerable interest to the silver states whether the proposed indemnity of $250,000,000 that Japen will demand from China as a condition on which peace may be restored, is paid in gold or silver. China will have a mighty hard time, raising such an amount in gold. If Japan is willing to accept silver it ought to increase the price of that metal, which would of course help out the people in this country who are mining it.

The fact that a majority of the Reichstag refused to vote congratulations to Bismark on his birthday, goes far to console us for the kind of Congressmen we have. Our Congressmen are not famous for manners, but they have never failed to act decently on complimentary occasions.

The lynching of those Italians in Colorado was probably done by some persons who had not yet learned that Waite, the "through blood to to the bridle rein" man, was no longer Governor, but had been relegated to obscurity long ago with Simpson, Pennoyer and the other fellows who have turned their sculls into bicycle rinks.

Governor Budd has vetoed the anti-scalpers bill which was lobbied through the legislature by Southern Pacific representatives.

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(Official.)

Proposals For Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1895, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 8, 1896. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m8 4w

(Official.)

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books, 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 ounce of first quality white ledger paper, substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment Rate for 1895
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
6 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
6 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings, in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 Import bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof, shall be furnished at a price no greater than as specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery Supplies" addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the Fourth day of April 1895, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895.

(Official.)

Proposals For Services Of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m. and not later than Thursday April 4, 1895 for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning May 10, 1895 and ending May 10 1896.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said Fourth day of April 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3-4w

(Official.)

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick Of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1895, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning May 10, 1895, and ending May 9 1896.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contract.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said Fourth day of April, 1895, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated March 1, 1895. m3-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Official.)

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 4, INYO COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO LAW AND AN ORDER OF the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, duly made and entered on the 22nd day of March, 1895, notice is hereby given that a Special Election is ordered to be held in Supervisor District No. 4, of said County of Inyo, State of California, on

Tuesday, April 16, 1895,

for the election of a SUPERVISOR for said District for the Unexpired term of John Wilson, deceased.

Polls will be opened in each of the Precincts included in said Supervisor District No. 4 at Sun-rise of the morning of the day of election and remain open until Five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Said election to be held at the places and the election to be conducted by the Election Officers appointed and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

GEORGES CREEK, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 11.
Inspectors—John Kippert, John Shepherd.
Judges—E. J. Coyle, Thomas Hamilton.
Clerks—H. J. Robinson, J. W. Lacey.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.
Polls to be held at the School House

LONE PINE ELECTION PRECINCT No. 12
Inspectors—John C. Auto, Charles Meyran.
Judges—A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge.
Clerks—H. W. Trask, Manuel Ruiz.
Ballot Clerks—Manuel Castro, N. D. Apple.
Polls to be held at the I. B. School House.

CERRO GORDO ELECTION PRECINCT No. 13.
Inspectors—Chas. Crohn, Patrick Clinton.
Judges—Gregory Kelly, T. W. Carroll.
Clerks—
Ballot Clerks—
Polls to be held at Cerro Gordo Building.

KEELER, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 14
Inspectors—David Holland, John Barnes.
Judges—Alsandinger, Samuel Levy.
Clerks—Louis Wristle, —
Ballot Clerks—Paul Howard, W. M. Richards.
Polls to be held at Keeler Building.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman Board of Supervisors.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk and Ex-officio Board of Supervisors.

Dated March 24, 1895.

M28-29 t1

PROPOSED NEW ROAD —IN— DIST. NO. 1.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 14th day of January, 1895, any and all non-consenting landowners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road, hereinafter described, should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Section 21, Tp. 6 S., R. 3 E., M. D. M. Thence variously E.

Or Bearing	Dis.	
N. Bearing	8.70	To north side of a flat.
	11.50	To north side of Mill Creek.
	16.00	To south side of Mill Creek.
	17.00	To south side of flat.
	39.30	To north side of public road leading from the town of Bishop to the town of Lone Pine and of road.
	40.00	To intersection corner between sec. 3 and 29 Tp. 6 S. R. 33 E., M. D. M.

The road is laid out 20 feet in width.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

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LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

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BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos Callow, *Proprietor.*

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having retained and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patronage is solicited of dealing therein the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases contested etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

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Independence, Cal.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
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Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

(Official.)

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax Collector.

oc 5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, April 30th 1895, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23 d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
February 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 68, for the W. ½ NW. ¼ of Section No. 6 in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Rinbride, Perry McMurry and George Gulham, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

30-tf

The JOCKEY Saloon.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. Whiting, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's	Am't
G W Olson	194	100	$ 85
D C Avery	244	250	2 25
J H Allen	305	300	25 50
J H Allen	304	500	44 50
Emma Bingham	351	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bunn	243	400	3 40
F Bifford	322	600	5 25
M B B Cole	69	2500	212 50
M Clute	70	4000	340 00
M F Cole	235	1400	12 15
M F Cline	255	50	40
M F Cline	367	4500	38 50
Geo J Caldwell	104	40000	340 00
Geo J Caldwell	111	500	42 50
Geo J Caldwell	112	9000	765 00
Geo J Caldwell	242	500	42 50
Geo J Caldwell	243	500	42 50
Geo J Caldwell	245	500	42 50
Geo J Caldwell	247	100	8 50
Geo J Caldwell	248	100	8 50
Geo J Caldwell	249	100	8 50
Geo J Caldwell	250	2000	170 00
Geo J Caldwell	314	5000	425 00
Geo J Caldwell	331	10000	850 00
Geo J Caldwell	363	550	4 70
Geo J Caldwell	368	7000	595 00
Geo J Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	101	100	85
Davis Donoll	94	300	2 55
Wm Russell	68	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	171	2000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	152	100	85
J M R Eaton	153	1000	8 50
J M R Eaton	200	3000	25 50
Mrs T E N Eaton	150	300	2 55
Mrs Geo Eaton	170	300	2 55
Geo M Eaton	212	300	2 55
Chas E French	293	4000	34 00
Chas E French	320	5000	42 50
Chas E French	321	10000	85 00
Chas E French	322	10000	85 00
Abbie E French	330	1000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
J M Hooth	86	100	85
J M Hooth	819	600	51 00
G L Hopton	120	100	10 20
G L Hopton	144	400	34 00
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie Hook	916	300	2 55
Moran & Parker	363	5000	42 50
E J Lowell	255	1000	8 50
H W Comp (trustee)	293	600	5 10
J W Johnson	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	300	2 55
W T Johnson	283	300	2 55
J B Lacoby	161	100	85
Mrs E Luthringer	181	100	85
A M Mitchell	75	300	2 55
W T McCall	193	100	85
W T McCall	200	400	34 00
R W McIntyre	183	30 00	255 00
R W McIntyre	243	500	42 50
R W McIntyre	244	2000	170 00
R W McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	256	300	2 55
G F Nelson	145	1000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H B Newlove	300	1000	8 50
Minnie M Norris	201	300	2 55
Mamie M Norris	203	1000	8 50
Susie A Otto	117	100	85
Susie A Otto	118	100	85
Susie A Otto	119	200	1 70
John S Pierce	100	100	85
A L Park	48	1000	8 50
A L Park	44	1000	8 50
A L Park	45	2000	17 00
A L Park	47	500	4 25
A L Park	48	400	3 40
A L Park	49	100	85
A L Park	122	1000	8 50
A L Park	141	2000	17 00
A L Park	153	100	85
A L Park	154	1000	12 75
A L Park	183	500	4 25
A L Park	186	10000	85 00
A L Park	207	3400	28 90
A L Park	208	4000	34 00
A L Park	209	1000	8 50
A L Park	210	1000	8 50
A L Park	211	1000	8 50
A L Park	212	1000	8 50
A L Park	213	2000	17 00
A L Park	214	2000	17 00
A L Park	215	2000	17 00
A L Park	216	2000	17 00
A L Park	217	2000	17 00
A L Park	218	2000	17 00
A L Park	219	2000	17 00
A L Park	220	2000	17 00
A L Park	221	300	2 55
A L Park	231	2000	17 00
A L Park	232	2000	17 00
A L Park	233	2000	17 00
A L Park	234	10000	85 00
A L Park	235	10000	85 00
A L Park	236	5000	42 50
A L Park	237	5000	42 50
A L Park	238	5000	42 50
A L Park	271	5000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
McIntyre Clute & Co	376	1300	11 05
S H Wheeler	50	4000	34 00
J N Wilson	51	100	85
J H Wilson	57	100	85
M Hughes Wilson	54	100	85
G W Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	293	750	6 40
J J Suess	336	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rag weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First-class work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone

FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the Southeast quarter and the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 16, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing one hundred and sixty acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the South east quarter of Northeast quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18-10ths; thence North-east following the meandering of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street upon the town of the plat of said town, to the place of beginning, containing 80-1-10 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consisting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the same County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo, county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, located, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, state of California, known and designated as the "Inland Canada lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieths (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the first two townships and the Northeast quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Fourteen (14) in Township No. three (3) North of Range Twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South eighty and eleven-twentieths (80 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or gulch to a point twenty-four (24) rods North 44 degrees east of the Southeast corner of the North East quarter and the Southeast quarter, and the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. Twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and eleven-twentieths (41 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the office of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to me personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th, 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES

SAVE YOUR SHOE

AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR

is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR

SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron —AND— WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GOVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SELBY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 3 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, March 23, 1895.

Mairs vs. Alexander. Assignee of Barnes—Foreclosure. Filed complaint and issued Summons.

MONDAY, March 25, 1895.

P. Bayayo, Insolvent—Filed final account of Assignee.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .63¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	6¾
Pig lead	3 90

DIED.

DIAZ—At Lone Pine, March 25, 1895, Mrs. A. A. Diaz, a native of Santa Cruz county, aged 55 years.

MONTANO—At Lone Pine, March 25, 1895, Joe Montano, a native of California, aged about 25 years.

Eggs are 20 cents a dozen.

P. H. Mack Esq. visited Big Pine last Sunday.

Mrs Bert Rhine arrived home westerday morning.

The thermometer stands 41 degrees in the shade today.

Ripe strawberries are for sale in the San Francisco market.

George Gillam and Walter Ober left for Big Pine last Sunday.

Will Yaney of Bishop visited Independence the first of the week.

J. D. Lewis Esq. came down from Bishop on Wednesday.

John Clarke came down from Bishop yesterday, and is still in town.

Mrs P. W. Forbes and Miss Emma Yandell went to Bishop last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes of Keeler visited Independence the past week.

A small shower of rain fell last Wednesday morning. The sky is clear today.

Two stray comedians gave a few hours amusement in town last Monday evening.

Jake Shoemaker and Wm. McDonald were down from Big Pine the middle of the week.

New lumber has been constantly arriving in town the past week for the new buildings that are to be erected.

The *Call* states that Ned Reddy will in all probability be appointed Warden of the States Prison at San Quinten.

Sam Spratt is expected to arrive in town Sunday with a load of freight from Mojave for Big Pine merchants.

A brush fire north of Independence last Saturday, burned about 150 yards of fence. It is not known who started the fire.

Sheriff Given went north last Saturday morning with the Chinaman sentenced to Folsom for selling whiskey to Indians.

Catfishing in the river has been a favorate amusement the past two weeks. The fish bite very poorly it being too early in the season.

By the breaking of an axle on a freight car near Belleville last Thursday, the train was wrecked. Several cars were badly smashed but no one was injured.

H. E. Wilkinson has opened a shop for watch and jewerly repairing at Independence. Mr. Wilkinson is a careful workman and has a complete outfit. He makes a speciality of fine watch work.

Chas. Anthony came in from Darwin the first of the week and remained in town a few days. While here he bought two cows from O. I. Mairs which he will take to Darwin for the purpose of having fresh milk at his hotel.

Joe Seeley returned from Fish Springs last Sunday where he had been making a survey on the line of the proposed Liberty Ditch. He says that on the present survey the ditch will have to be built through seven miles of black-rock.

Local Items From Various Sources.

KEELER, Cal., March 28, 1895.

Quite an excitement was created in this section of the county last Thursday and Friday by the report that parties named J. Lee P. Meysan had discovered the biggest gold ledge and property ever found in the county, near Indian Wells. Some very rich samples were shown in Keeler, and at least a dozen parties went from Olancha and this place to locate claims. About ten claims have been located and all the available ground has been taken up. No flattering reports have been received only from the first location, which may only be a small rich pocket.

Among the passengers on Thursday's stage for the south was J. B. Anderson bound for Arizona; he has been employed as butcher for Tuos Boland for the past three months.

Mr. F. Batchelder also left for Lone Pine and Georges Creek Thursday.

Harry Lockett came down from Lone station Monday evening and went out to the Lockett mine today. He says that he will soon have a patent artificial hand to take the place of the hand recently blown off by giant powder.

Mr. H. L. Armstrong of Pomona made a flying trip to Keeler last week and returned by Monday's stage. It is rumored that he examined several mines with the intention of purchasing. It is said that a figure between five and eight thousand was offered for the Lockett mine but was refused by the owners.

I. N. McLaughlin an old resident of this County, well known by every one, and who has been in Cripple Creek Colorado, for the past two years, has returned, and is working at Olancha at present.

The special agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, went north on Thursday's train, and will visit Lone Pine, Independence and the other towns in the valley before leaving for San Francisco.

Chas Anthony, J. G. McLean and W. M. Loughrey passed through Keeler Sunday on their way to Masurka Canyon, to look at some mining property there.

N. S. Randall, D. Holland and G. McCaffrey, returned from the Indian Wells new mining camp Wednesday evening, and report everything quiet there.

Mrs. J. A. McKinney went to Lone Pine Wednesday after enjoying a pleasant visit here and in Darwin; she was accompanied by Miss Tizzy Boland.

The month of March has saved its reputation, it went out like a lion sure enough; light rains and heavy winds all day Wednesday and Thursday from Keeler and southward.

Jack Gunn came in from Los Angeles on Wednesday's stage, also Mrs. Bert Rhine.

John Barnes returned to Keeler Wednesday after two days visit at Independence on business.

Neil McLean is hauling soda from the west shore of Owens lake, from Acton Bros. claim to the Salt Wells Borax Company; he has a ten animal team.

As this is Lent, don't "borrow" trouble while it is "Lent".

Shee Bros. of Darwin have let a contract to A. McGovern to sink their main shaft fifty feet deeper. While the contract is being finished they have gone to Santa Monica, Mr W. S. Miller of the same place came to Keeler and W. D. Rocheford, their foreman, went to Alvord.

E. C. Garlick of the Argus Mining Co. at Snows Canyon went to San Francisco last week via Reno and will return next Wednesday via Mojave, he went to purchase supplies for the mine and mill.

It is reported that Fred W. Wallace has located a rich gold ledge near Modock and is taking out some very rich ore, and will soon sack the ore and will make a shipment to some good mill, or to Selby and Co.

In order to make an appropriate ending to this article I will close with a prayer—no I mean some poetry:

When you've got a thing to say,
Say it; Don't take half a day.
When your tale's got little in it
Crowd the whole thing in a minute.
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't you fill the whole blamed paper
With a tale, which at a pinch,
Could be cornered in an inch.
Boil her down until she simmers,
Polish her until she glimmers.
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it, don't take half a day.

Yours Trooly,
"SILVER"

Independence School Report.

Month beginning February 25, ending March 22, 1895. Number of days taught 20. Whole number attendance 640½. Whole number absence 35. Whole number times tardy 65. Total number pupils enrolled 38. Average number belonging 34. Average daily attendance 32. Percentage of attendance on average number belonging 94. The following pupils have neither been absent nor tardy: Mamie Hession, Lizzie Matlack, Daisy and Hattie Moore, Irma Webb, Blanche Wood.

BEN F. HODSPETH,
Teacher.

Has Made A Strike.

It reported on good authority that Bob Lockett recently refused $6,000 for his claim near Keeler. He has on the dump about two carloads of ore ready for shipment. He has a 300 foot tunnel nearly completed that will strike the ore body at much greater depth than the present working, and it is expected that a valuable property will be developed.

We learn this morning that the ore body has been struck in the tunnel.

To whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIONO AGUIRRE

Dated March 14, 1895.

School Superintendent Austin writes that a set of examination questions for graduating diplomas has been prepared by the Board of Education and will be given out to the various schools the last week in April.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, March 22, 1895.
7 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened in Extraordinary session at the above stated time, pursuant to the following call:

INDEPENDENCE, Inyo Co. Cal

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of the County of Inyo, State of California, is hereby ordered to be held at Independence in said County, at seven o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 22d day of March A. D. 1895, for the purpose of calling a Special Election in and for Supervisor District No. 4, to elect a Supervisor in and for said District to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Wilson.

Dated March 22, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
A. C. FREEMAN.
J. R. ELDRED.
FRANK SHAW.

Present, Supervisors J. R. Eldred, A. C. Freeman, Frank Shaw, and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

After reconsideration the following action was thereupon taken:

WHEREAS, a vacancy now exists in the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, occasioned by the death of John Wilson, Supervisor from District No. 4, and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Section 17 of the County Government Act, Statutes and Amendments of 1893, it becomes necessary to call a special election in and for said District to choose a Supervisor to fill the unexpired term of said deceased, therefore be it

Ordered—That a special election be held throughout the various voting precincts in said District on Tuesday the Sixteenth day of April, 1895, at which said Election shall be elected one member of said Board of Supervisors, who shall serve until the election and qualification of his successor according to law.

That at the hereinafter named several precincts the following designated electors be and are hereby appointed officers to conduct such Election, in the manner provided by law to wit.

GEORGES CREEK, PRECINCT No 11.

Inspectors, John Kasper, John Shepherd Judges, E. J. Reynold, Thomas Hamilton Clerk, H. J. Robinson, J. W. Lacey, Ballot Clerks, Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.

Polls to be held at the School House.

LONE PINE, PRECINCT No. 12.

Inspectors John C. Anton, Charles Mayson; Judges, A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge; Clerks, M. W. Tisdt, Manuel Diaz. Ballot Clerks, Miguel Castro, N. D. Apple.

Polls to be held at the old School House.

CERRO GORDO, PRECINCT No. 13.

Inspectors, Chris Crohn, Patrick Clinton; Judges, Gregory Kelly, T. W. Carroll; Clerks, —, —, —, —; Ballot Clerks, —, —, —, —;

Polls to be held at Crohn's Store.

KEELER, PRECINCT No. 14.

Inspectors, David Holland, John Barnes; Judges, A. Scantlin, Simon Levy, Chas. L. P. J. Wimair, —, —; Ballot Clerks, Paul Howard, W. M. Richards.

Polls to be held at Barnes Saloon Building.

Following claims for Supervisors mileage and per diem were examined, approved by the District Attorney and allowed as follow:

J. R. Eldred	$14 40
A. C. Freeman	18 00
Frank Fitzgerald	26 40
Frank Shaw	20 40

Board adjourned. FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

A Desert Tragedy.

The Great American Desert adds another mystery to its long chapter of horrors. Through the kindness of S. G. Gregg of Big Pine we learn the following facts: Stle Drouillard and Will Sanger recently went on a prospecting trip east of Big Pine. At a point in Eureka Valley about thirty miles from Big Pine, and over twenty miles from water, they found the skeleton of a man, who from all indications had been dead four or five years. He had undoubtedly perished for want of water. His clothing was scattered around in all directions, indicating the mania which proceeds death from the terrible thirst. On a canvass jacket by the bones of a dog—faithful even in death. In his vest pocket was found the following check:

LAGRANGE, Oregon,
May 12, 1889

Lagrange National Bank, Pay to E. Bricker, or bearer ($6 00) Six Dollars.

S. T. RICHARDSON

The following is a copy of a poll tax receipt also found in his vest pocket:

ROAD POLL TAX RECEIPT.

Ada County, I. T., May 20, 1889.

Received of S. E. Bricker $4 00, being the amount due the county of Ada for his Road Poll Tax, in district No. 7, for the year 1889.

T. B. MARTIN,
Road Overseer.

S. B. MANN,
Clerk Board County Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of **Mack & Denemore, at the town of Independence**, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 14, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

280 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 125 Engravings. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—Why Nancy Marry, who, who, Medical Aid, when, ignorance cost, all about it, etc. 50 Wonderful FREE PRIZES, in Gold. Young or Old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by Mail, WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo.

(Official.)

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 5, 1895, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1894-95. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax-collector. Bidders must state the price per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion, for the time designated by and including such postponements as may be ordered by said Tax-Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List," and addressed to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1895, and opened by said Board on the Fourth day of April, 1895 between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated March 1, 1895.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Ezra M. Goodale, Deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Maggie C. Goodale, executrix of the estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing her to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 22, N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 26, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Township 11 South Range 34 East M. D. M., in Inyo County, California;

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 30th day of March 1895 at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, Inyo County, California, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executrix to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of January, 1896, for the rental of $850.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day fixed for said hearing.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated March 6th 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LA ..., Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. SENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:00 a. m	6:45 p. m
Dayton	11:20 a. m.	5:45 p. m
Wabuska	1:40 p. m	3:00 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5:00 p. m	Lv. 11:00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6:00 a. m	7:25 p. m
Luning	7:1 a. m.	6:16 p. m
Ralston Springs	7:50 a. m	5:30 p. m
Belleville	8:00 a. m.	5:20 p. m
Goldfield	9:40 a. m	3:40 p. m
Beatty	10:30 a. m	1:00 p. m
Bullfrog Creek	8:10 p. m	12:55 a. m
Alvord	4:05 p. m	8:15 a. m
Tarlac	5:55 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
Lone Pine	6:21 p. m	a. m
Keeler	Ar. 7:00 p. m.	Lv. 6:00 a. m

Connections are made daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with eastern trains of V. & T. R. R., and connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with Cal and States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (16 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore & Pearson's tri-weekly stages for Hamilton, Austin, Austin Springs and intermediate points, Austin Hot and Belmont.

AT GANDERIE with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Belmont (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Little Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (25 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

SIEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEN WARE.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
November 28 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a conspicuous place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIDESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 23 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 4 Selections made April 19, 1890. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec	Tow	Range	Acres
SE ¼	31	25	34	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	8	25	34	80.00
E ½ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S ½	3	26	33	321.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	6	27	33	43.15
SW ¼ NE ¼	6	26	34	40.00
NW ¼	6	26	34	159.12
NE ¼ SW ¼	9	26	34	40.00
NE ¼ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	8	26	34	40.00
W ½	17	25	33	320.00
E ½ NE ¼	21	25	33	80.00
NW ¼ NW ¼	25	25	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	26	26	33	40.00
E ½	27	26	33	320.00
N ½	23	25	34	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	25	34	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
E ½ NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
S ½	29	26	34	640.00
E ½	5	27	33	320.00
fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lots 3 in SW ¼	7	27	33	41.98
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (Lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (Lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
S ½	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 6 Selections made October 6, 1890. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ N ½	23	26	33	80.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5 Selections made December 16, 1893. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ W ½	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fraction N ½	33	24	34	321.90
All	33	23	34	640.00

List No. 6 Selection made January 19, 1889. Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	3	160.00
Total for Dist		14,270.15

A. W. Eideshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Rodrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS at 7 o'clock a. m

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN S. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, . . . On

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

O-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG PINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROLPH, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

...Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEAL OF INDUSTRY.

An official report has been published by the Treasury Department recently, confirming the stories of the outrages of pelagic sealing as permitted by the Paris regulations. It appears that the pelagic fleet of the past year has comprised some sixty vessels, which is four less than the fleet of last year. On the other hand, however, some 50,000 skins have been secured in 1894, mostly by Canadian hunters, against about 36,000 in 1893 and 25,000 in 1892. It will be seen that in two years, therefore, the Paris legislation has about doubled the very destruction it was designed to prevent.

It has also been found that pelagic sealing is in large measure directed against the mother seals, which, under our laws, were carefully protected. If this destruction continues, it is estimated that the value of the Pribylov Islands will be practically destroyed within the next five years. The estimated surviving population of the herd is 60,000 or 80,000 small males and 600,000 females.

The revenue of the Canadian government from this source is rapidly increasing, while that of the United States is diminishing. The United States is, moreover, at a great expense to provide a large patrol fleet, and the British government, on the other hand, although owning the majority of the sealing vessels, expends very little for police patrol. This may be clearly seen from the following significant figures. The surviving seals represent a cash value to-day of $7,000,000. During the year 1894 we have lost more than $500,000 of the profits. The present law makes it possible for the Canadian hunters to get about $1,000,000 worth of the remaining seals next year and to obtain an equally unjust share in the years to come, until the seal fisheries are exhausted. The United States, meanwhile, is compelled to pay a large sum annually out of the Treasury to guard and protect the seal fisheries.

At a certain mission-school for colored children, one of the teachers had for days been drilling her class in physiology on the fundamental uses of the skeleton. "Now, children," she said one morning, "who can tell me one of the most important services performed by the bones?" All hands went up but a tiny brown one, belonging to the youngest pupil in the room, was thrust above the others. "You may tell us, Lily," said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, I know," replied the curly-haired little maiden. "They're to hang the meat on."

COUGH COUGH COUGH

Cough! Cough!! It's the hacking cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Pain-Killer

stops the cough at once by removing the cause and thus prevents the trouble. Put two teaspoonfuls of this good old remedy in a small cup of molasses, take ¼ teaspoonful often, and your cough will quickly cease. Sold everywhere. You now get double the quantity of Pain-Killer for the same old price.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM.—Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAYFEVER COLD IN HEAD ELY BROS. NEW YORK

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

The Claim On Deer Creek.

By A. H. GIBSON.

"Yer sold Ik er span a mules on er year's time. Ik hedn't owned ther critters two weeks till they was stoled. Yes, sir, stoled! Ik was down with ther ager at ther time, so couldn't track ther thieves, an' yer come over hyer ter this very dugout, Dick Hines, an' told Ik as yer'd be willin' ter let him hev his note ef he'd fork over fifty dollars in greenbacks, seein' he'd hed sich bad luck in gittin' ther critters stold. Well, Ik didn't hev ther money ter redeem his note from yer clutches, so I loaned it to him. That's how I know so much erbout thet mule business. Yer shelled over ther note ter Ik, fur I seen it arterward in his own hands. So yer hev no more right ter Ik Pender's claim than I hev—an' not as much when it comes down ter ther p'int o' ther matter."

"Waal, I don't b'lieve this humpy backed stranger has got any right on Ik's claim," Hines declared. "He desarves ter be punished fur claim jumpin', an' I fur one favor puttin' him"——

"Shut up yer horn!" interrupted Byers. "I'm hyer ter see fair play, an' I'll see it too."

"Why, Tom," remarked one of Hines' followers, "I thought nobody on the whole Neutral Lands was more 'posed ter claim jumpin' than you."

"An' so I am," returned Byers firmly; "I'm powerful opposed ter claim jumpin' an' all sich low down, lawless doin's thet thar's no manhood in. Ef I know anything erbout ther way ther wind lies, I'm thinkin' Dick Hines is mad because he ain't able ter git ther stranger out an' jump the claim himself."

"Thet's it! Thet's it!" agreed Adam Hamlet, speaking from the door, which he held slightly ajar. "Yer driv' there nail home thet time, Mr. Byers. Hines wants ther claim, an' is tryin' ter scar' me out. Thet's ther shape o' ther hull business."

"Le's settle this dispute hyer an' now," said Tom Byers in a decided tone.

"Mr. Hamlet, didn't yer tell me thet yer had some writin's frum Ik Pender ter prove yer title ter this land?"

"Yes, an' hyer they air right in my inside coat pocket," answered the settler.

"Produce 'em, an' fix a light an' I'll read the dockymint to these doubtin' Thomases," said Byers, alighting from his pony and approaching the door of the dugout.

Adam Hamlet handed to Tom a half sheet of foolscap, on which Ik Pender, in uneven, untidy characters, had written the transference of his quarter section of land on Deer creek.

Lamp or candle the Hamlets had not, so Nancy put a cotton rag into a small can of "meat fryin's," and thus secured a poor, fitful little flame, by which Byers, standing in the door, read slowly but distinctly the following letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

By this here Presents be it known that I have traded my claim on Deer creek, in Cherokee co., Kansas, to one Adam Hamlet of Pinkneyville, Illinoy, who did by mutual consent turn over to me 10 head of big steers for this said claim.

To my old friends out there I recommend said Adam Hamlet as an honest citizen, and ask that you'll treat him white.

ISAAC N. PENDER.

Hines and his gang listened while Byers read the letter, and as soon as he began folding it up they started away. But Tom detained them a few minutes to say: "Hold on, Dick Hines! I want yer to understan' thet Mr. Hamlet's right ter this hyer claim is genywine, and will be supported by all the worthy citizens o' these parts. It won't be well fur yer ef ketched prowlin' round Deer creek. Now go!"

And they went.

Tom Byers lingered at the dugout long after the sound of the horsemen, whom he had put to flight so effectively, had died away upon the calm night air.

Adam Hamlet resumed his seat and his pipe outside the dugout; Nancy leaned against the doorway, like a blushing, drooping wild rose under the clear starlight; while the young ranchman, brave as a Trojan and handsome as a prince, stood by his pony's side, one arm laid carelessly across the saddle.

"I'm plumb glad yer rid up jest when yer did, Mr. Byers," Hamlet remarked.

"I was jest gittin' back frum Fort Scott, and thought I'd ride past an' see how yer was makin' it," Byers explained. "I wasn't countin' on findin' Hines an' his gang hyer. But yer seemed ter take ther visit mighty composed like."

"Waal, it's no good gittin' flustered, I never think; besides I was mixed up in too many hot spurts with ther enemy durin' ther late war ter be scart out easy now. It's been a kind o' trainin' ter me ter bristle up ter every situation of danger thet may rise up in my path," said Hamlet, puffing away placidly at his pipe.

"So yer was in the war jest closed?" Tom Byers asked a little curiously.

"Not as a reg'lar soldier. They wouldn't take me on 'count o' my back, though I plead fur 'em to. But I was in ther Union army, connected with ther commissary department, an' was a nuss in ther hospital camps on the Ohio river fur erbout eight months. I never seen actual service on the battlefield but once, an' thet was when I hed a hand to hand struggle with a Confederate soldier, tripped him up an' captured thet ole musket yonder," and he pointed with pride to the trophy which his muscular force had wrested from the hands of a foe.

Tom Byers examined the old musket with interest, listened while Hamlet related two or three war adventures, then mounted restive Popcorn to ride on to his ranch.

"I don't think Dick Hines will be apt ter bother yer any more, Mr. Hamlet," he said before starting. "He's er coward an' won't do yer no open hurt, an' ther fact that I've got onter his game ter get yer off o' ther claim will tend to keep him scarce. Yer heerd what I told him erbout thet mule business? I kin tell yer more yit. Arter sellin' ther mules ter Ik he hired two o' his gang ter run ther critters off inter Missoury an' sell 'em, when Pender was down sick with the shakin' ager an' couldn't help himself. It's a plain case, an' all I'm watchin' fur is a little more clear proof, an' I'll fix his cake fur him. He lives over on Lightnin' creek with a brother-in-law o' his who ain't no better'n Dick.

"But Hines ain't goin' ter molest yer," he said, with a swift, admiring look directed toward the girl, "fur I aim ter keep an eye on his cavortin's. Good night!" and waving his hand he galloped rapidly away over the prairie.

Adam Hamlet began improvements on his place at once. He broke up the sod, which was soon planted in corn, beans, sorghum and pumpkins. Byers let him have a good milk cow and a fine little riding pony for Nancy, while one of the neighbors spared them some chickens, and Joe Dugan a pig. So the new settlers had fairly started their life on the prairies.

Adam Hamlet wished to secure a legal title to his land on Deer creek. But some of his best neighbors, who were ardent supporters of the "land leaguers," just then vastly stirred up over the disposition which congress had made of the Neutral Lands on which they lived, had repeatedly requested him not to contract with Joy's agents. Hamlet was not in particular sympathy with the "leaguers," being a firm believer in the power and wisdom of the United States government to adjust all land disputes, but the settlers had treated him kindly, and he did not care to anger them. He could wait for the excitement over the land question to subside.

In August, when the sun scorched the prairies with almost torrid breath, Hamlet became a victim to chills and fever, and much of the time was too poorly to leave the dugout.

Added to her customary duties, Nancy had to be her father's nurse and look after the stock.

One evening as darkness was falling over the hot prairie she went down the creek to drive the cow home.

She had proceeded a half of a mile, and was just crossing a wild plum thicket when voices arrested her attention.

Peering through the branches she could just make out two men engaged in earnest conversation. One she instantly recognized as Dick Hines.

CHAPTER III.

The girl drew back within the thicket, afraid to stir, lest her presence might be discovered to the two men.

She hoped they would pass on and let her continue her search for the cow unhindered, but they did not.

Hines and his companion stood just beyond the patch of wild plum, at the very foot of a steep bank on the creek.

What did he mean by his vile presence there on the corner of her father's claim?

Immediately vague fears were aroused within her, and her first impulse was to steal back to the dugout and alarm her father. But quickly the thought came, what good would that do to startle a sick man who would be unable to defend himself, no matter how dark and terrible was the villain's object in being on the claim.

That he must have some villainous motive the girl was very certain, and it suddenly occurred to her that she must be brave, catch Hines' plot from his own lips, and if possible outwit him. She alone must be her sick father's defender if trouble was coming. Creeping a little nearer to the plotters, she distinctly overheard the following dialogue:

"I tell yer, Finley, thar's money in it—heaps an' heaps. Thar's not so valyble er claim as this hyer anywher's on these puraries," Hines was saying with enthusiasm.

"But air yer sure, Dick, thet ther coal vein extends all erlong this crick?" asked his companion.

"Of course I'm sure! Hain't I dug holes hyer all erlong ther creek ter find out? Yes, sir; dug 'em hyer afore thet ole Hamlet come inter ther country, an' had it all made up ter move inter ther dugout when thet ole sinner got erhead o' me. I tell yer I've tested ther creek all erlong hyer, an' thar's big deposits o' ther best kind er coal, enough ter make a dozen men rich, right hyer."

Nancy Hamlet urged her pony forward across the lonely prairie.

"I reckon ther coal business 'll be er lively one on these puraries some day."

"Why, Finley, it's boun' ter be! Kain't holp but be! This hyer's a poorly timbered country, an' coal mines is sure ter be somethin' wuth ownin'. Thar's a railroad comin' frum Kansas City, cl'ar through the Neutral Lands, an' on ter ther Gulf o' Mexico. Ther country 'll be on er big boom purty soon, an' ef we uns control ther coal beds hyer on Deer creek we'll be capitalists afore we know wot we uns air doin'. We uns must hev ther claim, Finley," declared Hines, uttering an oath that must have made the beautiful sensitive roses, growing luxuriantly at his feet, close their tender, fernlike leaves in terror.

"Maybe this hyer settler's already contracted fur the claim?" said Finley.

"No, he ain't. I've been over ter Baxter an' seed ther records. Hamlet hain't ther grit ter contract fur it, havin' been warned by ther league not to. Ther league hain't no use fur ole Joy, an' though Hamlet ain't er leaguer hisself I 'low he's plumb erfeard o' ther s'ciety, an' ain't aimin' ter make ther members mad at him."

"But yer er member o' ther league yerself, Dick."

"Yes," and Hines laughed coarsely, "but durned little I'm keerin' fur it or anythin' else 'ceptin' this claim on Deer creek."

"They'd string yer up ter a blackjack, I reckon, ef yer went back on 'em."

"They hain't goin' ter find it out fur some little spell. Thar's more settlers than yer think fur stealin' slylike inter the land office at Baxter and contractin' fur their claims unbeknowns ter ther league. I tell yer, we uns 'll git er contract fur this piece o' land, let ole humpy live in ther dugout undisturbed till ther leaguers cool off er bit, then we kin show our papers, and run ole Hamlet an' ther gal off."

"Purty slick, Dick; but wot ef Tom Byers gets wind of it? They say he's struck bad on ther settler's gal, an' Tom's mighty hard ter contend aginst, let me tell yer."

"I reckon Tom would be er ugly customer to deal with. Durn his big picter! He's been watchin' me like er hawk this summer, but he's down in ther Injun nation now, pickin' up some shippin' stock, an' I hyar it said thet he's goin' ter sell out his ranch an' leave ther county. Ef he does, we uns needn't fix fur any racket with him, an' ef we uns gits squatted down hyer on ther claim it'll take more'n Tom Byers ter git us off."

"I reckon it would, with the gang frum Lightnin' to back us."

"Thet's wotever!"

"But say, Dick, why don't yer contract fur ther claim yerself, an' not take er pardner?" the other suddenly asked.

(*To be Continued.*)

The girl who marries a title very frequently turns her fortune to a Count.

THE POPULIST.

Why shouldn't there be a third party? It is true they disturb the smooth running of the regular organizations and sometimes overturn elections, but what is popular is founded on merit. As for instance, among all the remedies used for sprains and bruises, St. Jacobs Oil is the most popular because it is known to be the best; hence it is the Populist in medicine. The more because it cures so promptly and surely. There is no crippling from sprain where this old remedy is used. It imparts new life and strength and the pain vanishes. Truly it is a populist.

"Held by the enemy"—the ulster which we are unable to redeem.

EXPOSURE TO CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

Public men are constantly liable to danger arising from sudden changes of temperature; sometimes from heat to cold, sometimes the reverse.

Henry Thorne, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2d, 1888:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatic and other causes never without deriving benefit from their application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature, will do well to keep a supply of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in their portmanteaus."

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Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic, alike derive speedy benefit from this helpful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the fiery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurably to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Malaria is prevented and remedied by it, and it infuses vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average dose.

When "Old Father Time" dines he should eat off a time-table.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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"It is with pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent nerve tonic and blood purifier. I have taken it more than once and am taking it now. I was tired, my body ached, and I felt very badly all over. I was afraid I would be sick. I thought I would take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and

It Has Cured Me,

and I find that it is cheaper than the doctor's bills. Hood's Pills are the best I have ever taken and I use no other. I am glad to have an opportunity to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. C. H. VENABLE, Keithsburg, Ill. GET HOOD'S.

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Peter Schmidt's Experience With One-Half Dollar.

He Invests It Judiciously and He and His Friends Now Receive $7,500—It Was Just Like Picking It Up in the Gutter, It Came So Easily.

Peter Schmidt, a contractor and builder, residing at 3112 Wabash Avenue, is a very proud man to-day. He is doubly so because he has not only become suddenly rich but was instrumental in securing so good a fortune for three of his friends.

Mr. Schmidt is well along in years and sufficiently possessed with this world's goods to throw aside all trouble and cares. More for pastime than anything else he occasionally speculates, but he always desires that his intimate friends be in with him. Had it not been for this desire he would to-day have been over $6,000 richer. Mr. Schmidt's and his friends' good fortune came about this way:

Like thousands of others he hoped to win a fortune by speculating a few dollars. Accordingly he invested in four 50-cent tickets in the Honduras National Lottery company.

The evening the tickets were purchased, Mary Castil of Englewood called, and Mr. Schmidt made her a present of one-half of one of the tickets. Then the two other friends came and he declared them in on the remaining half ticket. December 18 the drawing was held and ticket No. 28,130 drew the first capital prize of $75,000. The ticket that had been divided between Miss Castil and himself bore that number and therefore drew $7,500. Of this amount Miss Castil secured $3,750 and the balance will be equally divided between Mr. Schmidt and his two friends—they each receiving $1,250 apiece.

When seen by a reporter for *The Dispatch*, Mr. Schmidt admitted his good luck and said that the company was very prompt in cashing its prizes. He will continue to purchase Honduras tickets and hopes and believes he will again strike the lucky number. His friends pronounce him the luckiest man in Chicago and they want a share in any future business he may transact.—*Chicago* (Ill) *Dispatch*, Feb 4.

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gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

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and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

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All hail Columbus! Behold the great navigator as he lands. The perils of the deep are past. The clouds of fear have vanished. The night of gloom has ended. In the heavens the sun of success shines resplendent. Morning has dawned.

Imperiously the banner of haughty Spain greets the daylight. Upon its fluttering folds are inscribed the destinies of a new world. Its gleaming surface marks a long advance in the evolution of the human race. It tells a story of prophecy unparalleled, of developement unapproached in the fullness of recorded time. It crowns with triumph the efforts of genius.

The World's Fair contained no finer statue of the great discoverer than this colossal figure. It commanded from its pedestal the eastern entrance to the Administration building. The majesty of its dimensions, the vigor and aggressiveness of its expression and the artistic finish of its composition made it admired as a genuine sculptural triumph.

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A Standard of Excellence for Forty Years.

It was the standard of unequalled strength, perfect purity and wholesome results. **The award to Dr. Price's of highest honors at the Fair** furnishes conclusive evidence of its superiority over all other baking powders.

High Ground and Longevity.

A series of tables prepared from data compiled by the leading physicians of the London hospital show that there are two sorts of pressure which tend to shorten human life—blood pressure within the veins and atmospheric pressure from without. The atmospheric pressure is a very important factor in shortening the duration of life, especially in humid climates. As old age advances the circulation naturally becomes weak and slow, and if the atmospheric pressure is great the heart finds that it has double work to perform. This being the case, the heart itself is not only more likely to rapidly wear out on account of the energy which it must bring into play to overcome the conditions alluded to, but the lungs, kidneys, liver and other vascular organs agitate the great organ of circulation by calling for an increased supply of blood, which is continually being retarded by the outside pressure. Humid regions of high pressure are, therefore, to be shunned by all aged persons or those who from any cause have impaired circulation. The London physicians who compiled the tables mentioned in the opening are of the opinion that persons above the age of 50 may lengthen their lives from 5 to 12 years by living continuously in an atmosphere both light and dry.—Exchange.

Telephone "Visual Service."

Science is after the telephone girl.

She has become accustomed to the most vigorous ringing of bells. Inventiveness has made an attack on her eyes. The Chicago Telephone company is arranging to introduce what is known as the "visual service" or "express" system of exchange. When a man at a telephone wants a number under the new system, all he will have to do is to take the receiver from its hook, when the current is completed, and a light flashes before the eyes of the operator. If the connection is not promptly made, the subscriber can make a dazzling electrical display in the operator's eyes by replacing and lifting the receiver at his will.

Switchboards for this service are being fitted up in the central office of the telephone company, and already 1,800 subscribers have contracted for the new arrangement. A charge is made for the change to cover the cost of the new apparatus necessary.—Chicago Record.

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MALARIA! Three doses only. Try it.

DO YOU FEEL BAD? DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.

AN ANCIENT TOKEN.

A Curious Coin Whose Origin Is Likely to Remain a Mystery.

Captain Welsh of Welshton has in his possession a great curiosity in the shape of a coin which is probably the most ancient in the world. It is about 1½ inches in diameter and is a mixture of copper and gold.

The coin was found by a negro named Eichelberger on Mr. B. C. Bowman's place, near Welshton. It was at the bottom of a muck bed seven feet below the surface, in what was once the channel of a stream, but is now covered with heavy forest timber.

On one side of the coin is a representation of a man attacking another. Captain Welsh thinks it represents the murder of Abel. On the same side is an inscription, which, though submitted to a number of scholars, has not yet been deciphered, nor have the characters been recognized as belonging to the alphabet of any language now known.

On the other side is a representation of a man, evidently a Caucasian. There is also an inscription on this side which no one has been able to make out, though it has been placed under the most powerful microscopes. The coin was evidently worn as an ornament, as shown by a hole punched near the edge.

Captain Welsh thinks that this coin was made by the same race that built so many of the mounds that still remain to perplex the archæologist; that this race crossed over from Asia at Behring straits and was afterward exterminated by the Indians, who took the coin and wore it as an ornament.—Florida Times-Union.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

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Evidence of Untiring Energy and Skill—Miles of Shafts and Tunnels in Solid Rock.

It is an hour's journey for an ore-laden burro from the mouth of the San Juan silver mine in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, to the glaring white hacienda in the valley below where the owner of the property and his father and grandfathers have lived for 200 years or more.

Not far from the house there is a large yard surrounded by a high stone and adobe wall, and the weary little burros are driven through its gate and eased of their burdens within. Everything about the enclosure—a typical Mexican establishment for the reduction of silver ore by the patio process—bears the stamp of age. Even the stones over which the burros plod are worn down, the adobe walls are cracked and gray, and the movements of the workmen, all Indians in wide hats and rawhide sandals, as they crawl around lazily in the sunlight, seem enfeebled as if from length of years. The whole process is slow but sure, entirely the work of men and decrepit beasts, but eminently adapted to a land where energy counts for little and labor and life are cheap.

At the highest point of the yard stand the arastras, great stone basins in which the ore as it comes from the mines is ground to dust. They consist of six circular pits, each about one foot deep and from ten to twelve feet in diameter, and each bears a strong resemblance when empty to an ordinary park fountain. The bottom of each is paved with flat stones, the hardest that can be found, and the stone sides rise from twelve to sixteen inches high. A large pyramidal rock is placed in the center of each pit. An iron pin is inserted in a hole at its apex, from the top of which two long arms or sweeps extend outward over the edges of the pit. To each of these arms is attached a large crushing stone or drag of irregular shape with a smooth under side. The stones are held in place by strips of rawhide.

When a charge of ore and a little water have been placed in the pit two mules are hitched to the ends of the sweeps and they travel round and round in response to the crack of the driver's whip. When the stone drag has ground the ore to a thin mud it is allowed to flow down through a trough to a pile near the patio, where the sun soon dries it until it is of about the consistency of putty. It is then ready for the patios, two great circular basins about fifty feet in diameter, a few feet deep and surrounded by a low stone wall. All the lower part of the yard is filled with them. Into these the half-dried mud is dumped until the buttom is covered to a depth of about a foot. A small amount of salt is sprinkled over the mass, and then the real work of extracting the silver begins.

At one side of the patio a broad passageway leads to the top of the wall, and over this mules, burros and oxen are driven, and they are soon plunging about in the mud up to their knees. Only the wornout aniamls are used—burros that can no longer carry ore down the mountains and the lame or shoulder-bruised oxen. Outside of the patio stand two Mexicans with long whips in their hands, which they snap threatingly over the animals in the mud. Back and forth all day long, often in glaring sunlight, the animals tread out the mud, and frequently they grow exhausted and drop down and have to be dragged out.

After the mass has been thoroughly mixed it is allowed to stand for a day or longer, and then a layer of mercury, the amount of which is regulated by the amount of silver which the ore will probably assay, is added, and then the cattle and mules are turned in day after day for from two to six weeks, according to the weather and other governing conditions. Each night when the tired beasts come out of the patio their legs, which are covered with the thick mud of the mixed silver ore and mercury, are thoroughly scraped and the precious compound is returned to the patio. In the process of the tramping the mercury, assisted by the salt first added, amalgamates with the silver in the ore. When the trained eye of the head workman thinks this process has been completed the mud is removed and thoroughly washed with water, either in a long trough or in barrels.

The amalgam of silver and mercury, being much heavier than the other parts of the mud, sinks to the bottom, and the thin mud is poured away. Then the amalgam is gathered up and carried to the retort—really the only piece of machinery used in the whole process—where it is heated to a high temperature. The mercury is quickly evaporated, and, passing upward in the form of vapor, is caught in a simple condenser and carried away to be used over again in a repetition of the process. The waste of mercury is very small. The silver left in the retorts is now more completely melted and run into bricks or bars all ready for shipment. It is carried out to the railroad station at La Puebla on the backs of burros, each load being guarded by armed men.

The results of their work reflect credit on the early Spanish miners in Mexico, considering the primitive tools employed and the necessity of making men and beasts do all the work. To-day evidences of their untiring energy and skill may be seen all over Mexico in the shape of shafts and tunnels in the solid rock miles in length and requiring years of labor to complete. Many of them are now deserted, but the proofs of their one-time prosperity still exist.

One of the most noted of these is the Guadaloupe y Calvo, near a town of the same name, which lies hidden away in an obscure corner of the Sierra Nevada range. At the present time the town looks sleepy and deserted, but there are evidences on every hand of former prosperity and wealth. The mine was worked extensively about 1824 by an English company, and produced many millions of dollars. The managers and officers of the company were lavish of their easily-procured silver and made an attempt to surround themselves with all the luxuries of home. A townsite was made by quarrying a level place out of the solid rock in the side of the mountain. The streets, being of rock, needed no paving. Underground sewers were blasted out and a large and substantial mint was erected to coin the silver produced from the mine. The building must have cost an immense sum of money and untold labor. The matched lumber in the floors and ceilings, the glass in the windows and the mortised locks and hinges on the doors were all brought over from England and carried up into the mountains on the backs of burros at great expense.

But seventy years of wind and weather and of the glaring southern sun, to say nothing of the inroads of human despoilers, have left the magnificent building a picturesque ruin in which the wild birds nest. A few of the rooms and vaults are still in a fair condition, and suffice as a shelter in the rainy months of the year for a few half-starved Mexicans. The falling ruins of a concert hall, a club house, and numerous commodious and once beautiful dwellings are some of the other evidences of the habits of these mining managers who lived in a silver El Dorado twenty-five years before California was heard of.

Traditions which have come down tell of the ballet-girls, the billiard tables and the wines which they imported along with their mining machinery. Some of the broken billiard tables still remain to attest the truth of the stories, but the mine managers and the ballet-girls and the wines have long since departed along with the money which the honest English citizen at home invested in the enterprise. To-day the mine is worked in a small way by an American. Every morning the streets show some signs of life, but by noon everyone is sitting about drinking or drunk. "That is the way the Englishmen did," they explain, but they forget that the Englishmen drank champagne, and that they have only "aguardiente"—a cheap Mexican brandy.

The amount of labor which the early Mexican miners must have expended in digging the shafts in the mountain sides can be best appreciated when the fact is known that they had only the crudest implements with which to do their work. A Chicago mine-owner has in his collection of mine curiosities some tools which were taken from under the water of an abandoned mine many hundred feet deep. Two of them are shovels made by binding with thongs of rawhide a short, stout handle of wood to the shoulder blade of some animal. A sledge hammer constructed wholly of live oak, huge and unweildly, shows with what difficulty drills were driven into the solid rock.

All these tools are more than a century old, and yet in some Mexican mines of to-day the implements used are almost as crude.—Chicago Record.

Addison's Characteristics.

Addison is the very embodiment of that delightful gift of humor on which we pride ourselves so much as a specially English quality. That in its way his style is the perfection of English style is less dear and delightful to us than that what it conveys is the perfection of feeling. His art is the antipodes of that satirical art which allows human excellence only to gird at it and insinuate motives which diminish or destroy. Addison, on the other hand, allows imperfections which his interpretation turns into something sweeter than virtue and throws a delightful gleam of love and laughter upon the eccentricities and characteristic follies of individual nature. That he sees everything is one of the conditions of his genial forgiveness of all that is not mean or base or cruel. With these he makes no terms.—Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant in Century.

Quinine.

"People in using quinine should be careful that they get a good grade of the article or that they are not being fooled altogether. In many cases an inferior product of the cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, is substituted for the real article. It is a little better than the cinchona bark and has not nearly a third of the virtue of quinine. This is called cinchonidia and can be bought for from 2 to 4 cents an ounce, just a little more than the bark itself. It is so good an imitation that the customer is unable to tell the difference except that the results will not be the same. People should be careful to get the pure drug, and the only guarantee they can have is the reputation of the man who sells it to them.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Skill and Temper of a Builder.

Queer and racy are the tales told of the skill of the Maine shipbuilders in the use of the adze and broadax. One old time yarn is of a carpenter who applied very drunk at a shipyard for employment. In order to have a little fun with him, the foreman set him to give a proof of his skill by hewing out a wooden bolt with no chopping block but a stone. The carpenter accomplished his difficult task without marring the keen edge of the broadax and showed the foreman a neatly made bolt. Then he brought the ax down with a terrific blow that shattered its edge upon the stone. "I can hew fust rate on your chopping block," he hiccoughed, "but I'il be blamed if I can make the ax stick in it when I git through." The story runs that the foreman lost no time in employing such a workman.—New York Sun.

THE SAN JUAN MINE.

Worked Almost Constantly for Two Centuries.

PREACHING AND PROSPECTING.

That Is What the Mission Fathers Did in Early Days in Mexico.

The conquest of Mexico by Cortez, which began in 1519, nominally for the religious conversion of the heathen Aztecs, was really nothing but a military search for silver and gold and the fabled treasures of the Montezumas.

Immediately after the subjugation of the Indian tribes in 1522 those sturdy old pioneers, the Jesuits, established missions in the mountains, far away from setlementts, but always in some district which bore evidences of being rich in gold and silver. Here they began praying and preaching with zeal, and also began prospecting for silver. All the cactus-tufted mountain sides and the rugged canyons bear the evidences of their search in scattered heaps of stones and abandoned shafts, now almost filled with the rubbish accumulations of the centuries. Valuable ores were found in almost every mountain district, and the silver which they dug made the priesthood of Mexico the richest in the world and their churches the most beautiful. Twenty per cent of the precious metals recovered from the mines in those days was paid as a royalty to the Spanish crown, and in return the Jessuit priests received special privileges, which they used in strengthening their sway over the Indian tribes that inhabited the region. The mines in each district were named after Jesus, the Virgin Mary or some of the saints, and in most cases the names have outlasted even the memory of their early owners.

After the subbjugated Indians had been thoroughly converted he was then enslaved and compelled to toil in the mines. In this way Mexico soon became the greatest silver-producing country in the world, but as a writer of those times has said: "God only knows at what cost of Indian lives it was attained."

The silver lead ores were smelted in galemas or Castalian furnaces, the crumbling ruins of which dot every part of the mining district of Mexico to the present day. They were built entirely of stone, even to the low, shallow oven in which the ores were baked, and the long, narrow flume that conducted water to a crude water-wheel. But the greater part of the most valuable ores found did not contain lead enough to separate the silver from the slag in the furnaces, and the cost of shipping it was so great that for many years it was discarded as wholly valueless.

In 1557 a miner named Medina, living in Pechuca, after experimenting for a long time, discovered a process which could be used in recovering the silver from the ores of this class without the use of lead. Almost at once the Mexican silver industry was revolutionized. Perhaps no Mexican or Spaniard ever contributed a more valuable invention to his country, and his name may stand side by side with that of the inventor of the steam engine. Indeed, modern machinery for the reduction of silver ore is only an improvement in details on Medina's original model. This method, known as the patio process, is still practiced extensively in Mexico, Peru and Chile in all its primitive simplicity. When one takes into consideration the very cheap labor, the almost total absence of fuel and the great scarcity of water in most of the mining districts, one can easily see why it has never been supplanted by the modern machinery used in this country.

Thirty years after the discovery of the patio process Mexico produced about $30,000,000 worth of silver annually.

To comprehead how this immense amount of silver was produced, or a part of it at least, a description of a single Mexican mine locally known as the San Juan (St. John), in the State of Oaxaca, will suffice. This mine has been owned by successive generations of the same family for nearly two centuries and has been worked almost constantly since it was discovered. Occasionally, when a member of the family died or the cuntry was in a state of revolution, the Indians ceased for a few days or a few weeks from running up and down through the gaping mouth of the shaft. It is a three days' journey across a barren waste of desert, over hills and through canyons, from La Puebla on the railroad to the town of San Francisco, which chokes the mouth of a narrow valley between the mountains. Seven miles above, at the center of the little canyon, sleeps in the glaring sunlight El Hacienda de San Juan, the house of the San Juan mine. As if to make room for the village, the canyon widens out around it and forms a beautiful valley in the center of which meanders a little stream, gray with mud from the mines. The village is nothing but a patch of adobe buildings, some of them very old and equally uncomfortable. Visitors are few and far between, and the owner of the mine, who is the chief man of the settlement, always extends a hearty welcome to them.

After a night is spent under his roof a start is made for the mine. Each visitor sits astride a little Mexican burro, or jackass, which crawls slowly but sure-footedly up the mountain side, zig-zagging on a trail cut into the solid porphyritic rock. After reaching an altitude of about 3,000 feet above the hacienda the heaps of rocks about the shaft loom into view and a few minutes later the burros draw up at the side of the yawning pit as if they learned from long experience just where to stop.

After being furnished with candles the party is ready for its exploring trip into the mine. The shaft angles into the mountain side at a dip of about thirty-five degrees for the first sixty feet or more, and then it plunges off into the bowels of the earth, sending off arms here and there in pursuit of some of the ramifications of the vein. The shaft is nowhere very large and at some points only sufficient space exists to allow an Indian with a load on his back to slip through. At the end of the first stretch of the shaft the descent is so steep that it has to be made by the means of Mexican ladders. A Mexican ladder is like no other ladder in the world. It is simply a split log with deep teeth or notches cut in its face, and until a person is accustomed to its use it appears a very feeble means of support. Yet on reaching the top of the first ladder assurance as to its strength is provided by an Indian who appears struggling up with a load of ore on his back. The ore is contained in a rawhide bag borne on his back and fastened by a long strap which passes over his forehead. The weight cannot be less than 100 pounds, and yet the Indian has already borne it up 360 feet of ladders without once resting, and he still has a long distance to go before he reached the top of the shaft. His face and body are dripping with perspiration, and he seems ready to drop with exhaustion, but he knows that the taskmaster will expect him out at a certain time, and so he is compelled to hurry on.

His clothing, as well as that of the other miners, consists solely of a breechclout of coarse cloth and "heractchas" or sandals of rawhide with the hair left on. He and his companions carry out all of the ore and refuse of the mine in this way, and they and their fathers and grandfathers have been doing so for the last 200 years. And so far as the records go there has never yet been a strike.

As soon as the young Indian boys are old enough to climb the ladders they are set to carrying ore, and they keep right at it until they are too old to do the work, and then they are given the lighter task of sorting the ore after it has been brought to the surface.

All they ever earn is 50 cents a day. At the bottom of the mine at the very ends of its numerous ramifications the miners are at work with crude drills and sledges. One of the workers crouches on the floor of the shaft with the drill in his hands and another stoops over and drives it in with short, quick strokes. The work is carried on by the flickering light of a candle stuck to the rocky side of the shaft by means of a handful of mud. The air is damp and heavy and foul, and the heavy silence is broken only by the ring of the sledges on the drills. As soon as the holes are large enough they are loaded with explosives and the fuses set.

When the workmen have all sought safety in some deserted lead the explosion follows and fills the air with more poison than it had before. Then the broken rocks are thrown out and the work of the carriers begins anew.

The ore taken from the San Juan mine is silicious in composition, containing little or no lead, and the silver has to be recovered therefore by the patio process. As soon as the ore is dropped from the sacks of the carriers it is surrounded by a flock of women, children and decrepit men who sort out the refuse and throw it down the mountain side, leaving the good ore in a heap by itself. The sorting goes on from daylight to dark. In the hottest weather the ore-piles present a most picturesque appearance. The women are clad in loose cotton upper garments, glaring red shirts, and blue or green serapas or hoods, and the men and children are almost naked.

After sorting a number of boys take the large pieces and break them up fine, after which they are loaded into native sacks made of lachague, a plant having a coarse, rough fiber. Each sack contains about 250 pounds of ore, enough to make two Indians strain in lifting the load to the back of the little Mexican burro, apparently not much larger than a man. Six or eight burros are started out together in charge of a driver, and they wind round the zig-zag path to the bottom of the mountain. At each of the steep turns the momentum of the load is so great that the burro is compelled to brace himself with both feet to prevent being hurled over the precipice to the rocks below.—Chicago Record.

Air Does Not Kill.

The old belief that projectiles sometimes kill men in battle without hitting them must be abandoned in view of recent scientific experiments. It was formerly supposed that the air compressed and driven before the projectile and technically called "the wind of the shot" was capable of striking a fatal blow, and even army surgeons have assented to this theory.

But experiments have shown that the air driven by a projectile, while capable of being instantaneously photographed in the form of a wave, does not possess sufficient energy to produce any destructive effect.

Another theory which recent investigations have overturned is that the explosive effect sometimes exhibited by bullets is due to compressed air driven into the wound.

Experiment shows that the appearance of explosion arises from the nature of the substance penetrated by the bullet. If this substance is plastic or watery, the impulse of the projectile is distributed laterally in all directions among its particles, and they are driven asunder.

Such an effect has been noticed in battle when bullets have entered the brain, and accusations of using explosive projectiles, contrary to the comity of nations, have been based upon them. By firing bullets into wet dough every indication of an explosion has been produced, although the same bullets, fired with identical velocity, into solid substances, like bone, made only round, clean cut holes.—Youth's Companion.

SAVED BY BIRDS.

A Boy's Wish for a Partridge Gratified.

A GIRL IS RESCUED BY A PLOVER.

Her Prayer That a Bird Might be Sent to Show Her the Way Home Answered.

Edgar, the youngest son of James Keener, of Claiborne parish, had been very ill or several weeks, so ill, in fact, that the little fellow's life was despaired of, when a singular occurrence, in which a quail played a conspicuous part, turned the tide in his favor. The boy had made a brave struggle with death, but the slow, wasting fever had almost exhausted his powers of endurance, and even his appetite had left him. The mother and father used every means in their possession to tempt him to eat, but in vain, and the only nourishment he received had to be forced upon him. Finally, one morning, when, to the grief-stricken parents, the end seemed near at hand, Edgar asked if he might have a broiled partridge. Quail are very plentiful in Louisiana, and Mr. Keener set out gladly with his gun, never doubting that he would kill one for his son. He searched the fields and adjoining woods eagerly, but in vain. At last he stopped all the hands on the place and sent them in every direction, scouring the whole neighborhood, but not a bird was started.

Late in the afternoon, leaving the men still hunting, he went home, sorrowful, fearing his child might have grown worse from disappointment. By and by Mrs. Keener came and called him softly, and following her into the sick room what was his amazement to see sitting on the footboard of Edgar's bed a round, plump partridge. They shut the doors and windows, captured the bird, and Edgar was soon smacking his feeble lips over the broiled brown breast. The little fellow began to improve from that moment, and still lives to tell the story of the bird that, as he says, "saved his life."

Mary, the small daughter of L. C. Hewett, a cattle dealer of Bell county, Texas, having gone with her parents and a party of friends on a picnic excursion to one of the neighboring mountain peaks, got lost in playing about by herself, being the only child in the crowd. Mrs. Hewett, being busily engaged with her friends, had suffered little Mary to wander about at her own sweet will, and ere long the unsuspecting child had climbed with her nimble young feet quite to the summit of the mountain. Like all the outcroppings of the region this peak is composed of the rocks and fossils belonging to the cretacean period, so that no tracks might be left in the shaly soil. Besides, the mountain is literally enwrapt by a dense growth of scrubby, low-growing cedars, making an almost impenetrable thicket. When little Mary discovered that she was alone on the mountain-top, she did just what any child would do under the circumstances, that is she began to call her mother. But a strong west wind carried her voice away, and no answer came from below.

Meanwhile, she had set about trying to find the way by which she had come up, and when not a trace of her little footsteps was to be seen she began to cry. Now, Mary was a good little Sunday-school girl, and as she sat there desolate and alone on the mountain she remembered some of the sweet truths she had heard of One who is ever ready to help those that are lost, so what did she do but put up a prayer in her little baby way that He might help her. As she prayed, she wondered in her innocence how anything big could make its way through all those sprawling, scraggy cedars, so she asked that a little bird might be sent to guide her.

The words had scarce left her lips when she saw a plover flitting about in the cedar below her feet. Overjoyed at the sight, the child at once began to scramble down, the bird leading the way over rocks and cedar-brush. It was a long and a toilsome descent, with her little feet slipping and stumbling over the loose stones, but the bird flitted back and forth before her and she did not despair.

By and by the journey came to an end, however. Mary heard voices and presently caught sight of her friends, who had just become aware of her absence. She ran to them joyfully, telling of the bird that had brought her safely down the mountain, and as they looked they saw a plover mount high in air, winging its way eastward.

A curious circumstance of a bird's kindly assistance is thus related by Miss Alice Moreland, of Tennessee, who, for the benefit of her health, spent the spring of '94 at Lampassas Springs, Texas. Miss Moreland says: "Toward nightfall of an exceedingly sultry April day, a fierce wind came sweeping down the mountains, bringing what is termed in Texas a 'wet norther.' The wind whistled and shrieked and howled, shaking the house with its force, and the rain came down in perfect torrents.

"I was in my room alone, trying to write some letters which it was necessary for me to get off in next morning's mail, but I was constantly interrupted by horrid little caterpillars which came crawling under my door or between the window sashes where they were imperfectly joined' These disgusting little pests had made my life a misery to me ever since spring opened, and really I began to feel that the whole great State of Texas was alive with them.

"They seemed to be in the heavens above as well as the earth below, for they fairly rained down upon you if you passed under a tree, and crawled up your skirts from the grass. There were all sorts and all shapes and all sizes of them, green ones and yellow ones, black ones and variegated ones. Of course, I was afraid of them. What self-respecting woman isn't afraid of a thing that creeps?

"And I don't think anyone, even a man, would find it altogether pleasant to see a little ridgey-backed caterpillar peeping over the edge of his plate at the table, or looking one-sided at him from a comfortable chair on the verandah. My chief occupation after their advent was in keeping them out of my room, and this I succeeded in doing only by untiring effort and closing every door and window. But this night that I speak of even this device failed, as the storm actually stripped them from the trees and vines outside, and they came in little exploring parties under the door, as I said, seeking shelter.

"Now everybody more or less has seen caterpillars, but I think no one who has not visited Texas has a speaking acquaintance with the long hairy variety that sometimes infests that unfortunate region. I know, at least, I never saw one before, and I was horror-struck at the sight of them, but consumed with dread when the 'natives' told me that every hair on their bristling bodies was a sting like that of a hornet, which positively burnt them a pathway over the human body should they by chance elect to journey over it.

"Do you wonder then that I relished seeing one of these bristly fellows perched atop of my paper-weight, or crawling up the leg of my table? You may imagine that, with the storm raging without, and the caterpillars within, my nerves were in a very shaky condition, to say the least, so I was not a little startled in the midst of it all to hear a quick tapping on the transom above my door. I looked to behold 'darkness there and nothing more.' Again the tapping, and this time a vivid flash of lighning showed me a bird fluttering against the pane, and tapping with his beak.

'Come in, poor storm-tossed little one,' I said, opening the door, and there flew in a bird, one of the great sparrow family, who perched himself upon the broad picture moulding which ran around my room. He seemed quite content to remain there, and as the storm had lulled somewhat and the caterpillars were, apparently, put to rout by my frequent and frantic attacks upon them with a broom, I felt more comfortable myself, and soon finished my writing.

"When I was ready to retire, and just as I was about to blow out the light, preparatory to getting in bed, my little feathered guest began to flit around overhead, and by and by dipped down before my very face and caught in his bill a great yellow hairy caterpillar which was quietly reposing on the pillow where, in a moment later, I would have placed my head only to feel his innumerable bristles sting their way into my flesh. I exhausted every effort to discover if, perhaps, another one lay in some unsuspected ambush, but in vain, the little bird had proven an efficient protector."—Philadelphia Times.

WHY DON'T THEY MARRY?

The operations of the marriage license bureau in San Francisco show that though the population is increasing the number of marriages is decreasing. In 1893 the number of marriage licenses issued was 3,295; in 1894 it was only 3,112, the decrease being about 6 per cent. It has been a steady decline from month to month, with no change, in the last two years. No other cause being apparent, the falling off in the matrimonial business is ascribed to the hard times and is regarded as a confirmation of Buckle's theory that the marriage rate fluctuates with the price of wheat. A similar decline in matrimony has been observed at the East.

Long before the present stagnation in business was observed statistics showed that the marriage rate was declining in civilized countries, and philosophers were puzzled to account for the fact. By some it was argued that the hyper refinement of the period was making many men and women too critical in their tastes for the experiment of matrimony. It was shown that modern improvements, especially in the direction of club life, were enabling bachelors to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of existence without the burden and responsibility of a wife, while the throwing open of avenues of employment for women was developing their independence and creating in them a repungance to a marriage which did not realize their ideal. It was observed that men who once adopted a club life became wedded to it and rarely exchanged it for a dual existence. Whether these influences were as potent as social philosophers have imagined or not it seems to be certain that the cold wave of hard times struck possible candidates for matrimony just as they were questioning its merits on general principles. Young men who were doubtful about marriage when the financial question did not enter into their thoughts were swayed to the negative side when it loomed up as a factor in the case. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the development of culture is rendering women more attractive than they ever were and men more capable of appreciating them. Similarly, the young men of the day are better fitted to command the love of good women than the young men of a generation ago and are less prone to gross and coarse forms of vice.

WELL BEGUN.

He—There is only a half hour until train time and your trunk isn't half packed.

She—Don't worry, dear, I have my bonnet on.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CHARACTER IN FEET.

Like the Fancies of an Opulent Imagination.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED SCIENCE.

The Size and Shape of Head Once Offered a Clew to Our Normal Disposition.

An expert chiromancer, tired of reading character by the inspection of hands, has discovered that fortunes may be told by a careful observation of the feet. The latter are not as wrinkled as the hands; fewer lines can be traced and baptised to bear such names as Line of Life and Line of Love; still, even in the plumpest foot there are mounts and vales which to the erudite eye may have a signification. Until the new science was discovered critics of the foot were content to be sarcastic over splay feet or pigeon toes; a foot that was stubby was supposed to indicate a plebian origin, while a long and narrow foot with an arched instep was proof incontestable of aristocratic blood. Common people, unobservant of the laws of proportion, often sneer at a large foot, forgetting that its size must correspond with the burden it has to bear; just as other ignoramuses chant ditties to small feet, ignoring the well known law that in the human race the intellect may be measured by the understanding. In women it occurs that habit stamps an impress on the shape of the foot. It is easy to understand that a foot in which the small toe is pushed under or over the next toe must belong to a vain girl, and indicates vanity in disposition. But other rules are not so easy of comprehension. For instance, we are told that where the little toe hides its head under the third toe, its owner is prudent; when one of the toenails is invisible, its owner is cautious. Where the second toe is humped above the rest, its owner will be domestic in her habits. Where the toes are elastic and cling closely together when the foot is firmly pressed on the floor, the artistic temperament is indicated. Where the hollow of the foot rises so high that the hand can be slipped under it, the foot belongs to a high-tempered person, high strung and fond of society; a high instep generally indicates fondness for dress.

A person in whose foot the cords are distinctly defined and prominent is apt to possess determination and a capacity to carry her point. When the ankle is large and the heel narrow, it is safe to assert that the owner is brave and resolute, the kind of girl who picks out her man and marries him, willy nilly. There is comfort in the new science for ladies who have complained that they have ugly feet. A long, broad and flat foot indicates resource and fertility in expedient, and a short, thick, stubby foot reveals a clinging and affectionate nature. So there is consolation for wearers of all kinds of feet. A high sense of propriety, verging on prudishness, indicated by a spreading heel. The true way to examine a foot is when it is suspended in air, with no weight to maintain. If then it is so well knit and firm that it shows little change in form, the wearer is sure to be a coquette who is capable of an intense affection.

All this sounds like the fancies of an opulent imagination. The rules herein laid down certainly do not seem to rest on a scientific basis. Still they are probably as trustworthy as the laws of chiromancy, which young ladies study so intently, and which they practice on their admirers, who are only too well pleased to have their great paws handled by the slim, cool fingers of a laughing girl. After all, what do we know about the laws of nature? For aught we can tell, the Creator may have written our characters in the shape of our feet as he proportions our animal vigor to the size of our noses.

Phrenology and the law of physiognomy are embryo sciences which may be some day understood. Thirty or forty years ago everybody went mad over phrenology and careful parents chose vocations for their children from the bumps on their cranium. We now know that Fowler was a humbug. But there is no doubt the size and shape of the brain afford a clew to the normal disposition. As to the science of physiognomy, that is a study which will presently be developed with astonishing results. Every man's instincts are wirtten on his features and can be read like an open book by those who possess the secret of interpreting the lines of the face. It is no more possible for a man to hide his normal instincts as depicted in his eyes, nose and mouth than it is for him to disguise his handwriting; but few of us have been sufficiently educated to read the picture aright. By and by we shall do so; and then perhaps we may supplement our study of the face by our examination of the hands and feet to see if their revelations correspond.—S. F. Bulle in.

In a Big Maple Sugar Grove.

In the best Fletcher groves of today a long pipe or trough line runs from some central spot in the grove down to the big storage tanks in the sugar house. Here the perfected evaporator, when under full headway, will convert the first sap into sirup in half an hour, consuming about one cord of wood to produce 100 pounds of sugar. There are in the town of Fletcher, at a moderate estimate, 30,000 trees, this being probably within the real number.

Serious and Much Married Man—My dear friend, I was astonished to hear of your dining at Mme. Troisetoile's! A "woman with a past," you know!

The Friend (bachelor "unattached")—Well, you see, old man, she's got a first rate chef, so it isn't her "past," but her "repast," that I care about.—Exchange.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.....1895

LOCAL ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Keeler Cal. April 4, 1895.

Mr. C. A Johnson passed through Keeler Wednesday on his way to Mazourka. He has been at Montgomery district for the past three or four months packing wood for the mines there but has sold his mules and packing outfit, as the Company has decided to use gasoline in future. He says that the property is now owned by a company and is paying well. He reports times good at both Del Mar and Montgomery camps, both being gold camps.

Sam Thomas brought in a load of ore from the Fitzgerald mine Wednesday and says things are looking fine at Modock. There are two or three carloads of good ore ready to be shipped. Arcularius will begin hauling two or three car loads from the Lane mine at Darwin next week.

The Mojave and Keeler stage line has a new time card, which took effect Monday night at eight oclock. Stages now arrive at Keeler on Monday and Thursday mornings and leave Keeler for Mojave on Monday and Friday at eight in the evening, making a daylight run through the Red Rock Canyon, which has here to fore only been enjoyed by moonlight.

Henry Mettler of Darwin drove in from there with a load of passengers among them being D. C. Lane, bound for Pomona and Los Angeles. Henry talks of starting a creamery at Darwin as they have milk now to throw to the birds.

John Le Moigne came in from his mammoth lead mine Sunday, and says he will never be satisfied until he gets at least three or four large teams at work hauling ore from his mine for shipment, and he talks some of putting up a forty or fifty ton smelter at or near Keeler.

It is reported that parties at Darwin are surveying and making preparations with a view of fixing up the old stage road from there to Mojave and shipping ore to the smelters at Pueblo and Denver Colorado. They claim that they will be able to get better returns from their lead ores, as working charges cut a high figure, there being no competition for smelting on this coast.

Postmaster Fiehman made a flying business trip to Independence on Tuesday, returning on horse back from there on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. A Cohn passed through Keeler on his way to Los Angeles and Bakersfield, by last stage.

E. S. Reddy, has left Darwin, and gone to pastures new. He went to the Silver Star district near Soda Springs on Tuesday's train, and will try his fortunes in the new gold camp. Ed has done good work at Darwin and is rated as a good assayer and all around mining man.

It is reported that a party from Hawthorne named Stewart has struck it very rich in his claim at Soda Springs, one specimen was taken out a few days ago, which was the richest and prettiest ever seen in the new district, and was valued at over one hundred dollars, and plenty more of the same kind in sight. Silver Star seems to be the coming camp.

Conductor A. Y. Gale, had the misfortune to meet with an accident while coupling cars at Keeler Wednesday evening, the middle finger of the right hand was thought to be broken at first, but upon examination by Dr. Dorrance it was found to be only bruised. It was very painful and taken altogether was a very close call for Conductor Gale. Accidents of this kind will not be so liable to occur when the Patent Automatic Car coupler law goes into effect on January first 1898.

J. J. Stewart made a flying trip to this end of the County Tuesday. J. G. Dodge also drove down Monday returning the same day. J. V. Hunter's smiling countenance was also observed in this section last Saturday, also F. McIver of Georges Creek and C. W. Craig of Independence.

Dr. C. E. Dorrence of Bishop was a visitor at Keeler Wednesday evening and went to Lone Pine Thursday morning, intending to go from there via Independence to Bishop by private conveyance.

Unknown parties supposed to be either Chinese or Indians, having lately been making a habit of taking or appropriating to their own use, car stakes from the wood and lumber cars, at Keeler station, one or two stakes being missed from a car every week or ten days, this is bad business and the Railroad agent at that station has posted a notice offering a reward of twenty five dollars for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Miss Helen Gunn is visiting here this week and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Holland.

News items scarce, More anon,
"BIMETALLISM."

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos Callow,
Proprietor.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

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ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE LEASED.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Ezra M. Goodale, Deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Maggie P. Goodale, executrix of the estate of Ezra M. Goodale, deceased, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing her to lease certain real estate belonging to said estate, described as follows, to wit: The S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Section 22; S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 24, and the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 27, Township 11 South Range 34 East M. D. M., in Inyo County, California;

It is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before the Judge of said Court on Saturday, the 30th day of March 1895 at said Judge's Chambers, in the Court House in Independence, Inyo County, California, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing, empowering and directing the said executrix to lease the said real estate from the date thereof until the first day of January, 1896, for the rental of $350.00, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said petition on file in said Court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and puclished in said Inyo County for at least two successive weeks next before the day set for said hearing.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of said Superior Court.
Dated March 5th, 1895.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[Official.]

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 4, INYO COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO LAW AND AN ORDER OF the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, duly made and entered on the 22nd day of March, 1895, notice is hereby given that a Special Election is ordered to be held in Supervisor District No. 4, of said County of Inyo, State of California, on

Tuesday, April 16, 1895,

for the election of a SUPERVISOR for said District for the Unexpired Term of John Wilson, deceased.

Polls will be opened in each of the Precincts included in said Supervisor District No. 4 at Sunrise of the morning of the day of election and remain open until Five o,clock in the afternoon of the same day

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the Election Officers appointed and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

GEORGES CREEK, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 11.
Inspectors—John Kispert, John Shepherd.
Judges—E. J. Reynold, Thomas Hamilton.
Clerks—H. J. Robinson, J. W. Lacey.
Ballot Clerks—Wm. Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.
Polls to be held at the School House.

LONE PINE, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 12.
Inspectors—John C. Anton, Charles Meysan.
Judges—A. C. Stevens, J. G. Dodge.
Clerks—M. W. Trask, Manuel Diaz.
Ballot Clerks—Miguel Castro, N. D. Apple.
Polls to be held at the old School House.

CERRO GORDO, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 13.
Inspectors—Chris Crohn, Patrick Clinton.
Judges—Gregory Kelly, T. W. Carroll.
Clerks——— ———, ———
Ballot Clerks——— ———, ———
Polls to be held at Crohns Building.

KEELER, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 14.
Inspectors—David Holland, John Barnes.
Judges—Al Saulinger, Samuel Levy.
Clerks—L. P. J. Wrinkle, ———
Ballot Clerks—Paul Hoeard, W. M. Richards.
Polls to be held at Barnes Saloon Building.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman Board of Supervisors.

(SEAL) Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk and Board of Supervisors.
Dated March 22, 1895. Mch29-td

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.		5.25 p. m.
Dayton	11.25 a. m.		6.45 p. m.
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.		2.30 a. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m.		Lv. 11.00 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m.
Luning	7.15 a. m.		6.15 p. m.
Soda Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m.
Belleville	8.10 a. m.		5.05 p. m.
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.		3.55 p. m.
Huston	1.30 p. m.		11.05 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.		9.45 a. m.
Alvord	4.05 p. m.		8.55 a. m.
Independence	5.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m.
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.		———
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.		Lv. 6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (68 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

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Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
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REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3-5t

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
oct5-td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th, day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday April 30th, 1895, to pay the Delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23rd

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 27, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 68, for the W. ½ NW. ¼ of section No. 3, in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 35 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Rinbakle, Perry McMurry and George Gilliam, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osbun	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	2,500	21 25
J H Allen	305	3,000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5,000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bunt	248	400	3 40
E Bedford	312	620	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25,000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40,000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4,250	36 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40,000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2,000	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	360	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	363	7,000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Donoll	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fussell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 45
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T E N Eaton	108	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	229	4,000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	230	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 13
J M Hough	85	1,000	8 50
J M Hough	319	6,000	51 00
G L Houlton	125	1,200	10 20
G L Houlton	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie Hall	216	300	2 55
Horan & Parker	363	5,000	42 50
E J Inwood	255	1,000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jansen	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	300	2 55
W T Johnson	229	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs. T Luther	234	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	135	100	85
W T Mitchell	289	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	185	30,000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5,000	42 55
R W McIntyre	285	19,000	161 50
R W McIntyre	286	250	2 13
R W McIntyre	354	300	2 55
G E Nelly	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	300	1,900	16 15
Mamie M Norris	202	2,050	17 40
Mamie M Norris	203	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2,000	17 00
John S Phelps	150	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2,000	17 00
A L Park	47	5,000	42 50
A L Park	48	4,000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1,000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,000	8 50
A L Park	164	1,500	12 75
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	3,400	28 90
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	231	10,000	85 00
A L Park	235	10,000	85 00
A L Park	236	3,000	25 50
A L Park	295	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Shafer	221	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 05
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,550	13 50
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1,000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1,000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
George Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	296	750	6 40
J J Suess	296	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California, March 6th 1895.

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FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal, and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES

AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR

is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR

SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A.M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 20th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 5 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman	CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist	FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

DIED.

MOORE—At Independence, Cal., April 4, 1895, James Jackson Moore, a native of North Carolina, aged 65 years.

W. P. Yaney has gone to Bakersfield with a band of sheep

John Fichman of Keeler spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mrs. F. Fitzgerald and Master Elie Fitzgerald are visiting in town.

Ben. Williams came in from Modock last week and is still in town.

Regular meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

An interesting letter from Keeler will be found on the second page of this paper.

June Smith passed through town Wednesday with a load of freiggt for Big Pine.

Jack Walters, George Hickaby, Vernon Smith and Bessie Hart, were down from Bishop yesterday on road business.

P. H. Mack Esq. has been elected to represent Inyo Lodge, I. O. O. F., at the Grand Lodge which meets the second Tuesday in May.

John McSweeny and Neil McLean got back Tuesday from Salt Wells Valley where they had been with a load of soda for the Borax company.

Two new school districts have been established between Camp Independence and Fish Springs, and one between Bishop and Warm Spring.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

A. J. McCone of Virginia City accompanied by Mr. Buckley of Bodie and Hugh Willis of Empire, were at Independence last Friday on business in the Land Office.

Under the new fee bill adopted by the last Legislature all fees of County officers are reduced about one-half and all officers are compelled to collect such fees before the work is done.

The price of silver is steadily rising. It is expected that England will reopen the Indian mints to the coinage of silver, in which case the price of the white metal will rise very rapidly.

The *Index* is disposed to make sport of the Democratic economy of Governor Budd and the local Board of Supervisors. We wonder if the tax-payers see anything very "funny" in the matter?

Sam Spratt got in from Mojave on Tuesday with a sixteen animal team loaded with freight for Lone Pine, Independence and Big Pine. He left Mojave with 38,600 pounds of freight and got it all through in good shape.

The boudsmen of the late J. J. Moore as postmaster are H. P. Cartier, J. C. Irwin, E. Robinson, J. J. Gunn. In response to a telegram from the Department they have appointed Bertrand Rhine to take charge of the postoffice.

W. L. Hunter and F. McIver, of Georges Creek, and J. J. Stewart, of Lone Pine, have filed the necessary nominating petitions to have their names placed on the printed ballots to be used in the election of a Supervisor to fill the vacancy in District No. 4.

Card Of Thanks.

To all our friends, who so kindly assisted us in our sore affliction during our mothers illness and death, we tender our sincere and hartfelt thanks. And especially to the Carrasco Brothers who anticipated every want, and cheerfully and nobly aided us. We cannot repay their kindness, but God in the end will place it to their credit.

CHILDREN OF MRS. A. A DIAZ.

Lone Pine, Cal., March 28, 1895.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 1, 1895.
10 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time in regular session, pursuant to law.

Present: Supervisors J. R. Eldred, A. C. Freeman, Frank Fitzgerald, Frank Shaw. District No. 4 not represented.

Chairman Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of last days proceedings of preceeding regular meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Fitzgerald made to the Board official announcement of the death of John Wilson, Supervisor from the Fourth District, which occured at Lone Pine on the Sixteenth day of March, 1895 whereupon:

On motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Freeman, it was unanimously.

Resolved: That when this Board do adjourn for the day it be in respect to the memory of John Wilson, who departed this life while a member of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

The Board having under consideration the statement of J. E. Dunlap, Justice of the Peace First Township, relative to fines collected in said Court, it was.

Ordered: That the Auditor and Treasurer be and they are directed to settle with said Justice of the Peace in accordance with the statement so furnished by him.

Board proceeded to examine coyote scalps and affidavits on file therewith as follows.

Name.	No. Sc'ps.	No. All'd	Amt.
Indian Bob	8	8	$40 00
Jack Piper	6	2	10 00
Jack Piper	7	7	35 00
Deep Spr. Johnnie	20	15	75 00
Ddep Spr. George	3	3	15 00
James Herod	1	1	5 00
J. G. Martin	18	16	80 00
H. J. Robinson	2	2	10 00
Frank Elijah	4	4	20 00

On motion, the order of the Board made on the 8th day of January, 1895, whereby certain scalps were rejected, was reconsidered and upon recounting the same the following were allowed and certificates directed to issue accordingly.

Name	No. Sc'ps	No. All'd	Amt.
Indian Bob	1	1	$ 5 00
J. M. Randle	6	6	30 00
Deep Spr. Johnnie	2	2	10 00

Scalps were destroyed by fire as the law directs.

Board adjourned to meet at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. at which time reconvened, members present as before.

Petitions praying for the establishment of New School Districts, with all papers accompanying the same, were examined and acted upon as follows:

Ordered: That in accordance with legal petition on file, and due proceedings having been had therein, a new School District to be known as Valley District be and is established with boundry lines as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point where the township line between Townships Seven and Eight South, M. D. M. joins the County line between Inyo and Fresno Counties, thence East along said Township line until said line intersects the line between Inyo County and the state of Nevada, thence southerly along said state and county line till intersected by the township line between Towships Eight and Nine South, thence Westerly along said township line to the Fresno and Inyo county line, thence Northerly along said county line to the place of beginning.

Ordered: That in accordance with legal petitions on file herein, and due proceeings having been had, a New School Distict to be known as Taboose District, be and is hereby segugated and established, with boundey lines as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the Western boundry line of Inyo county, where the Township line between Townships Ten and Eleven South intersects said County line. Running thence East on the line between said Townships to a point where said line intersects the State line between the State of California and Nevada; thence south-easterly along said state line to the point where the line between Townships Eleven and Twelve South intersects said State line; running thence west along said line to the point where said line intersects the Western boundry line of Inyo county; running thence Northerly along said county line to the place of beginning.

Ordered: That in accordance with legal petitions on file herein, and due proceedings having been had, a new school district to be known as Liberty District, be and is hereby segregated and established, with boundry lines as follows to-wit.

Commencing at a point where the north line of Township Twelve would intersect the County of Inyo, and extend thence east along the North line of Township Twelve and continuing in a straight line due east to the State line between California and Nevada, thence Southeasterly along said State line to the "Third Standard South" on the Southern boundry line of Township Twelve; Thence West along said line to the SW corner of section 36, Township Twelve South, Range 34 East M. D. M. Thence North to the NW corner of the SW¼ of NW¼ of said section Thirty-six; thence west one mile to the NW corner of SW¼ of NW¼ of section 35, Township Twelve S. Range 34 E., M. D. M. thence West to the County line; thence northerly along said county line to the place of beginning.

Board proceeded to the examination of claims on file which were ordered allowed in the several sums as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

W M Wide, Experting county books	$190 00
A W Eibeshutz, land abstract for Assessor	21 30
L W Payson, conveying election returns	10 00
A Conn, supplies for Bishop jail	3 00
J H Stoutenborough Jr., taking testimony	8 00
H P Cartier, intrepreting	3 00
H P Cartier, labor on vault etc	42 10
Louis Thurman, labor on vault	13 25
S W Austin, Board of Education	34 80
F E Densmore, B'd of Education	30 30
Mrs. I. H. Mulhollahd, Board of Education	30 30
Mrs. E M Clark, B'd of Education	30 30

Claim of Clay Hampton, member Board of Education for $43.50, being under consideration, it was moved by freeman, seconded by Eldred, that same be allowed in sum of $38.40.

Aye: Freeman.

No, Eldred, Fitzgerald, Shaw.

Claim allowed in sum of ..... $ 43 50

A Carlisle & Co., books	4 00
Geo. L Drake, Constable fees	65 40

Wah Ling interperting, for sum of $10 00 ordered returned for certificate of Justice of the Peace.

S W Austin, traveling expenses	38 60
J E Dunlap, Justice fees	5 00
W A Chalfant, registering voters	6 62
W A Chalfant, printing	49 75
W F Matlack, iron work for vault	11 00
L Wood, supplies	36 05
Independence Water Co.	13 00
J D Mairs, 1 days work on vault	4 00
Henry Levy, boarding prisoners	53 70
Walter James, 5 days work on vault	15 00
C W Craig, printing for Board of Education	7 60
I J Woodin, claim referred to District Attorney	
I H Mulholland, advertising etc.	131 95
Nathan Rhine, nails and supplies	7 60
Arthur Smith, repairing	3 00

Board adjourned until Tuesday April 2, 1895, at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

ERANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1895
9.30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met pursuant to adjournment

Present; Supervisors Eldred, Freeman, and Shaw

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved

Claims were examined and approved as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

D J Hession, postage, express etc.	$ 29 31
A P Smith, constable fees, $41 60 allowed	35 20
S G Gregg, Justice fees	11 00
C J Schalten, Constable fees	19 30
I J Woodin, Coroners fees, referred to District Attorney	
O I Mairs, hauling	6 75
A W Eibeshutz, books, stationary and supplies	346 54
A V Davidson, Justice fees	14 00
C W Robinson, Constable fees	13 20
C W Craig referred to District Attorney	

Board adjourned until 1 30 p. m. at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Claim of Wak Ling, for interporting, ordered referred to Justice for certificate reconsidered and rejected.

Thomas Callow, boarding prisoners	$ 4 00
E H Ober, interpreting in Superior Court	16 00
J A Partridge, painting	12 00
A M Given, postage	7 35
W O Meroney, Justice fees	27 00
W E Smith, for Constable fees, ordered returned to be itimized	
P A Chalfant, postage	3 30
I J Woodin, Coroners fees $45 60 allowed	25 60
C W Craig, taking testimony etc. $15 60 allowed	5 60
P W Forbes, traveling expenses and postage	51 35
J W Murphy, Constable fees, mileage etc. $91.70 allowed	88 10

On Hospital Fund.

Mrs. M Lewis, Hospital contract	234 00
Austin Taylor, conveying sick $3 00 allowed	2 00
N Rhine, Hospital supplies	5 50
I J Woodin, attending hospital	87 50
Frank Shaw, railroad fare for indigent sick	2 50
G S Albright, coffin for ingigent	10 00
Mrs R A Clark, care of indigent sick	63 50
Mrs A C Van Fleet, care of indigent sick	24 00

Ordered: That the County Auditor be and is directed to draw warrant monthly until further order of the Board on Hospital Fund, in favor of J. R. Eldred, for the support of J. C. Mitchell, an indigent sick person

Petition of citizens praying for the appointment of A. C. Stevens as Game Warden was rejected

Petition of citizens of Fourth Judicial Township, praying for the appointment of A. C. Harvey as Justice of the Peace and John S. Taylor as Constable therefore was granted and Clerk directed to issue certificate of appointment in accordance therewith.

Upon petition of the Independence Water Company the following rates for water in the town of Independence were ordered established.

Each hotel, 10 rooms and under, per week	$1 00
Each hotel, 10 rooms and under 30 per week	2 50
Each livery stable, per week	1 00
Each corral, per week	50
Each wash house, per week	1 50
Each brewery, per week	2 00
Family use, all domestic purposes per week	50
Irrigating garden, each lot per week	25
Court House and grounds per week	1 00
Each store, per week	50
Each saloon, per week	50
Water per thousand gallons, owner to pay for meter	55

Ordered: That the County Auditor draw warrent in favor of the Clerk on General Expense Fund in sum of $32 50, to pay bill of Virginia and Truckee R. R., balance on iron for vault.

Board adjourned until 9 30 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 3, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1895.
9;30 o'clock, a. m,

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of Californi, met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Eldred, Freeman, and Shaw.

Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Ordered: That the County physician be and is hereby instructed to furnish the county official paper for publication the names, age, nativity and date of death of all persons who may die in the County Hospital under his charge.

Ordered; That District Attorney Forbes be and is hereby directed to procure one dozen copies of Wilsons Complaints and Committments, and to furnish each Justice of the Peace of the County with a copy thereof, The County Auditor is directed to drew warrants on General Exgense Fund in the sum of $12 25 in payment for the same

Board proceeded to examine and accepted and approved the Monthly and Quarterly Reports of the County Treasurer and Quarterly Report of the County Auditor for the term ending March 31, 1895.

Board adjourned until 1:30 p. m. at which hour reconvened, alt members present

Ordered: That until further directed by the Board the Auditor draw warrant monthly upon the Hospital fund in the sum of $10.00 in favor of Emily Thiebaut an indigent person.

Upon examination of report of Road Viewers of proposed new road in District No. 3, said report was accepted and approved and

Ordered: That in pursuance of the provisions of section 2688 of the political Code, the Clerk of the Board give notice to non-consenting land owners to be and appear before the Board on Saturday, the Sixth day of July, 1895, to show cause why said proposed road should not be established.

Rates for County printing for the ensueing year were ordered fixed as follows:

Per square, first insertion 65cts

Per square each subsequent insertion .. 20cts

In the matter of the appointment of members of the County Board of Education, the following nominations were read:

Supervisor Eldred nomiantes Clay Hampton, seconded by Supervisor Shaw,

Supervisr Fitzgerald nominates Mrs. Leora B. Rhine, seconded by Supervisor Shaw.

Supervisor Freeman nominates Mrs. I. H. Mulholland, seconded by Eldred.

Upon roll call members of the Board voted as follows:

Fitzgerald for Clay Hampton and Leora B. Rhine.

Eldred for Clay Hampton and Mrs. Mulholland.

Shaw for Clay Hampton and Mrs. Rhine

Freeman for Mrs. Mulholland and Mrs. Rhine.

Clerk was directed to issue certificates of appointment to Clay Hampton and Mrs. Leora B. Rhine.

Board adjourned until Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.

The Reaper Gathers Another.

J. J. Moore died at his residence in Independence yesterday about 1 o'clock. He was taken suddenly ill early Wednesday morning and about 9 o'clock became unconscious and his condition did not change until the end. It is safe to say that Jack Moore was the best known man in Inyo County. He was one of the early pioneers, and his simple kindness of heart endeared him to all the old-timers. He had repeatedly held positions of trust and honor in the management of County affairs, being Under Sheriff a number of times, and was twice elected County Treasurer. At the time of his death he was Postmaster at Independence. All his life he bore a most enviable reputation for honor and integrity, and there is not a person in the whole county who will not have a kind remembrance of "Jack." He leaves a widow and four children to mourn the death of a good husband and kind, indulgent father. The funeral will take place to-morrow at one o'clock, under the auspices of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., of which deceased was a valued member.

To whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIGNO AGUIRE

Dated March 14, 4895.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain

Flour, etc., constantly

on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 28, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of land situated in the townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

COPY OF LIST OF LANDS IN INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT, CAL., IN SUPPLEMENTAL LIST 23 SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

South of base line and East of Mt. D. Meridian California.

Southern Pacific Railroad List.

Selections made in lieu of lost lands.

List No. 3. Selections made April 19, 1888. Independence District.

Parts of Section.	Sec.	Tow.	Range	Acres.
SE	31	25	33	160.00
S ½ NE ¼	3	26	33	80.00
SE ¼ NW ¼	3	26	33	40.00
S	5	26	33	320.00
Lot 2 of NE ¼	6	26	33	40.16
SW ¼ NE ¼	6	26	33	40.00
NW ¼	6	26	33	160.12
NE ¼ NW ¼	9	26	33	40.00
N ½ NW ¼	13	26	33	80.00
SW SE ¼	13	26	33	40.00
W	17	26	33	320.00
N ½ NE ¼	21	26	33	80.00
N ½ NW ¼	26	26	33	40.00
SW ¼ NW ¼	26	26	33	40.00
E	27	26	33	320.00
NW ¼	29	26	33	160.00
W ½ SW ¼	29	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	7	26	34	40.00
S NE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
N SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
S ½ SE ¼	21	26	34	80.00
NE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
SE ¼ SW ¼	21	26	34	40.00
All	29	26	34	640.00
S	5	27	33	320.00
E ½	7	27	33	320.00
Fractional NW ¼	7	27	33	163.12
E ½ SW ¼	7	27	33	80.00
Lot 3 in SW ¼	7	27		41.88
East 40 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	40.00
West 1.26 acres of SW ¼ SW ¼ (lot 4)	7	27	33	1.26
All	17	27	33	640.00
N	23	27	33	320.00
SW ¼	23	27	33	160.00

List No 4 Selections made October 8, 1888. Independence District.

NW ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ NW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
S ½ SW ¼	23	26	33	80.00
SW ¼ SE ¼	23	26	33	40.00

List No 5. Selections made December 15, 1888. Independence District.

NE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
SE ¼	27	26	34	160.00
NW ¼	27	26	34	160.00
E ½ SW ¼	27	26	34	80.00
NW ¼ SW ¼	27	26	34	40.00
Fractional N ½	31	26	34	321.20
All	33	26	34	640.00

List No. 6. Selection made January 19, 1889 Independence District.

S ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼	2	160.00
Total for Dist.		14,275.15

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo

Stage

Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH

FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

Horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN

HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Par and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG 40P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j10-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT

nce, Cal., March 9 1894.

j16tfo

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."—*United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.*

What Aluminium Is.

There are many misconceptions about aluminium that are widespread and which it seems difficult to correct in the public mind. Aluminium is not, section for section, a very strong metal. It is only one-half as strong as wrought iron. It has a very low elastic limit. It is not rigid, but bends under a transverse strain readily. It is in its alloys that its utility commences to appear. With 8 to 12 per cent of copper or aluminium bronze we have one of the most dense, finest grained and strongest metals known.—New York Telegram.

KING RHEUMATISM.

HIS REIGN IS OVER AT LAST.

Medical Science Drives Him From His Throne. A Medicine Discovered that Rheumatism Cannot Resist. A Boon for Sufferers.

(From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.)

The effect of using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism was brought to light lately by a *Chronicle* reporter who interviewed John Ferguson of 7039 South Broadway, St. Louis, who had been a sufferer with this incapacitating disease.

"Those pills," he said, "have proved of great benefit not only to me, but to my wife. Strange to say, we both suffered from the same ailment, although my wife's condition was much worse than mine. Neither of us could sleep at night; we had sharp, shooting pains in our arms, sides and limbs, and a continual soreness all over the body. What we suffered from was nothing more or less than rheumatism. At times my wife had to crawl up stairs on her hands and knees, and as for me, I would at night twitch and jerk despite my utmost efforts to control myself. We suffered the torture of the damned.

"But in three weeks the pain began to leave us. My case not being as severe as my wife's I soon got well, but it took nearly three months before Mrs. Ferguson could say she was entirely free from rheumatic pains. Of course, I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all my friends."

Mr. Ferguson's words are indorsed by T. A. Campbell, an iron worker living on Chouteau avenue. He, too, had been afflicted with rheumatism contracted from working in a damp foundry. He said: "One day I was seized with chills and my doctor ordered me to remain in bed for at least several days. I began to lose my previously good appetite, a depression of spirits, lack of ambition, a tired feeling and even loss of memory followed. I couldn't keep my feet warm, and my usual ruddy complexion had given way to a sallow hue.

"With my family to support, I couldn't afford to be idle. I struggled against my feelings as best I could, but the best I could do, even with the doctor's help, was very little.

"Hearing of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to try them. The effects were nothing short of marvelous. They made me well, and as a preventative, I take them regularly. They're the best medicine I know of, and as such my friends hear me speak of them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. They may be had of all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

—ON TRIAL.—

They absolutely *cure*

SICK HEADACHE,

Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Claim on Deer Creek.

By A. H. GIBSON.

"I would ef I hed ther money. I know yer hev plenty o' cash, after stoppin' thet train over in Missoury," and Hines chuckled gleefully, "an' kin pay down ther fee required by ther land agent."

"Waal, I am better heeled than afore I boarded thet train," replied Finley, "an' I'm willin' ter go cohoots on ther claim with yer, Dick. When do yer want ter git ther contract?"

"I thought we could start in ther mornin' afore daylight an' ride ter Baxter," returned Hines. "Yer see, if we uns gits er airly start nobody in ther neighborhood will see us, an' so we uns will not be suspicioned of goin' ter ther land office. Yer know ther league has spies out."

Then the plotters mounted their ponies, which had been permitted to crop the grass along the margin of the stream, and rode off, chuckling with much self satisfaction over the cleverness of their scheme to gain possession of Adam Hamlet's claim.

The girl, nearly petrified with fright over the underhand plot to which she had listened, and which, if carried out according to the villains' plans, would rob her and her father of a home where they had been faithfully toiling all summer, waited until the deepening shades of evening hid the horsemen from view, then leaving the cow to find her own way back, she sped up the creek toward the dugout.

She found her father, pale, thin and weak, sitting in the door, where the cool breath of evening fanned his feverish brow. He looked so ghostlike, so powerless to contend with human affairs, as he half reclined there in the starlight, that Nancy hesitated to tell him what she had overheard down in the wild plum thicket. But it was right that he should be forewarned, and she must break it to him as gently as she could.

"Wher' yer been, Nancy?" he asked feebly, as she threw herself on the bench near him.

"Jest down ther creek," she answered, her voice trembling.

"Yer act scart, Nancy, as ef yer'd been a-runnin'," her father remarked, noticing the girl's strange agitation.

"Well, pap, I did see two big varmints down on the corner o' ther claim," she returned, trying to laugh.

"Two big varmints! Wolves?"

"Yes, or leastwise wolves thet hes two feet an' wears trousers—human wolves, wot's er heap more dangerouser than ther four footed kind."

"Wot do yer mean, Nancy?" Hamlet asked, mystified.

"I seed Dick Hines an' one o' his gang down thar."

"Dick Hines! On my claim? Wot was he doin' thar?"

"Plottin' ter git er contract fur our claim an' then run us out," and with that introductory explanation she gave her father a clear account of the villain's scheme as she had overheard it.

"Wot kin we do?" he appealed to the girl in his helpless weakness. "I reckon he'll beat us outen ther claim yit," and the sick man became overwrought with dejection.

"No he won't, pap," and Nancy set her mouth resolutely as she asked herself what she could do to outwit their enemy. She would not show despair now before her feeble father.

"Ef Tom Byers was only home he might stop Hines," said the troubled settler.

Nancy's face flushed at the mention of that name, and she did not immediately make answer.

"It's awful ter be so no-account as I am," the sick man wailed. "I'm so weak I couldn't take my part agin a crawfish now; an' thar's no use 'pealin' ter ther neighbors, fur ther kinder down on me 'cause I've refused ter become er member o' ther league. Hines is plumb shore ter git ther claim," he reiterated, his old spirit all crushed by disease.

"No, Hines won't!" and the girl sprang to her feet, her eyes flashing with the fires of a sudden resolve. "I'll stop him myself."

"Yer, Nancy?"

"Yes, pap."

"How'll yer do it?"

"I'll git on ther pony, ride over ter Baxter, an' tell ther land agent all erbout ther claim," returned Nancy.

"Hines 'll beat yer ther."

"No, he won't, pap, fur I'm aimin' ter start ternight an' git ahead o' him."

"Yer sha'n't go, Nancy!"

"But, pap, I must. Yer not able, but I am. Ain't I been actin' yer boy, an' tendin' ter ther stock," she reasoned playfully, "an' wot's ter hinder me frum goin'?"

"It's so fur, child, nigh onter twenty-two miles, an' over sich wild puraries. But ther night's ther biggest objection."

"It's er heap cooler ridin' at night," she argued. "Say yes, pap, fur I'm bound ter go. Jest think! Our home's at stake, and ef thet wolf's ter be relied on erbout thar bein' coal veins along ther creek, our claim's mighty valyble. I'm goin' ter save it."

"But yer kain't git ther contract without my presence, Nancy," Hamlet said despondently. "I know thet p'int o' ther land law."

"No, pap, but I kin see ther land agent an' tell him erbout Hines. An' ef yer willin' I kin take ther money yer've been savin' ter build er house an' pay down on ther claim. Then we'll shore be ahead o' ole Hines."

Hamlet saw it would be utterly useless for him to raise any more objections. Nancy was determined to go to Baxter that night to outwit Dick Hines, and it would require more than his spent strength to induce her to give up the mission.

About eleven o'clock the brave girl mounted her pony and rode away from the dugout. Knotted in one corner of a handkerchief were two hundred dollars, which Hamlet had given her to pay down on the claim. That represented his entire cash account, and had been saved for another purpose that fall, but he yielded it up gladly to Nancy's care, believing with her that it would be better invested in securing a contract for the land.

She would have to ride about eight miles across the unbroken prairie before she reached the "Old Mission" road, as it was called. That gained, she would have a straight, well traveled way to Baxter Springs, near the southern border of the county.

The tract of land known as the Neutral Lands comprised about eight hundred thousand acres of fertile prairie, located in the southeastern part of the state.

It had been owned by the Cherokee Indians, who had ceded it in trust to the United States about the close of the war of secession. The secretary of the interior was the agent of the Indians to sell the land.

After considerable wrangling over the disposal of the land in parcels, as the agent had been authorized to do, the entire body was purchased by James F. Joy, of Michigan, who became owner of the Neutral Lands soon after the arrival of the Hamlet family, in 1868.

The families or settlers who had been located on the Neutral Lands before Joy had purchased them declared the whole business to be a vast swindle, they maintaining a perfect right to take claims there under the pre-emption or homestead acts.

Excitement ran high on those wild prairies, and the anti-Joy settlers organized leagues, and pledged themselves to resist the claims of the purchaser to the death if it became necessary.

The settlers were deceived by the false rumors of evil agitators, who had nothing to do but ride from one cabin to another, keeping strife so stirred up that the true situation of the matter was veiled from their understanding.

A league was formed near Hamlet's claim, and though he had been invited and even urged to join it he took a position of neutrality. He had faith that congress would adjust the trouble satisfactorily, and went on making such rude improvements as he was able on his quarter section, content to await the final decision of that body.

Nancy Hamlet urged her pony forward across the lonely prairie. There was no moon, but the bright stars which shone in the dark blue vault above her enabled her to keep the proper course.

Alone in the deep darkness of midnight, out on the prairie, the girl's heart felt a sense of desolation and awe that was almost past enduring. Silence brooded somberly everywhere, broken occasionally when her pony frightened up some bird that had been passing the night in the rank grass.

Gaining the main traveled road leading to Baxter the girl felt a revival of courage. Speaking more hopefully to her animal she galloped away, as if freshly animated for her mission.

It was a thinly settled region she was passing through, and only a lonely cabin, where all was silent as the grave, every two or three miles apart, rose dimly before her view.

She neared the small town of Baxter Springs just as the eastern horizon toward the dark woods along Spring river began to grow crimson with the first flush of dawn.

In the outskirts of the place she was halted by a military guard, who regarded the girl suspiciously.

A sub-officer was called, who, on learning the dauntless Nancy's errand, courteously conducted her himself to the boarding house where the agent for the Neutral Lands had rooms.

He was hastily aroused from his morning nap, and presently appeared in the little sitting room where Nancy Hamlet awaited him.

After she had confided in him as much of their trouble with Hines as she cared to, and told her business in coming at such an unusually early hour, the agent said:

"Well, Miss Hamlet, I must say you have acted bravely in outwitting a villain, and you and your father have my true sympathy in your troubles. Of course, as you are aware, your father's presence will be necessary to make the contract valid. But you may leave a payment on the claim in my hands, for which I will write you out a receipt, and your father can come in when he is able to make the trip, and we'll fix up his legal title to the land."

Thanking the agent for his kindness, and taking the receipt which he made out for her, Nancy mounted her pony and started homeward, her heart in a wild tumult of ecstasy over the success she had achieved in defeating a bad man.

The sun was just peeping above the hills, burnishing the tree tops with lucid amber, as she rode out of Baxter.

There was a warm tint on her oval cheeks, her hazel eyes had the brightness of triumph in them, while the breeze from the southwest played strange havoc with the unconfined dark locks of the brave prairie maiden. She was a picture of girlish beauty and modest heroism.

She had not left the town more than two miles behind her when, on entering a wood lining a stream, she came face to face with Dick Hines and his brutal faced ally.

Her presence so far from home, so near Baxter, made Hines suspect the truth at once. His face darkened savagely, and fixing her with his hawkish eyes, while an ugly imprecation fell from his lips, he sought to block her passage.

The road had been washed deep by hard rains, with high, steep banks on either side, so Nancy had no choice but to draw her pony aside to let the men pass. But instead of going on, Hines and his companion halted directly before her, and with a leer in his face the leader said:

"Wher yer been so airly, gal?"

"Tendin' ter my own business, Dick Hines!" she replied with spirit.

"Wot's thet paper yer got in yer hand?" Hines demanded, catching sight of the folded receipt which she held as too precious to let out of her sight.

"Thet's my father's. Let me pass."

"Not so fast, gal! Yer been ter Baxter ter the land agent, an' thet paper hes somethin' ter say erbout wot yer been doin' thar. I'm goin' ter see thet paper," he asserted with a loud oath.

"No, yer not," the girl cried, trying to force her pony past the villain. But he grasped her bridle rein and restrained her.

"Finley, yer kin take the paper frum her while I hold ther pony," said Hines, with malignant exultation beaming in every feature of his countenance.

Finley rode toward the girl's side to do his leader's bidding, but instantly she transferred the receipt to her mouth and shut her teeth tight together.

"Choke ther durned hussy!" roared Hines, and again Finley approached her, an evil glitter in his green eyes.

At that moment there was the hurried clatter of hoofs over the stony road leading toward the little ford where Nancy Hamlet had been stopped by the two scoundrels, and a clear voice that sent the red blood flowing back into the girl's fear blanched cheeks rang out sharply on the pure morning air:

"Lay one finger on that girl at yer peril!" and Tom Byers, with flashing eyes, covered the villains with his six shooter.

With muttered curses the baffled wretches fell back in surprise and confusion.

"Now ride, whelps!" he ordered, following them with the weapon. "An' keep on ridin' till yer git cl'ar out o' God's country. Don't let me ketch yer back on Deer creek or ther Neosho river pollutin' ther air with yer rotten devilmint, or I'll shoot yer down like two ornery dogs."

They knew there was no jesting in that tone, and they rode off, with rage in their dark hearts, but daring not to utter a word, in the direction of the Indian Territory border.

"Oh, Tom!" cried Nancy, recovering her speech as the defeated villains disappeared beyond a hill, "how did yer ever happen erlong jest when yer did?"

"I come up from ther Injun nation last night," he answered, riding up to her side. "I was on my way back ter ther ranch, but decided ter stay all night in Baxter. I was at ther very hotel where ther land agent stays. Yer was jest ridin' ont o' town as I got up. I'm well acquainted with ther agent, an' he told me how yer'd happened ter be in Baxter. When he told me what yer'd overheard Hines an' Finley plannin' ter do I was afeard yer'd meet ther whelps an' hev trouble. So I ordered my horse and rid right after yer."

"I don't know what I'd done ef yer hedn't rid up," said the girl, trying to meet the admiring eyes of Tom Byers.

"Nannie, yer a mighty brave girl," he said, trying to possess himself of her hand, "but yer need some big, honest feller who thinks a heap of yer ter take keer of yer. I was thinkin' o' sellin' out my ranch an' goin' back ter mother, but if I could only persuade yer to bide long with me thar on ther Neosho I'd be plumb contented ter live allus out hyer on ther Neutral Lands."

"Oh, Tom!" she said, quickly withdrawing her hand, "pap's ailin' consid'ble, an' I must git back ter him."

"I'll ride back with yer, Nannie," Tom declared, and they left the ford at once.

It was a very pleasant and satisfactory ride to Tom Byers, judging from the glad light that shone in his blue eyes as the young couple rode up to the dugout and were greeted by Adam Hamlet.

"Tom, I'm mighty glad ter hev yer bring my leetle gal safe home. Is all well?"

"All's well," answered Tom, warmly shaking the settler's hand. "Ther claim's yer'n, an' Nannie's mine!"

The land question was finally decided in the courts, and new settlers began to flock into the country. The league excitement subsided, and many of its warmest adherents contracted with Joy for their lands.

Tom Byers' threats evidently had the desired effect on Dick Hines, for soon after the encounter at the ford he and his gang left the country for parts unknown. Their places were taken by honest settlers. Consequently no regrets followed them, except that some of them had escaped their just deserts at the hands of the law.

Adam Hamlet secured a legal title to his claim, and in due time developed valuable coal mines along the creek.

Tom and Nancy have a comfortable home near the Neosho river, and are as happy as a well mated couple can be who possess one hundred and sixty acres of rich land under good cultivation and clear of all incumbrance.

THE END.

Take Care of the Harness.

Whether a harness is in good condition after six or eight years of hard service, or is good for nothing after two years, depends on the care taken of it. If well oiled and cleaned after every exposure to storms, the harness lasts until enough is made out of it to buy another. It is a good plan to keep two harnesses, one for fine weather and the other for use when it is wet and rough. We saw only a few days ago a harness that its owner assured us had been used for best during eighteen years, and it was still in good condition. In that time many farmers would be obliged to buy two if not three harnesses. It is possibly in facts like this that some farmers may find abundant reason for their complaint that farming does not pay.—American Cultivator.

A Surprise.

After the morning sermon I gave the "Notices," and then announced the number of the hymn to be sung. The congregation had opened their hymn books. Seeing one of the deacons coming toward the pulpit I waited with open book. He reminded me that I had forgotten to give a notice of the ladies' meeting. I then stated to the congregation that I had forgotten to give such notice, announced the number of the hymn again and proceeded to read it. The feeling of the congregation—not to say my own—may be imagined when I read the first line of the hymn:

Lord, what a thoughtless wretch was I!

—Homiletic Review.

A Modern Evil.

"Here is another blow at the institution of matrimony," said a cross looking man the other day as he ran his eye over the advertisements in the daily paper.

"What is it?" asked a curious bystander.

"A furnishing store which sells all sorts of gentlemen's clothing with a guarantee that it is to be kept in order for a whole year. It was bad enough when The Adversary put it into the head of some one to start a 'chaperon bureau.' Modern inventions are making the sexes entirely too independent of each other. I don't approve of it at all."—Kate Field's Washington.

Dodged the Doctor.

Many years ago there lived in the north of England a man notorious for his wealth, his extreme parsimony and the great difficulty which people found in collecting their bills from him. One day his wife fell sick. After delaying the matter as long as he could he was obliged to call on a physician. "Will you ever pay me?" said the doctor. "I will give you my note," said the man, "and, furthermore," said he, "I will make the note payable 'kill or cure.'" The lady died. The note became due, overdue, and after many months of patient waiting the doctor brought suit. The justice scanned the note, found it exact and perfect in detail and asked the defendant if he knew of any reason why judgment should not be rendered against him. The old man arose and said that he had no attorney to represent him for the reason that he did not think it necessary; that he only wanted to ask the plaintiff two questions. The court agreeing, he said to the doctor, "Did you cure my wife?" "No," said the doctor. "That was impossible." "Did you kill her?"—Cyclopedia of Anecdotes.

The Traveling Crane.

Among the improvements lately introduced into great iron works are electric cranes. The structures are made with heavy iron poles in trestlework fashion and support tramways, upon which these immense cranes travel. For carrying the heavy products of the mills this form of transportation has points of advantage over all others. The lines from the various mills lead to a general storage point and make shipping much more convenient and expeditious.—New York Ledger.

A frying pan with legs about 6 inches long is among the curios recovered at Herculaneum. It belonged to Docilla, who had scratched her name on the handle.

THE WRONG WAY.

There is a way of looking at a thing that is curious and wrong. The old adage, "proof of the pudding is in eating it," is sound sense. And another "never condemn before trial." In the treatment of anything, treat it in good faith, so when infirmities beset us, beset them with good will and force. Thousands have in this way overcome the worst forms of rheumatism by using St. Jacobs Oil. Never shrink from what is known to be by thousands a positive cure for this dread complaint, and that is the thing to remove the trouble and solve the doubt.

Umbrellas made of varnished paper are coming into favor in France.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Consumptives are not admitted as guests to some of the hotels in America.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

HAY-FEVER — ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD — ELY BROS.

S. F. N. U. No. 663. New Series No. 10

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

March April May

Are the Best Months in Which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood.

At this season everyone should take a good spring medicine. Your blood must be purified or you will be neglecting your health. There is a cry from Nature for help, and unless there is prompt and satisfactory response you will be liable to serious illness.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and

Blood-Vitalizing

elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time, my little daughter Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in

Large Sores

under each side of her neck; had the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a

Healthy Robust Child.

Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." MRS. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio.

HOOD'S AND ONLY HOOD'S

A Bohemian monk, in 1754, invented the first lightning conductor.

THE BEST TEACHER.

The Arabs say that the best Teacher is Time. That is true, especially when year after year enforces the same lesson. For more than thirty years ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have been in use in every part of the world, and the testimony is universal as to their value as an external remedy for pains of every kind in the back, chest and side. Some people have learned the lesson so well that they try to imitate them, and the result is a host of counterfeits, all pretending to be just as good as ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and unconscious that by this very statement they acknowledge that ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS hold the first place. Be sure and get the genuine.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS always act uniformly.

England has forty ships engaged in South African traffic, Germany eight, and the United States only two.

AN EAGER AND A NIPPING WIND,

A continuous down pour of rain, inclement weather, generally in winter and spring, are unfavorable to all classes of invalids. But warmth and activity infused into the circulation counteracts these influences and interposes a defense against them. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most thorough and effective of stomachics and tonics, not only enriches the blood, but accelerates its circulation. For a chill, or premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and kidney complaint, particularly prevalent at these seasons it is the best possible remedy. It is also invaluable for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. Never set out on a winter or spring journey without it. Elderly persons and the delicate and convalescent are greatly aided by it.

In a month a caterpillar devours 6000 times its own weight in food.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

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A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

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which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price $1.00. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

400,000 TREES—PRUNE, PLUM, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY. For sale at **3 cents** each, F. O. B. Terms to suit you. No better trees grown. Address, SACRAMENTO RIVER NURSERY CO., Walnut Grove, California

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.

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THE FAR NORTHWEST.

Tribes Which Inhabit the Territory of Alaska.

LIFE AMONG THE HAPPY ESKIMOS.

Savages Probably of Different Blood than the American Indian.—Theory of Japanese Descent.

In spite of the efforts of the United States Government the white population of Alaska is not growing very rapidly, and agriculture, which is as yet confined almost entirely to the Yukon River Valley, is in a primitive state, although it is demonstrated that a vast amount of wheat and hops can be raised there. By far the larger part of the country is as yet unexplored, and the mountains are very high. In fact, it is a common belief among many of the natives that there are active volcanoes in the interior, and it can neither be affirmed nor denied by the whites. There are enough fertile valleys near the coast, however, to afford a livelihood for a large population, says a resident of Alaska in the Cincinnati "Enquirer."

I have studied these people, and do not agree with the ethnologists who claim that they are descended from the Japanese, although there is but little likelihood that their origin is the same as that of the American Indian. They have no traits in common, the Alaskan Eskimos being the happiest natured people on earth, constantly laughing and singing, and showing the strongest affection for each other, and even for white men. The natives have been classed in four great divisions—the Eskimo, or Innuit; the Aleut, or Oonangan; the Athabascan, or Tunich, and the Thiankit tribes. The Eskimos are best known, as they inhabit the coast line and are larger and more intelligent than the Esikmos of the Atlantic Coast. They would, however, seem to have a common origin. Their kayak, or skin canoe, is identical with that of the Greenlanders. This kayak, which is a covered boat, is found only among pure Eskimos, and is lost wherever there is an intermixture with other tribes.

In winter they live in underground sod-covered houses, and in sikn-covered tents in summer. Their implements are of stone, ivory or bone. They live on fish, seals, walrus and blubber, and usually clothe themselves in skins. There are no real chiefs and practically no government of any kind. Each village has a head man, called the oomailik, but he has very little authority, especially when compared with the medicine man, or shaman. When joint action is necessary it is determined upon by a council of the elders.

Their marriage relations are somewhat peculiar. Polygamy is rare, although not forbidden, and the people who live together in polygamy are ostracised by those who do not. A man may marry if his wife dies, but he cannot take a third wife. The marriage ceremony is very simple, consisting only in the bride, when her parents' consent is obtained, leaving her own house and going to that of the groom. Families are never large, rarely consisting of over two children, an Eskimo woman of 25 years being considered old. Great parental affection is shown. Children are treated with the greatest indulgence and allowed their own way, being taught to work, however, with the rude tools provided.

There is no time fixed as majority, the standard of manhood being the killing of a wolf, a reindeer, or a beluga whale. After such a feat the youth becomes a man. Meanwhile, the various stages of his life are marked by curious ceremonies. Feasts are held when his hair is trimmed for the first time (the men wear their hair trimmed all around the head, while the women wear it loose or plaited), when he first goes to sea alone in his kayak, when he makes his first expedition on snowshoes, and when his lip is cut to receive the labrets or ornaments worn on the under lips on each side of the mouth. Parents often go to great expense to procure amulets or chains from the shaman to protect their young from danger and evil spirits. These people are very superstitious about death, and although they hold festivals in memory of departed friends, a dying Eskimo is usually taken to a hut, where he is left alone to die. When a husband or wife dies the survivor cuts the front hair short and fasts for twenty-five days.

There are numerous festivals, the Eskimos being peculiarly a social people. These are often held in the lashga, a sort of town hall, and consist of singing and dancing of a primitive character, and then gorging with blubber, fish and reindeer fat. An annual festival is held in memory of departed kindred, and I attended one of these last fall on Norton Sound. At sunset the men gathered in the lashga, and, after a hurried bath, ornamented each other by tracing various figures upon the naked back with a mixture of oil and charcoal.

When the bodies and faces were thus decorated the females were admitted. Then with wild yells the men emerged from the fire hole, where they had concealed themselves. It was impossible to distinguish any complete figure, as some were crawling with their feet foremost, others on their hands and feet, all clinging together and moving like an immense snake. A number of men wore masks composed of the heads of various animals. The women bought them off with presents of bowls of soup and blubber, and the whole affair wound up with singing and dancing.

Each of the village head men—they can scarcely be called chiefs—show their importance by giving a festival, known as the "Pottach," upon which they frequently impoverish themselves, giving presents to those who show the most endurance in the dances. These are frequently kept up for a month at a time and the utmost good humor prevails.

The different tribes in Alaska have different religious beliefs. The Aleuts have two classes of spirits, good and bad, and believe also in a future state.

When an important member of a tribe dies a slave is killed to accompany him through the spirit world. The Athabascans and Thiankits preserve totemism, and totem poles can be found at the entrance to each of their villages. Totemism forms even a stronger tie with them than blood relationship. The totem clans are named Raven, Bear, Wolf, Whale, etc. and, as men may not marry in their own clans, the children belong to the clan of the mother. The Thiankits are the most advanced of all the tribes and occupy the best portion of Alaska.

Their traditions tell of two heroes who at the beginning of the world fought with the spirits of darkness for the future good of mankind. These two heroes or gods were the founders of the Raven and Wolf clans. They have a distinct notion of a Creator. The most important person in their mythology is Yeshl, of the Raven clan whom they credit with having c reated all physical objects. He is the friend of man; existed before he was born; never grows old, and never dies. He sends reminders of his existence by the east wind, which blows from his abode. He has a son who is even fonder of man than Yeshl himself, and frequently intercedes for the human race. They do not believe in a comomn stock for mankind, but think that Yeshl traveled from land to land, and made a new man with a new language in each. They believe in future rewards and punishments but their belief doesn't seem to have much effect upon their conduct.

These are the leading peculiarities of the Alaskan people. They will work as the American Indian will not, and are capable of being highly civilized. The Commercial Company, which virtually controls everything in Alaska, has worked them for years, and they have given satisfaction. The population is not large, and there are no means of telling the number, but 100,000 would probably more than cover it.

A few years ago a number of white men settled on the Yukon River, and, as a rule, have done well in both mining and agriculture. The gold fields bid fair to rival those of California, but have not been prospected enough for any intelligent estimate to be placed upon them.

COTTON PICKING.

One of the most remarkable mechanical devices recently introduced in Georgia is a cotton-picking machine. The dimensions of the machine are approximately nine feet in length, five feet in width and six feet in height. It is mounted on four metal-carriyng wheels and in general appearance is not unlike a road engine, expect that it is hauld by horses and receives the power to propel the working mechanism from the traction wheels. The rear wheels are four feet in diameter. The tires are eight inches wide and cleated on the rim to provide traction, ample to operate the mechanism for picking the cotton from the plants and the stripping devices and elevators in motion.

The object of the elevators is to deposit the cotton in large sacks located at the top near the rear end of the machine. The total weight of the machine is about 1,600 pounds, and of extremely light draught, and it can be dawn and operated by one pair of horses. The cotton-picking apparatus can be readily and almost instantly raised or lowered to suit the condition of the cotton and the surface of the ground on which it is operated. The picking and stripping mechanisms are entirely encased within light metalic cases, except the elongated slots through which the picking needles protrude. The needles are mounted on suitable bearings in vertical carriers, thirty-four in number, seventeen on each side, being linked together, working simultaneously. The gears are encased within the carriers. Each carrier in making the circuit of its oblong course makes nearly one turn on its own axis, and each needle while in the plant makes fiften revolutions, and five revolutions in the opposite direction while being stripped.

The needles are inserted longitudinally into the plant to an extended position, then rotated rapidly and moved backward at a speed corresponding to the forward rate of travel of the machine, thereby avoiding any movement of the needles in relation to the plant except a rotary motion. The needles are withdrawn longitudinally from the plant, and pass between yielding stationary strippers, whereby the cotton is deposited in elevators. The capacity of the machine is from six to eight acres per day, and from two to four bales per day, according to the yield. It takes fifteen ordinary hands a whole day to pick one bale, averaging about 100 pounds each, or 500 pounds of lint after it is ginned.

In the early part of this century the postage on a single sheet of paper was eight cents, and over forty miles the rate was increased, so that over five hundred miles a single sheet was twenty-five cents. But after a time these rates were gradually reduced until in 1845 a letter not over half an ounce was five cents under three hundred miles, and over that distance ten cents. Sir Rowland Hill, who was at the head of the postoffice department of England at this time, introduced the use of postage stamps in 1840, and also lessened the charges for postage. In 1847 the United States adopted the use of the postage stamp, the lowest-priced one being five cents.

SHE LOVED THE CZAR.

The Emperor's Secret Marriage with a Ballet-Girl.

SHE DIED WHEN HE CAST HER OFF.

The History of a Russian State Scandal which Hastened the Late Czar's Death—Proud Romanoffs.

By a tragedy in the family circle of the ruling houses of Europe there has been laid bare a hitherto hidden chapter in the life of the man who is now the ruler of "All the Russians." A beautiful woman, young, fair and graceful, blond and with big brown eyes, died ten days ago in Odessa, all but destitute, and of a broken heart.

She was Mlle. Ksezinska, once widely known as the "beautiful Labouskaia," the wife of the present White Czar, wedded morganatically to him early in September of last year, but his mistress ever since 1888, when Nicholas II., then Czarevitch and heir apparent, was a gay lad of twenty, and the flower of the noble youth of St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

Only the master mind of the late Czar kept the liaison from becoming one of the gravest scandals that modern Europe has known. Proud of the Romanoffs and proud of the dynasty of which he was a part, mindful too, of the traditional virtue of his wife, the example of which had raised Russian morality to its highest point, Alexander III. used all his efforts to suppress the affair. The bitterness of the blow will probably never be fully understood.

When late in 1890, the story came to his ears by the merest chance—the careless dropping of a word in the home circle—he fell in an apoplectic fit, and was revived with difficulty. In this is to be found the explanation of his long and painful illness, which culminated at the end of October in his death.

Had the facts relating to Mlle. Kesznska been known to the world three years ago, a letter that Alexander III. wrote to his father-in-law, the King of Denmark, would have been understood. Reference was made in it to the reprimanding of Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, a cousin of the Kaiser, for insubordination and stupidity. Poor William! It makes him unhappy to have one relative unendowed with strategic qualities! He ought to be in my shoes, with thieves, malcontents, Reds and husbands of lewd women in his family circle.

For many months the Czarina Marie Fedorovna had kept the secret of the liaison of Nicholas, her first born, locked safe in her breast. When, however, the Czar insisted upon the young man's marriage, naming the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt as his first choice, the whole story came out literally at the mother's knee.

Marie Fedorovna well knew the effect this news would have on her husband, and how it would crush all his dearest hopes. She pleaded with her son to break once and for all, with Labouskaia the beautiful, but he steadfastly refused, threatening to renounce his rights of succession rather than desert his love.

The situation was complicated. Two children had been born to the Czarevitch by this woman, and the Czarina's fears as to the liaison's political importance were only too well founded. She delayed letting the news come to His Majesty, hoping that she could persuade her boy to let the good of Russia be his guiding influence.

When the Czar heard, however, and as soon as he had recovered from the illness and the nervous shock, he realized at once that something must quickly be done. Deportation to Siberia or the solitary and lifelong imprisonment of Marita Kezinska and her family in the battlemented and moated fortress of Schlusselburg were not to be thought of, for the reason that despite the system of secrecy of the Russian police rumors would undoubtedly spring up. "It is better to let sleeping dogs lie," communed the Czar. But one other course remained open—to get the Czarevitch away amid new scenes.

The famous tour around the world of the Czarevitch and the noisy Grand Duke George of Greece was planned. And the party set forth early in 1891. By the time they returned the infatuation had cooled, and had it not been for the pushing forward of the old matrimonial project it would probably never have been renewed. But in the same way that "Love laughs at locksmiths," it laughed with Prince Nicholas at the idea of a state marriage to a haughty Princesss while his heart really belonged to a pretty woman in a villa just outside of St. Petersburg. With defiance in his heart he wedded his inamorata, only two months and a half later to be forced into a political marriage and a state betrothal at the bedside of his dying father and master.

This romance was one of those that are worthy to go down as a great passion of history. Its end is a grave on the outskirts of Odessa, a provincial Russian town where mansions in the Italian style alternate with hovels. Its beginning was on the stage of the Grand Opera-House in Warsaw, where the Czarevitch, the leading figure in a gay box party, saw for the first time the celebrated danseuse, Maritza Kszinska, otherwise "the beautiful Labouskaia." She was the favorite toast for the Polish nobles at their banquets, because of her surpassing loveliness.

Only seventeen when she went upon the stage, Maritza at once danced herself into popular favor, and her twinkling feet were the admiration of the Polish Russia. She was but nineteen when in 1888 Nicholas met her. His rank gained him that very evening admission behind the scenes, and thenceforward he let his mad passion take full possession of him.

There is no question but what the beautiful Labouskaia loved as deeply as he did. For his sake she gave up the stage, its manifold attractions and the admiration that was hers throughout all Poland. And there is good reason to believe that it was not Nicholas the Czarevitch she loved, but Niholas the man. During the years they lived together she bore him two handsome sons, who are said to have the physical traits of the Romanoffs.

There were complications regarding Labouskaia that were heard with sorrow by Alexander III., when he knew the whole story. Not only was Mlle. Ksezinska of lowly birth, but her mother was an Israelite, of the race hated by the Russian autocracy. Curiously enough the girl was reared in the Catholic faith, in this breaking one of the strictest laws of the Russian code. Her father was a wine merchant in a small way, and the family at the best were hardly off the edge of poverty.

The coincidences of history are astounding. Almost at the very hour, certainly during the very month that the present Czar caught sight of the woman who has influenced his whole life twirling on her pink toes on the gorgeous stage of the Warsaw Opera-House, with the plaudits of Russian Poland deadening the music, he was introduced to the Princess Alix, who now bears the title of Czarina, "Little other," of the Russian Empire. The courtiers of the royal palace wondered that the proud and dainty Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt did not impress the young Nicholas more. It was an open secret that this girl of sixteen was intended to become the next Czarina, and the court treated her as such.

The young people saw each other every day, but on the part of the Czarevitch, at least, the friendship was purely a platonic one. It could not well be else with the image of the Labouskaia in his heart and his first great passion at its flood.

The Czar, ignorant of the tragedy then building up and soon to be played, asked his son twice if he would marry Princess Alix. Twice the answer came in the negative. Yet so anxious was the Czar that Nicholas felt some excuse was necessary. Craftily he feigned a liking for the Princess Marie of Greece. It was an admirable subterfuge to gain time, and one not involving much risk, for the relationship between the two dynasties was very close. On just these grounds the Queen of Greece objected, and emphatically refused her consent.

Another delay was occasioned by a prospect young Nicholas suggested of a marriage to one of the daughters of the reigning Prince of Montenegro. This fell through from the final lack of interest on the Czarevitch's part, and the Czar, discouraged for the time being, let the matter rest.

Meanwhile the beautiful ex-dancer and mistress of a charming villa was living a life of ease and luxury. That she expected to wed her lover at some time there is little doubt. Certainly the cards were all played that way. She must have known how it would all end, nevertheless.

Until his dying father's fiat came in the early days of last fall that he must marry with all speed the Princess Alix and close this chapter of illicit love, Nicholas had seen little of his inamorata since his return from his long tour. Once the imperative orders for marriage came, however, he went post-haste to Warsaw and wedded his Maritza quietly in the little town of Kallsch, Russian Poland. Immediately after this the Labbouskaia went to St. Petersburg and was secretly placed by her husband in a small but beautifully fitted-up palace in the suburbs, purchased in her maiden name by an officer of the Chevalier Guard Regiment acting under the instructions of the Czarevitch.

The public betrothal of Nicholas and the Princess Alix came shortly after. The death of the Czar Alexander and the royal wedding of the new Czar followed in rapid succession. Heart-broken though she was then, the true wife of Nicholas II. gave no sign.

But the story had gone beyond the family ears, though the new Czarina was kept in ignorance of it. Possibly through the influence of Marie Fedorovna possibly by the order of Czar Nicholas himself, his feelings changed because of his accession and new responsibilities, and this cruel and final blow was dealt.

Pobedonosteff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, delivered the following message: "Mademoiselle can never hope for recognition; the Kalisch ceremony was idle mockery." As plainly as anything can be inferred, this meant that if for one moment the Labouskaia claimed to be more than Nicholas's mistress she, her whole family and the man who performed the Kalisch ceremony would at once be transported to Siberia, beyond a possibility of return.

It is no wonder, with all the forces of the Russian Governmental machinery against her, harsh and implacable as they are, that she returned in her loneliness to the scene of her girlish triumphs six years ago at Warsaw, and from there found her way into Odessa to die. Alone and among strangers she ended a life full of sadness that but adds to the romance of her royal love. No Russian law could help her to gain her marital rights, for kings and princes have their own peculiar marriage code.

Grand Duke George, next to Nicholas in the line of succession, contracted a morganatic marriage with a peasant girl of Livadia, in the Crimea, a few years ago. Prince George has renounced his rights of succession, however, and is slowly dying of consumption; hence this marriage is condoned, and the young woman has been recognized and treated with some courtesy. She was a Mlle. Misch of Tiflis, and like Maritza she possesses wondrous beauty.

Nor have other mesalliances been unknown among the present heirs of the house of Peter. Grand Duke Nicholas, a brother of the late Czar, was on the eve of marrying a notorious woman of the town, and was arrested by the Czar just in time to prevent the ceremony. However, he has continued to live with the woman openly. Grand Duke Michael, another brother, married the Countess Merenberg, a most unfortunate match, for this lady was the daughter of the Prince of Nassau and his morganatic wife. Grand Duke Nicholas's widowed mother, the Grand Duchess Alexandrovna Petrosna, is now living in a cloister at Kiev. She was banished by the Czar on account of the numerous scandals connected with her name. There are many tales of the gay life she led in her young days, despite her dignity as a Princess of Oldenburg.—New York World.

MENTAL DELUSIONS.

The delusions and vagaries that rack and torture the human mind, flitting with lightning rapidity through the brains of men and women addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicants, when either reach the stage of delirium commonly called "jim-jams," is something unaccountable. How the disordered brain and the shattered nervous system of the inebriate is racked and tortured, as evidenced by their imaginary fears and incoherent utterances, is truly pitiable to behold. Not infrequently attacks of delirium tremens come so violent that the strait-jacket and padded cell are resorted to by hospital attendants to prev nt the poor fellow from doing violence to himself.

When delirium sets in the vagaries or delusions of the afflicted person assume different shapes and forms. More frequently than otherwise the sufferer fancies himself close upon a mass of writhing snakes and other crawling reptiles from which he shrinks away, with eyes bulging from their sockets and perspiration starting from every pore, howling and shrieking in agony of affright, until the vital system becomes totally exhausted and death frees him from his imaginary tormentors. No sober man could possibly conjure up the hideous objects that arise before the drunken man's vision. Some years ago I saw a young fellow named Jarvis in a hotel who had been on a protracted spree, suddenly spring in affright from his bed, where his watchers had left him apparently in a sound sleep, and rush into the dining room, where he seized a long, keen-edged carving knife. With this, striking at imaginary pursuers and running wildly up and down the room, he drove his mother, sisters and half-dozen others out of the place. Rushing to an open window he climbed out upon two narrow brackets just below, shouting, "Now I've got away from you." Fortunately, the knife slipped from his hand and the onlookers momentarily expected that he would lose his footing and be dashed to death upon the pavement below. But he reopened the window, which he had closed, and climbed in, falling lifeless upon the floor. In women reaching the stage of delirium from drink their disordered brain generally pictures a villain with uplifted knife pursuing them, intent on blood. Numbers of instances have occurred in which a poor creature in her flight from such imaginary danger has leaped from a window or the roof and been instantly killed. The subject brings to mind a story. The other afternoon a fellow, whom I will call Tom Jones, who was on a three-weeks' spree, for his were no abbreviated rackets, wandered to the end of a North River pier, where he uneasily glanced about him, occasionally shifting from plank to plank, as if to get out of the way of something or other. There he was found by his friend Tim, who had been hunting for him for two hours.

"What the deuce are you doing down here, Tom," asked Tim, observing his friend's scared look.

"Hush! Hush!" said Tom; "do you see anything?"

"Oh, rats!" responded Tim.

"Do you see 'em, too?" inquired Tom, in a shrill voice.

"Why, of course I do," said Tim; "they are running all about you and coming from all directions. Don't talk so loud, or you'll scare 'em away!"

"Th—thas—so—that's so (hic)," replied Tom, as, with affrighted look, he sprang forward and siezed his friend's arm. "I—th (hic) thought I had 'em a—(hic) agin. An' you've got 'em, too (hic). Les skip the ra—(hic) ras—rats an' go take 'nother drink (hic)" and with that he dragged his friend off the pier muttering "Rats, an' so you've got 'em, too."—New York Mercury.

JANET WAS UNKIND.

"Now, Janet," said her mother, sternly, "there is one thing I want to impress upon you. Mrs. De Bouillon, of Chicago, is coming to spend a few days with me. Her little boy is very lame, was born that way, and you must not say one word to him about it. Think how it would be if you were lame. Do be a good girl."

"I will," said Janet.

All went well for a few hours. Little De Bouillon was very crooked and very spoiled. Janet displayed toys and books and put up with a good deal of irritable comment. Finally two shrill voices rose over the ladies' conversation.

"I don't like your old house in Avondale," screamed the cripple. "We got one lots nicer."

"I don't believe it," retorted Janet; "'cause the Chicago children looks like they come off of remnant counters."

Friend from the next street (to happy father): Halloa, Jills, let me congratulate you. I hear that you have a new boy at your house. Happy father: By George! can you hear him all that distance?

HOW PAPER IS MADE.

What a Tree Passes Through in One Hour.

THE WAR HAS CAUSED A CHANGE.

And Now Linen Rags are Chiefly Used for Writing Paper—Imported from the Old Country.

Paper made from wood is the result of a war measure. Old rags, from which almost all paper was made before Fort Sumter was fired upon, rose in value during the dark days which followed. The paper makers were compelled to look around for a substitute. A bright man thought of wood pulp, and before long machinery and chemicals were doing what the wasps and hornets had been doing for thousands of years—making paper out of trees.

When the patents on the process and machinery for making wood pulp had expired, wood pulp paper mills sprung up wherever spruce, water and railroad transportation combined to fill out the necessary conditions for desirable sites. Improvements in the process and machinery lowered the cost of production; competition brought prices down, and the poorest man in the country, says the Chicago Record, was able to read the newspapers.

The lumbermen who spend the winters in the hearts of the forests in the northern tier of States cutting down spruce trees select trees varying from seven inches to eighteen inches in diameter. When the spruce log reaches the wood pulp mill it is cut into short lengths from sixteen inches to four feet long. Before it is ground into pulp the bark must be removed, and this is done rapidly by means of a machine called the "barker," a sort of circular plane which revolves at a high speed. Stripped of its bark, the block of wood is carried to the "grinder." This is a large grindstone, sometimes two feet thick. The log is held by hydraulic pressure against the stone, and water is kept running on the stone to prevent the wood from burning.

The stone rubs or grinds the log into pulp, which falls down on a screen, where the splinters or slivers are caught, the fine pulp passing through the meshes. A pump sucks up the pulp through the vat or box to a brass plate which is perforated with small holes. The pulp is really a liquid, capable of being pumped or carried in a stream from place to place, and it is next pumped upon what is called the "wet machine." Here it is spread on a woolen blanket or on felt, where some, but not all, of the water is pressed from it, and it is left in layers, which are called "laps." In this condition it looks like a newspaper which, after being soaked in water, is squeezed in the hand. It is solid enough to be carried about, and the "laps" are made into bundles, each weighing about one hundred pounds. In this shape it is shipped to the paper mill, for only the larger mills make their own wood pulp.

Paper made entirely of wood pulp would not be strong enough to stand the wear and tear of the huge printing presses which turn the "white paper" into newspaper. The "grinder" brakes up the fibers so that the paper would not hang together in passing over the tapes, through the rolls and cylinders and folders. To give it strength the papermaker must restore the fiber. Until within a few years this was done by cutting up rags, flax, cotton waste and other fibers and mixing the fragments with the wood pulp. But most of the newspapers now are made entirely from wood, for what is known as "sulphite fiber" has taken the place of the other fibers. The sulphite fiber, or, as it is commonly called, "sulphite," is really wood pulp also, but it is not made by grinding, and the fibers therefore are not broken up. The sulphite is made by boiling the wood in a large boiler called a "digester," with steam and a product of sulphur. The wood is digested or disintegrated into fibers, which, however, retain their full strength.

The wood pulp and sulphite, in proper proportions, are mixed together in an oblong tub called the "engine;" after they are thoroughly mixed, colored and sized," the pulp becomes "half-stock," and is pumped into tanks or vats and then upon a screen, which catches any foreign substance which might have fallen into the half-stock. Then it is ready for the paper machine. Here the pulp, which looks like rich milk, is spread over an endless mesh or screen which carries it toward the cylinders and rollers which make the finished paper. As the watery pulp travels toward the rolls, the screen vibrates and the water drops through, leaving the pulp a broad sheet of mushy paper. This sheet passes over perforated plates through which the remaining water is sucked by pumps; between rolls which press it into a more compact condition and make it stronger; between other rolls which squeeze it again and then deliver it on to an endless belt of felt, which carries it over and under large cylinders heated by steam and finally feeds it into the "calender" rolls, where the paper is smoothed and pressed into the finished product. From the last "stock" of calenders the paper is made into rolls, which are shipped to the newspapers ready for the presses. In the paper mills which make their own wood pulp the pulp is pumped directly to the "engine" instead of first being made into "laps." In these mills the log can be barked, ground to pulp and carried through to the roll of finished paper ready for shipment all in an hour.

Although wood-pulp paper is largely used in making cheap books, as well as newspapers, book publications of more expensive grades, writing paper and ledger paper are made from linen rags. Most of the rags are imported, and the cast-off clothing of millions of Chinese, Egyptians, Turks, Syrians and East Indians, has found its way to the paper mills of New England to be made into dainty writing paper, beautiful books and thick ledgers for prosperous business men. As the rags are dirty when they are received in the paper mills, they are first thrown into the "duster."

This is a machine having a wooden roll with iron or wooden spikes on it. This roll revolves, and the rags, caught on the spikes, are beaten against other iron spikes, which stick out from the sides of the machine. As the well-dusted rags fall out of the duster they fall upon a broad belt, which carries them into the 'rag room."

Women and girls pick up each rag as it falls on the tables and inspect it. They cast away all but linen rags, cut off the buttons with large knives which are fixed in the tables and rip up the seams. "Finders keepers" is the rule in the rag room, and sometimes the girls find valuable gems, rings and jewels in the rags, and instances of large rolls of English bank notes found by the girls in the pockets of Egyptian garments are on record. From the rag room the rags go to the "cutters," where they are sliced by machinery into tiny bits, and then they are boiled in lime water to remove the color. They are then ground to a pulp and the rags become half-stock.

After being whitened by bleaching compounds, the half-stock is taken to the "beater," a machine which completes the pulping process, and it is then taken to the paper machine, where the process of finishing the paper is similar to that used in making wood pulp paper.

The hand-made papers are made by dipping the pulp from a vat with a sieve. The water runs through the sieve, and the solid pulp spread on a thin sheet is left on the bottom of the sieve. The paper-maker turns the sieve upside down and drops the sheet on a board. The paper is then finished by passing it between smooth, heavy iron rolls.

Paper-makers are beginning to dispute the claims made by rolling mill men that this is the age of steel. They bring out paper car wheels, paper barrels, paper buckets, paper boats, paper tubs, paper clothing and even paper horseshoes. They point to the paper boards and planks which can be handled and sawed like wood and made into buildings, and they predict that "straw-board" and straw-paper" have possibilities which, when developed, will make the age of paper a certainty.

WASHINGTON IN 1838.

I traveled through Virginia, passing by all those spots where four-and-twenty years later I was to watch the bloodiest battles of the war of secession, that first and awful convulsion of the great republic's manhood. Reaching Washington I was most courteously received by President Van Buren. How often since then I have been back at the white house under Presidents Tyler, Buchanan and Lincoln, writes Prince de Joinville in his memoirs. How many a curious scene I have witnessed there, under the rule of the last-named President, rich as it was in dramatic incident. During the first day of my stay in Washington I made the acquaintance of three of the greatest men in the United States—Calhoun, Webster and Clay—Calhoun of Carolina, the impassioned Southerner; Webster, the eloquent representative of New England puritanism, and Clay of Kentucky, with his angular face and powerful frame and a curious mixture of extreme gentleness and energy in his manner and ways—the very type of the western population, the advance guard of civilization. I was present at several sittings of the Senate and heard these gentlemen speak with an authority which seemed to fascinate their auditors. Washington as a city did not interest me at all—bits of town scattered about in an ocean of dust, which later on I knew as an ocean of mud; hotels crowded with canvassers, all devouring so hurriedly at table d'hote time that the first arrivals were rising from the table when the last ones were sitting down, and all this amid a noise of jaws that reminded me of the dogs being fed in a kennel; the whole population, whether politicians or canvassers, chewing and spitting everywhere; little society or none at all, save that formed by the foreign diplomats, most of them clever men, but bored by their isolation and consequently disposed to see everything around them with unfavoring eyes. One of the chief members of this society at the time of my sojourn was the British minister, Mr. Fox, a diplomatist of the old school, past master in the forms and proprieties and social refinements—everything that the English sum up in the word "proper."

The House Merchant, Marine Committee has reported favorably the Senate bill to postpone from March 1, 1895, to a date to be fixed by President Cleveland's proclamation, the date for enforcing the revised international regulations to prevent collisions at sea. This postponement is occasioned by the recent withdrawal of Great Britain and other nations of their assent to March 1st.

Bills have been passed by the House to prevent transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States to the free zone in Mexico, and retiring Don Carlos Buell as a Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

Denver has two fire and police boards. Governor Waite's old board refuses to retire in favor of the new board which was named by the State Senate.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12 1895

The problem of county government seems to be a bigger one than the average legislature is able to solve, yet the coustitution points out a plain and easy way. It says that for purposes of having a uniform system of county government the counties shall be classified according to population. The present government law, like all that have preceded it, and the one which was to supersede it, makes as many classes as there are counties, thus making the legislative representatives from each county in the irresponsible duty of regulating the cost of government for their own counties. This is in contravention to the spirit of the Constitution if not to the letter. What the people need is a legislature to pass a general law for county governments, placing with the Supervisors the power to adapt to the needs of their respective counties. Then the people of any county can have as good county government as they deserve. If they are fit to exercise the privilege of self-government they will have good government. The responsibility will be put where it belongs, on the people.

The Redwood City "Democrat" says: The New York evening Post supplies a little cold comfort to Democrats and a timely rebuke to uncandid Republican partizans in showing that the Fifty-first congress was quite as bad if not as incompetent as the Fifty third. It recalls the fact that the Harrison-Reed-McKinley regime squandered a surplus of $163,000,000, increased the pensions $75,000,000, and gave $10,000,000 to sugar growers, reduced the gold reserve to the danger point and had bonds prepared for a government loan, which, however it managed to tide over and unload on the Cleveland administration.

Chauncey M. Depew seems to think that silver will not be the issue in the next campaign, because he has discovered no silver sentiment in the east. Chauncey had better come west. By so doing he will probably get light that will cause him to change his mind about silver coinage being an issue next year. In the minds of the masses it is an issue now, and it will be more so as more thought is given to the subject. Chauncey's associations are with railroad magnates and Wall street bankers.

Among the bills signed by the Governor is the Spencer primary election law, which provides for the holding of all primary elections in the State on the same day, under one set of officers at each polling place and with differently colored tickets for each party. This is a principle of political reform that Governor Budd announced during the campaign as a sovereign remedy for bossism and disgraceful scenes that have been enacted at San Francisco and other parts of the State.

The orange growers of Los Angeles seem hard to please. The frost has killed the crop in Florida, and put back the industy there for years, yet the Los Angeles men are jumping on Senator White for not piling up a higher protective tariff on that fruit. If the Senator sees fit to reply to the criticisms that are being heaped upon him it is hoped he will make his reply a rattling hot lecture on hoggishness addressed especially to people who want to tax everybody else for their own particular benefit.

The San Francisco "Report" which has been the staunchest supporter of all the papers since it found that he was elected, feels constrained to call the attention of Mayor Sutro to the circumstance that he was elected mainly to fight "the octopus" rather than the Spring Valley Water Company. It fears that Sutro is falling down in the struggle and is only too willing to take up some other fight. The "Report" probably knows Sutro as well as any body else does.

The Monroe doctrine has never been enforced by this country. But it always serves a purpose when any foreign nation threatens to interfere in any of the republics of North or South America.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarter's report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1895.

Mar. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Dec 31, 1894, date of last report.

Inyo county, (amount of warrants) drawn		$13 852 89
General Exp. Fund	4,706 46	
Salary Fund	3,653 34	
School Fund	4,094 01	
Hospital Fund	400 00	
Bridge Fund	121 06	
Unapportioned Fund	1 21	
Independence Teachers	2 37	
Bishop Bond	7 40	
Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund	283 75	
" " " 2 "	422 85	
" " " 3 "	3 6 75	
" " " 4 "	15 75	
" " " 5 "	91 50	
	$13,852 89	$13 852 89

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds

Inyo County	$63,999 55	
Less Co Bonds		63 000 00
Old General Fund		999 55
	$63 999 55	63 999 55

Mar 31. Exhibit showing present financial condition

Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$63,999 55	
Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$12 075 3	
Leaving Indebtedness		51 915 24
	$63 9 0 55	$63 9 0 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County. D. J. HESSION, County Auditor

Examined, accepted and approved the 31 day of Apr., 1895, by the Board of Supervisors.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

(Offical)

SPECIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SUPERVISOR DISTRICT No. 4, INYO COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO LAW AND AN ORDER OF the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, duly made and entered on the 22nd day of March, 1895 notice is hereby given that a Special Election is ordered to be held in Supervisor District No. 4, of said County of Inyo, State of California, on

Tuesday, April 16, 1895,

for the election of a SUPERVISOR for said District for the Unexpired Term of John Wilson, deceased.

Polls will be opened in each of the Precincts included in said Supervisor District No. 4 at Sunrise of the morning of the day of election and remain open until Five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Said election to be held at the places and the election to be conducted by the Election Officers appointed and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

GEORGES CREEK, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 11.
Inspectors—John Rippett, John Shepherd.
Judge—E J Coyle, Thomas Hamilton.
Clerks—H J Robinson, W. Storey.
Ballot Clerks—Wm Jenkins, J. E. Shepherd.
Polls to be held at the School House.

LONE PINE ELECTION PRECINCT No. 12.
Inspector—John C. Arch, Charles Meynan.
Judges—A C Stevens, J. G. Dodge.
Clerks—W. W. Trask, Manuel Ruiz.
Ballot Clerks—Manuel Cantu, N. O. Apsle.
Polls to be held at the H S School House.

CERRO GORDO ELECTION PRECINCT No. 13.
Inspector—Chas Crohn, Patrick Clinton
Judges—Gregory Kelly, T. W. Carroll.
Clerks—
Ballot Clerks—
Polls to be held at Crohns Building.

KEELER, ELECTION PRECINCT No. 14.
Inspectors—David Holland, John Barnes.
Judges—Alexander Sommer, Samuel Levy.
Clerks—L. J. Wright,
Ballot Clerks—Paul Pollard, W. M. Richards.
Polls to be held at Barnes Stolen Building.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman Board of Supervisors.

(SEAL) Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Board of Supervisors.

Dated March 23, 1895. M&h29-41

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patronage can be assured of finding here the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the load or ton.

O. I. MAHS, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY—SAN FRANCISCO—CALIFORNIA.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan 1 1895 Cash on hand	$20 491 93	
J S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	721 00	
J S Gorman, Tax-Collector	12 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	73 95	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	31 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	27 40	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	74 80	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	4 50	
D. M. Geiger int 8 Schl fd	22 40	
Wm Rose "	42 00	
J. H. Shannon "	31 60	
Nathan Gilbert "	11 20	
Sarah C. F. Winkle "	4 80	
" "	13 32	
" Int lake ld	2 87	
P. C. Grant "	40 91	
Samuel T. Black, State School	4,904 55	
	26 585 23	
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	374 31	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	5 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	83 60	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 85	
	27,172 11	
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	555 50	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	29 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	44 60	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	5 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	176 35	
A. W. Carroll, Int State land	2 80	
" "	89 22	
J. G. Birchim " Swamp land	3 00	
Thos W. Perry, Int State land	51 95	
S W Austin, Schl Sunt fees	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, bal. Tax Col.	25 08	
D. J. Hession, bal. Clerk & Rec.	7 75	
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int State land	11 70	
	28 323 80	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1 224 18
Hospital Fund	416 00
Bishop School Bond	5 40
Bridge "	121 46
Sundry Road Districts	1,190 61
General Expense	3 0 3 96
Bishop School	3 2 25
Union School	14 00
Milton School	41 75
Big Pine School	160 20
Riverside School	125 03
Lone Pine School	144 00
Station School	100 37
Round Valley School	76 00
Warm Springs School	79 00
Independence School	82 63
Fish Springs School Dist.	75 31
Independence Special	2 37
Fish Springs Special	4 00
Irving Library	41 95
Big Pine Library	12 72
Round Valley Library	25 00
Milton Library	3 00
	7 12 27
Feb General Expense	79 00
Independence Bond	10 00
Salary	1 21 95
Hospital Fund	4 00
Lone Pine School	215 15
Union School	8 00
Independence School	15 00
Bishop School	2 1 11
Milton School	240 00
Fish Springs School	83 60
Station School	1 9 87
Warm Springs School	1 3 00
Irving School	36 00
Big Pine School	4 60
Unapportioned County School	12 00
Warm Springs Library	2 00
Big Pine Library	3 00
Fish Spring Library	12 12
Lone Pine library	40 11
	11 1 8 11
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	231 00
County Bond	1,175 00
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22
Salary	1 083 78
Hospital	20 00
Fish Spring School	75 00
Big Pine School	103 00
Station School	65 25
Independence School	109 00
Round Valley School	101 00
Milton	80 00
Bishop School	251 65
Irving School	111 00
Lone Pine School	180 00
Diversid School	125 00
Station Library	3 0 38
Big Pine Library	14 50
Lone Pine Library	3 10
General Expense	956 00
Apr Cash on hand	12 07 31
	28,323 80

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	927 13
General Expense "		195 27
State General "	738 76	
Hospital "	857 74	
Bond "	1 067 40	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
General Road	133 46	
To the various Road District Funds		
No 1	3 7 22	
No 2	2 5 34	
No 3	182 25	
No 4	140 54	
No 5	194 11	
Unapportioned County	58 12	
Road poll tax	111 15	
Bridge Fund	4 0 01	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,239 3	
Institute	6 00	
Teachers Library Fund	45 00	
Big Pine poll School	6 00	
Coroner's	8 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	429 23	
County School		948 23
To the various school Dist. Funds:		
Riverside	88 16	
Round Valley	1 8 11	
Irving	64 37	
Bishop	412 49	
Station	27 3	
Warm Springs	335 27	
Big Pine	834 24	
Milton	91 56	
Independence	247 80	
Fish Spring	187 17	
Union	191 49	
Lone Pine	446 23	
To the various school Dist. Funds:		
Milton	6 63 81	
Round Valley	8 6	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	138 07	
Station	87 24	
Warm Springs	7 41	
Big Pine	3 05	
Independence	31 91	
Union	41 4	
Riverside	10 31	
Lone Pine	10 30	
Fish Springs		1 01
Independence Big Pine	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl Special	26 49	
Independence Bond Fund		13 50
Bishop (old) " "	71 03	
Bishop (new) " "	9 0 94	
Union " "	164 63	
Big Pine " "	626 49	
Fish Springs " "	2 49	
Lone Pine " "	1,362 98	
Cash Balance		$11 075 3
	$14,2 0 65	$14 200 6

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1 95.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 31 day of January, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given carefull and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyance, Abstracting and Searching record.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. S. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U S and C ses

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3-51

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, both the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax Collector.
oct5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo county, California, is hereby dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1 95.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable in money at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday April 30th 1895, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23-td

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. February 27, 18 5.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W ½ NW. ¼ of Section No 6 in Township No 10 S., Range No. 3 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Rumbible, Perry McMurry and George Gilliam, all of Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS, Independence.
M-17

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W O bun	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	2 5 0	21 25
J H Allen	305	3 0 0	25 50
J H Allen	334	5 0 0	42 50
Emma Bingham	83	20 0	1 70
A J Boyer	169	20 0	1 70
J Bun	2 8	400	3 40
E Bedford	8 2	6 2 0	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25 0 0	212 50
M F Clute	70	40 0 0	340 00
M F Clute	335	1 4 0	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	357	4 0 50	30 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40 000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5 0 0	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	5 0 0	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5 0 0	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	2 0	2,0	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	332	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	333	7 0 0	5 50
Geo. J Caldwell	361	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	501	100	85
Davis Dowell	94	300	2 55
Wm Fossell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	171	2 0 0	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	157	1 0	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,000	16 15
J M R Eaton	200	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T E N Eaton	18	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	193	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	213	300	2 55
Chas E French	223	4 000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	230	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
J M Hanch	85	1,000	8 50
J M Hanch	320	6 0 0	51 00
G L Houston	125	1 0 0	10 00
G L Houston	134	4 0	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	206	700	5 95
Maggie Hall	216	3 0	2 55
Hogan & Parker	333	5,000	42 50
E L Lawood	255	1 0 0 0	8 50
H W Comp (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Larsen	80	6 0	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	3 0	2 55
W T Johnson	330	3 0	2 55
F S Jacoby	161	100	8
Mrs E Luther	331	10 0	85
A M Mitchell	95	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	185	1 0	8
W T Mitchell	200	4 0	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	30 00	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5 0 0 0	42 75
R W McIntyre	2 5	19 000	161 50
R W McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	254	300	2 55
G E Neal	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	3 0	2 55
H S Newlove	191	5 0	4 25
H S Newlove	3 0	1,900	16 15
Minnie M Norris	20	2,750	17 40
Maude M Norris	2 3	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1 0 0	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,500	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2 0 0	17 00
John S Phelps	1 0	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2,000	17 0
A L Park	47	5 0 0	42 50
A L Park	48	4 0 0	34 0
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1 0 0 0	8 5
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,500	8 0
A L Park	161	1 0 0	12 7
A L Park	183	500	4 25
A L Park	180	10 000	85 00
A L Park	207	3 400	28 90
A L Park	2 8	4 0 0	34 0
A L Park	3	10 0 0	85 0
A L Park	23	1 0 0	8 50
A L Park	2 6	3 0 0	25 50
A L Park	2 5	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	3 0	2 55
O W Shafer	2 1	20 000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20 0 0	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10 000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	371	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 0
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,500	13 00
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1 0 0 0	8 50
J H Wilson	57	1 0 0 0	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1 0 0 0	8 50
G or Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	2 0	750	6 40
J J Suess	3 6	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 11th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6 h 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
First-class work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bank of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence.

The said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispirada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 26th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 12th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ....?. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SELBY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1895

Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson—Filed original summons. Issued alias summons.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .67¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3.90

BORN.

McQUEEN—At Bishop, April 5, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McQueen, a daughter.

DIED.

NICKERSON—At Lone Pine, April 6, 1895, Lucia, wife of R. B. Nickerson, a native of Inyo county, aged 25 years.

Charley Anthony came in from Darwin yesterday morning.

Hr. Hamilton of Lone Pine visited Independence last Monday.

E. H. Edwards and Mark Hand were up from Lone Pine last Tuesday.

Mrs. D. Holland came up from Keeler yesterday and is visiting in town.

Mrs. F. Fitzgerald is visiting at Independence, the guest of Mrs. J. J. Gunn.

Tom Williams came down from Round Valley last Monday, returning next day.

The election for Supervisor will take place in the Fourth district next Tuesday.

Coryville, once the busiest camp in Esmeralda county, is now without a single inhabitant.

District Attorney Forbes and Attorneys Bennett and Yandell were at Big Pine during the week.

J. C. Crocker, Jas. Herod, J. C. Miller and George Gilliam, all of Big Pine, were in town early in the week.

There is said to be over $300,000 worth of ore in sight in the Hardscrabble mine at Soda Springs, owned by Eli Brown.

Mrs. Blanche Mysan, Miss Minnie Miller and Miss Aggie Harvey will leave Lone Pine to-day for Los Angeles, going south on the Keeler & Mojave stage.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and sent to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ames' Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

John McSweeny and Neil McLean went to Keeler last Monday with a 12-mule team to haul lumber from that point to Snows Canyon for E. C. Garlock.

Jas. Jones was down from Fish Spring early in the week. He says that the post-office there is now in good running order, mail being regularly received for distribution.

George L. Wood will in all probability be appointed postmaster to succeed the late J. J. Moore. George is well qualified for the position and will make a faithful, obliging officer.

Jos. Schalten came down from Big Pine yesterday in charge of Max Christianson who was committed to the County Jail by Justice Gregg for a term of 140 days for misdemeanor.

H. Levy will start for Los Angeles tomorrow to witness the Fiesta which takes place there next week. Henry has not yet divulged what part he will play in the grand pageant, but it is supposed that he will represent the Bad Man from Bodie.

In response to a challenge issued by the Whitney baseball club of Lone Pine a game will be played at Independence on the 21st with a local nine. Both clubs are composed of boys under 14 years. A forfeit has been posted and both clubs are in active training.

The Board of Supervisors have adopted a new system under the present regime. They now meet promptly on Monday morning and do a day's work, instead of meeting and adjourning on Monday evening and drawing a full days pay, as was the former practice.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Last Friday afternoon this community was shocked by a telegram stating that Charley Noland had been killed in a train wreck near Wabuska. The sad news was received with deep regret as Charley was well known here and very popular, having formerly been station agent at Citrus. The Walker Lake *Bulletin* contains the following:

"A frightful accident occurred last Friday afternoon about three miles north of Wabuska, by which Charles F. Noland, a brakeman, was killed. At Wabuska 16 cars were loaded with cattle consigned to the Miller & Lux estate, San Francisco. Besides these the train consisted of two passenger, one fast freight and one mail and express car. At a point about three miles north of Wabuska the track makes a slight curve and it was at this place that the accident occurred. The accident is believed to have been caused by the cattle in the cars all crowding to the lower side, causing the cars to lurch and finally to turn clear over. Charley Noland was on top of one of the cars and when he saw they were going to leave the track either jumped or was thrown off. The fall evidently stunned him, as it was the second car behind the one that he was on which fell upon him. It is believed that his death was instantaneous. As soon as the train could be stopped all hands began the work of extricating the young man from beneath the car. This was extremely difficult as he was buried under a car loaded with cattle. It necessary to smash the side of the car out to liberate the cattle before they could reach their unfortunate comrade. When found life was extinct. His remains were brought to Hawthorne Saturday morning on a special. The wreck to the cars is the most serious that ever occurred on the C. & C. Eleven cattle cars were thrown from the track and several of them were smashed to splinters. They were flung on both sides of the track and one car was lodged directly across the track. Twenty-five head of cattle were killed outright or crippled so badly that they had to be shot. Many others escaped to the mountains. An engine was sent to Dayton and Coroner Hawkins taken to the scene. A jury was summoned and an inquest held. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and the employés and trainmen were exonerated from blame. An examination of the trucks and wheels showed they were in first-class condition. A wrecking train and large gang of men were sent from Hawthorne and worked three days clearing the wreck.

Charles F Noland was the eldest son of Samuel D. Noland who for many years has been the master blacksmith in the Hawthorne railroad shops. Charley was raised from early boyhood in Hawthorne and has worked for the railroad company since he was fifteen years old. He was one of the most popular boys on the road and was beloved by a wide circle of acquaintance. Deceased was a member of Lodge No. 113, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He was born in Downieville, Cal., August 25, 1872, and would have been 23 years old next August. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon and every available vehicle in town was utilized and yet a large number of mourners walked to the cemetery to pay their last tribute to their deceased friend."

Meteorological Summary for Month of March, 1895, Independence Cal.

Mean barometer, 30.01
Highest barometer, 30.31 date 4th
Lowest barometer, 29.68 date 13 h
Mean temperature, 49.
Highest temperature, 76 date 26 h
Lowest temperature, 25 date 14 h
Greatest daily range of temperature, 35 date 4 h Least 6, d t 13 h
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 7311 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 44 miles Southeast on 20th.
Total precipitation, 0.12
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 2
Number of cloudless days 15; partly cloudy days 10; cloudy days 6.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

To whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIGNO AGUIRRE.

Dated March 14, 1895

George T Ryves came down on last Monday's train and was in town early in the week. He is accompanied by Professor Potter of the Washington University and President of the Mining Engineers Association, also President of the S. Louis Smelting Company. It is understood that the gentlemen come here to examine the Hirsch mine with a view of purchasing the property.

The Keeler and Mojave stage line has made a change of time that will be a great convenience to the traveling public. The stage now leaves Keeler at 8 o'clock Monday and Friday evenings and leaves Mojave Wednesday and Sunday mornings at 8:30 o'clock. Close connection is made with C. & C. trains at Keeler and with the S. P. at Mojave.

Charley Summers came down from Round Valley and spent a couple of days interviewing the stockmen of this vicinity during the week. Charley recently met with a painful accident; he had lassoed a horse and in running through a gate the animal he was riding was thrown and in the melee Charley was badly bruised about the head.

George Meads and Rudolph Schober arrived yesterday from Bishop with sixteen animals and two wagons. They started for Salt Wells Valley this morning to haul borax to Mojave. The Company has about twenty tons of borax ready for shipment and the plant is running steadily.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1895
9.30 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met pursuant to adjournment

Present; Supervisors Eldred, Freeman, and Shaw

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved

Claim of John Clarke, conveying witnesses etc., $7 50, allowed on General Expense Fund for $3 75.

On motion of Supervisor Eldred, seconded by Supervisor Freeman, the claim of J. W. Murphy for Constable fees, heretofore allowed on General Expense Fund in sum of $33.10, was reconsidered by the following vote:

Aye: Supervisor Eldred, Freeman, Shaw and Chairman Fitzgerald, and ordered allowed in the sum of $26 10.

Board adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all the members present.

The death of ex County Treasurer J. J. Moore, which occurred on this date, being known to the Board, it was resolved that when adjournment for the day be taken it shall be in respect to the memory of the deceased.

In the matter of the proposed establishment of road as petitioned for by George W. Huckaby, the consideration of report etc. was laid over until next regular meeting.

Board proceeded to open and consider various proposals for County contracts as follows:

Bid of H. Levy to board County prisoners at the rate of 79 cents per day for each.

Bid of O. I Mairs to board County prisoners at the rate of 65 cents per day.

Proposal of O. I Mairs ordered accepted

Proposal of Mrs. R A Clark for boarding prisoners at the Bishop jail at the rate of 70 cents each per day was accepted.

Proposals for services of County Hospital physician on file were opened as follows:

J. D. Baur, M. D., for the sum per annum of $450.

I. J. Woodin, M. D., for the sum per annum of $315.

Proposal of I. J. Woodin accepted.

Proposals on file for publication of delinquent tax list were opened and read as follows:

Bid of I. H. Mulholland at the rate of 45 cents per square for the first insertion and 20 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Bid of W. A. Chalfant at rate of 50 cents per square for first insertion, 25 cents for the second and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Proposal of W. A. Chalfant ordered accepted.

Consideration of various proposals for furnishing blank books, stationery etc., laid over until Friday, April 5, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Proposal of Mrs. Margaret Lewis for the care of indigent sick at the rate of $035 per year for average of four patients and 60 cents per day for each one in excess thereof, being the only bid on file, was ordered accepted.

Board adjourned until Friday April 5, 1895, at 9 30 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1895.
9.30 o'clock, a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Eldred, Freeman, and Shaw.

Chairman Fitzgerald, presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Sealed proposals for furnishing books and stationery supplies on file were opened as follows:

Bid of W. A Chalfant.
Bid of Henry Rhine.
Bid of I. H. Mulholland.

By permission I. H. Mulholland withdraws his proposal.

Part of the proposal of Henry Rhine intended to comprise the supplies of stationery was ordered accepted as follows:

Journal (statemen) paper and foolscap, per ream	$1 00
White legal cap, 16 lb, Royal per lb...	22
Carrollton Royal, per lb.....	23
Straw lined red tablets, legal per ream	1 50
Lead pencils, Housatonic, per gross .	2 00
" Golden State " .	3 00
" Acme " .	4 00
Steel pens, No. 404, Gillots " .	70
" London Incandescent " .	65
" N R " .	50
Writing fluid, Barrett's or Arnold's, per doz qts.	7 00

The maximum rates for blank and printed books were ordered fixed for ensuing year as follows:

Minutes and orders, Superior Court, each.....	$11 00
Index to orders Superior Court each	11 00
Jury book	16 50
Deed and mortgage record book, 640	11 00
Index to deed and mortgage books..	18 00
Homestead assignment, attachment	11 00

All books and records to be full bound Russia, as may be directed by the various officers ordering the same.

Maximum rates for supplies intended to be included as job printing ordered fixed as follows:

Letterheads, 10 lb., per 1000	$5 25
" " 500	3 50
" " 250	2 25
Envelopes, No. 10, per 1000	5 50
" " 500	3 50
" No. 6, per 1000	4 50
" " 500	3 50

Claim of I. J. Woodin, Coroner, for services as Sheriff ordered allowed on General Expense Fund in sum of $12.

Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Reports of Road Commissioners filed, examined and approved as follows:

Commissioner Shaw, Road Dist. No. 1
Commissioner Freeman, Road Dist. No. 2
Commissioner Eldred, Road Dist. No. 3
Acting Commissioner Fitzgerald, Road Dist. No. 4
Commissioner Fitzgerald, Road Dist. No. 5

Claims and vouchers were examined, audited and ordered allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw, Bridge Fund.....	$ 25 20
Road Dist. No. 1 Fund	116 75
A. C. Freeman, Bridge Fund.....	24 11
R'd Dist. No. 2 F'd	213 60
J. R. Eldred, Bridge Fund	48 15
Road Dist. No. 3 F'd	236 15
F. Fitzgerald, " " 4 F'd	101 82
" " 5 F'd	164 00

Claims of W. H. Ubhmeyer laid over from last regular meeting ordered allowed on Road District No. 3 Fund for $114 25.

Claim of W. H Ubhmeyer allowed on Bridge Fund for $9 20.

Claim of S. H Spratt in sum of $33 25 for expense attending breaking of culvert, ordered laid over until next regular meeting.

The County Auditor was ordered to make the following transfer of Funds:

From the General Road Fund to the General Expense Fund the sum of $300.

From Swamp Land Fund to General Expense Fund, the sum of $1500.

From Bond Fund to General Expense Fund, $500.

Board adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, all members present.

Claim of W. E. Smith, Constable's fees, for $145 90, ordered allowed on the General Expense Fund in the sum of $131 10.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Board be and he is hereby instructed to publish in the County official paper for the term of one month a notice directing the attention of the public to the requirements of Section 41 of the County Governments Act relative to the presenting, filing and itemizing of claims against the County, and to the effect that all claims not presented and itemized according to law will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

The following claims for per diem and mileage of members of Board of Supervisors were presented, examined and approved by the District Attorney and warrants therefor ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows.

Frank Shaw	$41 40
A C Freeman	42 00
J R Eldred	38 40
Frank Fitzgerald	50 40

Adjourned for the term.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

"A small stock of fresh grocories and solid goodies constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL BLUE AND BRITTLE EXAMINED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 14, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	10 00 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Dayton	11 20 a. m.	5 15 p. m.
Wabuska	1 40 p. m.	2 55 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5 0 p. m.	Lv. 11 00 a. m.
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne.....	4 00 p. m.	7 25 a. m.
Sodaville.....	4 15 p. m.	7 0 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	4 25 p. m.	6 55 a. m.
Buckeye.....	4 30 p. m.	6 50 a. m.
Candelaria.....	4 p. m.	3 50 a. m.
Dalton.....		3 0 a. m.
Desert Creek.....	3 20 p. m.	2 40 a. m.
Wellington.....	3 0 p. m.	2 15 a. m.
Hadsen.....	2 50 p. m.	1 45 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	2 15 p. m.	12 40 a. m.
Keeler..... Ar.	1 00 p. m.	Lv. 9 00 a. m.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with trains to and from Virginia City, Reno and points on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mina with stages to and from Hawthorne, Lundy, Bodie, Benton and points in Mono County.

Passenger trains make close connection at Keeler with steamer for Owens Lake points.

Freight Trains Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight Trains Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mojave with the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. for all points east and west. Second train to connect daily except Sunday.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with Pacific States Stage Company's stages for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Stanbury & Co's tri-weekly stages for Ione, Austin, Austin Springs and intermediate points, for Downieville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Villa Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) daily, (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

THE ODELL
TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
O-m RENO, NEVADA

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo
Stage
Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
SATURDAYS AND TUESDAYS
at 6 o'clock p. m

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
at 7 o'clock a. m

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View
Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1894.
j,64tf

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies.

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

THE MILKMAID'S PROCESSION.

Among the lost customs of Merry England is that of the milkmaids' procession on May day. The manner of their going was as follows: They borrowed a great quantity of silver plate—not sham plate—real solid silver plate—dishes, butter boats, cream jugs, tankards, etc. They built up the plate round an obelisk, crowning the whole with a tea urn. They arranged the most showy flowers of the season between and about the silver.

This obelisk was carired by two chairmen in gold laced hats and followed by a troop of handsome milkmaids dressed in pink and blue gowns, "drawn through the pocket holes," whatever that means, with high-heeled shoes, mob caps, lappets of lace on their shoulders, nosegays in their bosoms and flat" Woffington hats" covered with ribbons. A fiddler went first in a sky-blue coat and hat adorned with ribbons.

The procession stopped before the doors of the cutomers, and the milkmaids danced. The story is told by John Thomas Smith, formerly keeper of prints and drawings in the British Museum. I intend, if I can, to make a list of the losses to London during the nineteenth century. Churches and houses, ruins and remains—these will come first. Next, and quite as lamentable, will be the old customs and observances. There are no longer any handsome milkmaids—they are all transformed into men; and one would like to see the face of any silversmith of whom the milkman should invite the loan of a few silver cups and urns. —London Queen.

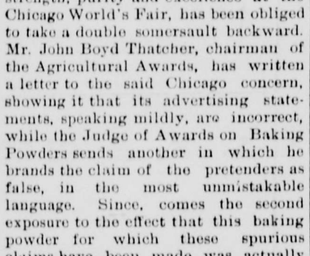
A DOUBLE BACK-SOMERSAULT.

A Baking Powder Company was too Hasty in Its Claims.

A Chicago baking powder concern, advertising far and near that its product received the highest award for strength, purity and excellence at the Chicago World's Fair, has been obliged to take a double somersault backward. Mr. John Boyd Thatcher, chairman of the Agricultural Awards, has written a letter to the said Chicago concern, showing it that its advertising statements, speaking mildly, are incorrect, while the Judge of Awards on Baking Powders sends another in which he brands the claim of the pretenders as false, in the most unmistakable language. Since, comes the second exposure to the effect that this baking powder for which these spurious claims have been made was actually found by the Exposition chemists who analysed it to contain ammonia! Is this the reason that the commissioners declined to give it an award for purity and wholesomeness?

"Madam, would you kindly subscribe something for the missions in Africa? The money will be used for the conversion of heathen children." "Very well; you may have a few children converted and send the bill to me!"

The bazars in Persia are closed in memory of Hassan Shirasei, who achieved passing fame by issuing an edict against the use of tobacco and who has just died, aged eighty-four.



Throat Sore?

Better check it at once. There's no telling what a sore throat will do if you give it right of way. Uncertain remedies often cause dangerous delay. You had better make the cure sure with

Pain-Killer

Known for half a century as a specific for sore throat, croup, coughs and all kindred troubles. Keep it by you for an emergency. It never fails. Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled, but the price remains the same.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

LOVE IN A BARREL

By HOWARD PYLE.

CHAPTER I.

A long row of some dozen or so great stone mills, with roofs tall and steep, or hipped and gabled, and with walls whitened with flour, gaping by open sheds and half doors upon a sunny stretch of dusty road, they stand upon the steep, bluff shore of a river. Upon the road they are two stories high; upon the river front they are four, five, or even six. In some seasons sloops, brigs and barks are lashed to the river walls loading with barrels of flour or cornmeal, the shouts of the stevedores and the creaking of blocks and tackles echoing from stony wall to stony wall. On the decks lounge a few idle sailors in baggy breeches or petticoats, club queues down their backs and cocked hats or Monterey caps upon their heads; and upon the road in front of the mill doors stand clustered the queer old vehicles of the day—farmers' carts, coopers' carts, great Conestoga wagons dragged by teams of eight, ten or twelve mules, and which travel sometimes even as far as Pittsburg.

Upon the farther side of the road from the mills is the millrace, brimming with the speeding waters that in the night time fill the silence with the brawling of their hurrying rush. Here and there side streams shoot under the bridges and lift floodgates and set the huge, groaning wheels a-turning, and the rude machinery and great millstones to jarring and turning in answer.

Such, one hundred years ago, were the famous old Brandywine flour mills, which ground more meal during the Revolution and for the old West India trade than was ground at any other place in the country.

CHAPTER II.

"Uncle," she said in a breathless whisper, "will he die?"

It was on the evening of the twelfth of September, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-seven. The yellow sunlight streamed in through the windows, and all the room was full of the good smell of supper. The blue china cups and saucers and plates and dishes, the pewter spoons, and the iron knives and two-pronged forks, polished till they shone like silver, caught the light and winked and sparkled and twinkled back again at the broad yellow patches of light on the floor.

Friend Sparks and his family sat at supper, but though the smell of it was so good the knives and forks and spoons clattered in a listless fashion, and the family ate and drank without much heart in the matter.

"I don't know," said Friend Joseph, laying down his knife and fork and looking around at his daughters, and more especially at his niece, Mattie Dixon—"I don't know what it is that sets you girls so agog over a laced hat and epaulets and a blue coat and brass buttons. Here was General Washington and his army not more than a month in town, and now, because he has gone and takes away with him his snipe jack aids-de-camp and captains and majors, all the women in Wilmington and Brandywine are in the vapors."

Now men are not quick at seeing things, but the women knew very well why Mattie Dixon's eyes were red. Indeed, a gloom had fallen upon them all ever since a young farmer had ridden down from Chadd's Ford that morning, bringing the news of a great battle that had been fought up the Brandywine. Later in the day two farmers' wagons had passed through the village, bringing each a load of wounded men lying in the straw.

But Friend Joseph Sparks did not notice Mattie's red eyes.

"I do not," said he presently, separating the don't in his emphasis—"I do not see what it is about a shedder of blood that turns a woman's head. I, for one, should be sorry to see a daughter or a niece of mine tied to such an unregenerate, soulless son of Anak as one of those young men who make bloodshed a trade, and think that a blue coat and brass buttons excuse murder. Now there was a battle fought yesterday," he continued, leaning back in his chair and folding his hands, "and no doubt a many likely young men killed or maimed for life. There was that Philip Van Cleiff who came here so often when"— The worthy Friend was suddenly interrupted in his monologue by Mattie Dixon rising so precipitately as to knock her chair over backward with a loud clatter upon the floor, and then hurrying from the room without a word, feeling in her pocket for her handkerchief as she went.

Friend Sparks stared after her with open eyes. A momentary pause followed as the door banged behind the girl.

"How could thou talk so, Joseph?" said the good mother presently. "Didn't thou see that it was as much as she could do to contain her spirits?" Then she, too, pushed back her chair and followed her niece.

"Botheration!" said Friend Sparks, and then he also pushed back his chair with a loud scrape upon the floor, and taking his pipe from the mantel shelf, filled it with tobacco and lit it with a coal he chose very carefully from the embers on the hearth.

His three daughters, Rebecca, Mary Jane and Susan, said nothing, but as he went out of the door in a swirling cloud of tobacco smoke they exchanged very meaning glances.

Friend Joseph Sparks was one right well known in the milling circles of his day; a wealthy man as times went, a keen bargainer, but as honest as the palm of your hand. He was the owner of three of the largest of the Brandywine mills, and sat in the gallery, as it was called, in Friends' meeting; for, like all of the Brandywine millers, he was a Quaker.

He was a man perhaps too keen and caustic in his speech, but with a good sound heart buried in the prickly husk. He alone of all those Quaker millers dared to grind flour during the dark days of Valley Forge. Now he leaned over the front gate of the garden feeling very uncomfortable at the thought of having made Mattie cry, looking absently up the road and puffing curling wreaths of smoke into the breathless air.

The sun had set and the glimmering gray of twilight had fallen. A cart came slowly moving down the white stretch of road—a farm cart from up in the country. A board was laid across it, and on the board sat two men—one a farmer, the other an officer in the Continental army.

Friend Sparks watched them with a sort of dull curiosity. So many of the broken army had passed by ones and twos through the village that day that the sharp edge of interest was worn off.

But as the cart came up to him it stopped. "Do you know any one living here by name Joseph Sparks?" said the officer.

"I am Joseph Sparks," answered the miller, opening his gate and coming out. "Who has thee there in the cart, friend?" looking into the straw.

"A friend of yours," said the officer, "who was hurt yesterday in the battle."

As he spoke the figure raised itself from the straw where it lay, and turned toward the miller a face white as death, the head and jaws bound around with a bloody cloth, and a pair of eyes dull and languid.

The good Quaker hardly recognized in the pale, woebegone figure the gay young Major Van Cleiff, who had visited at the house so frequently during the last month.

He stood staring, agape, holding his pipe idly in his hand. "Is thee much hurt?" said he at last.

"I don't know," said the young man faintly.

"Can't you lodge him somewhere till he gets some doctoring?" asked the officer.

Friend Sparks stood for a moment sunk in troubled thought. "Nay," said he at last, "I can't bring him into the house. If the British should come, as it's likely they will, it would bring trouble that I have no right to shoulder. I can lodge him at the mill, and will make him as comfortable as I can." And so it was arranged.

Friend Joseph followed the cart down the short hill to the mill door, and there saw the wounded man carried into the loft, where a bed of empty bags was made upon a pile of wheat. Then leaving the mill foreman to watch the patient, he went back to the house for his coat and hat.

The news of the coming of the wounded man had already flown through the house. Mattie met him at the door, and as he stood in the dark entry, gripped him by the wrist with both hands. "Uncle," she said in a breathless whisper, "uncle, will he die?"

"I don't know," said Friend Sparks in an answering whisper; "no, I think not." He could just see her pale face in the gathering darkness.

"Oh, uncle!" she said, in the same gasping whisper. "He asked me to marry him before he went away. If he dies my heart will break." And she began to cry convulsively.

Friend Sparks stood quite still for awhile. "I am going for Doctor Shallcross," said he at last, and then Mattie let go his wrist and he left her, shutting the sitting room door softly behind him.

"After all, it is no such great matter," said the doctor, as he and Friend Sparks walked across the road from the mill to the house in the starry darkness. "It is a sword stroke upon the side of the head, but the brain is not injured. He is only faint from loss of blood. I sewed up the cut, and 'll come again to see him tomorrow morning. I wonder," he added, "that they should have sent him here to Wilmington instead of taking him to Philadelphia along with them."

"Never mind," said Friend Sparks. "He is here now, and I'll make him as comfortable as I can."

Mattie Dixon awakened at early dawning the next morning with the dripping of the rain falling upon the roof—pat! pat! and an unusual sound of men's voices out in the road before the house—loud talking and laughter. She jumped out of bed and ran to the window, and saw upon the other side of the road a sight that made her heart stand still.

A row of stacked muskets stood under the trees among the yellow leaves. Accoutrements, haversacks and cartridge boxes hung from the crossed bayonets, and squatting, lolling and sitting upon the ground were some two score of soldiers in tall grenadier hats, with white leggins upon their legs, and the blaze of red coats shining from under the cloaks hung loosely across their shoulders. Three or four officers sat upon a bench between two of the maple trees, and the white smoke from a fire rose sluggishly up through the half naked branches.

The British had come.

Without waiting an instant Mattie slipped on a petticoat over her nightgown, and in her bare feet ran down stairs and burst into her uncle's room. "Uncle!" she cried, "the British have come!"

Joseph Sparks sat up in bed as though moved by a spring.

"Oh!" cried the girl, wringing her hands, "the soldiers will find him and kill him or send him to the hulks."

"Botheration!" said Friend Sparks, "thou thinks of nothing but the young man. Go and get dressed. Thou's a spectacle."

"If he was only a barrel of flour," said Friend Joseph, as the family sat at a melancholy breakfast that morning. "I'd get him away as easy as goose grease." And then again they all sat silent in thought.

"Uncle," said Mattie suddenly, "does thee remember those double barrels that thee had made to send cornmeal to Jamaica in the Nancy schooner before the war? Could a man get into one of them?"

"Perhaps so," said the miller, "if"—He stopped suddenly and pushed back his chair. "Why, thou's hit it, girl," he cried. "We might barrel him up and send him off—eh, mother? Why, one of those West Indian double barrels would be the very thing."

"We might send him to sister Jane, in Chester," said Rebecca Sparks, looking at her husband.

"No, no; that would never do," said the miller. "No man could be cramped in a barrel five or six hours. Remember, too, that he's wounded. I tell thee what we can do. We can send him to Cousin Jane Penny; that's only four miles. We might say that we were sending a barrel to Chester, and they would never know that it stopped on the way—tschk!" said he suddenly. "Here we are in a rut; who's to take the barrel?"

It was a point that they had not thought of.

"Can't John Binney take him?" said Rebecca. John Binney was the mill foreman.

"I don't see how he could," said Friend Sparks; "they would know that John Binney would never go to Chester with a barrel of flour. If the boys were only home" (by the boys he meant the two sons, Reuben and John), "they might do it."

In the pause that followed Mattie suddenly arose and went to her uncle and kneeled beside his chair. "Uncle," said she in a low voice.

"What is it, Mattie?"

"One day when aunt and thee were away from home I put on the clothes that Reuben wore when he was a boy." She bowed her head, and a long pause of silence followed. The old clock in the corner said sharply, "tick, tack." At last Friend Sparks broke the silence, and he spoke in a voice more gentle than his usual acrid tone. "Thou may put them on again, Mattie," said he.

CHAPTER III.

"Because I am a poor girl and am trying to save my dear friend."

Colonel Gorse had made the counting room of the great north mill his headquarters. He was lighting his pipe at a candle when the glass door opened and Friend Joseph Sparks came in, his beaver upon his head, a corporal escorting him, holding the sleeve of the Friend's coat between his thumb and finger.

He had come, the Friend said, to ask for a permit to pass a barrel of flour through the lines.

"Take off your hat," said Colonel Gorse.

"Nay," said the Friend, "it is against my conscience to take off my hat to any man."

"Damn your conscience!" said the colonel. "Take off your hat!"

"Nay," said the Friend, "I cannot take off my hat."

The orderly, who stood near to the colonel, leaned over and said something to him.

"I don't care a damn who he is," said the colonel in reply to the whispered word. "He sha'n't wear his hat before me. Take off his hat, corporal."

The Friend made no objections as the corporal lifted off his hat and tossed it upon the bench beside the door. "Now then," said the colonel, "tell me your business."

The opening did not seem very propitious, but Friend Sparks began his story again. He had a sister in Chester to whom he had promised a barrel of flour. It should have gone yesterday, but he had put off sending. His sister would be looking for it, and he was sorry that she should not get it. Would the colonel let him send it through the lines by his hired boy that morning.

"Can't your sister buy flour, instead of sending to Brandywine for it?"

"Why, thou sees, friend," said the miller, "money has been very scarce with us of late. My sister's husband is on a voyage to the West Indies, and she looks to me to help her in these matters, so, if thou'll let me, I'll send that barrel of flour this morning."

Once more the orderly whispered in the colonel's ear. Perhaps he told the chief officer that Joseph Sparks was one of the richest men in that part of the country. The two held a muttered talk for a few minutes, and then the colonel turned abruptly to the Friend with more respect in his voice than he had shown before.

"What time did you want to send that flour?" said he.

(To be Continued.)

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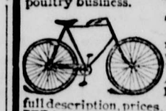

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

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DEFUNCT TOWNS.

Cities and Towns Which Have Been Deserted.

RUINS OF THRIVING VILLAGES.

Wrecks in the Path of Railroads—Fate of "Boom" Towns in the South and West.

Americans have lived fast. Already they have a yesterday and—ruins. Whole cities in this country lie roofless and tenantless; roofless save for the universal canopy, tenantless save for the fox and the coyote. Deserted towns, like the camp fires of a retreating army, mark every step of the westward movement. Searching New England gales and the sweep of wild prairie winds pile the snow upon abandoned hearths.

Above the loam of Indian village towns of white settlers have been built and wiped out and rebuilt. They have flourished and waned among the mounds of the Ohio Valley, and again the ancient habitations of the mound builders have been left undisturbed. They have followed the buffalo trails through the new West until the railroads came along and they disappeared. In the wake of the miner they crept over the sides of the mountains and dotted the deserted claims with their ruins. On the very slopes of the Pacific there are decaying towns whose past was only yesterday.

Oklahoma cities arose in a night, but Kansas towns were depopulated in a day. That was an attractive picture a few years ago when the new Territory was thrown open to settlement and in twenty-four hours Kingfisher lifted itself from the sagebrush a full-fledged city, with a mayor, a municipal government, a bank, a daily newspaper, and thousands of canvas houses. But on the reverse side of the picture were a dozen villages of southwest Kansas whose people left their drought-smitten and mortgaged acres, and with their wooden homes on wheels set out in a body for Oklahoma Territory.

The history of the deserted town is full of homely tragedies. Sometimes the tragedy which wrecked the community has been a feud of long standing; sometimes it has been the clash of hostile commercial interests; sometimes it has been the rascal enterprise of a real estate concern; sometimes it has been a great natural calamity, a cyclone, a blizzard, a landslide, the repeated failure of crops by grasshoppers or drought. There are dozens of causes and each of them has had victims and will have them again, for chapters are still writing in "The Deserted Village."

The famine-stricken corn belt of Kansas and Nebraska will add to the story before spring comes. It has done it before. The pine woods of the Northwest never fail with their summer quota of lumber towns wiped out by fire. Several of the big cities of Washington State have lost 40 per cent of their population in the last two years, while smaller communities have disappeared. It is the tale of the old world retold in the new. For the earth's surface is a palimpsest, and men write their own scrawls over the erasures of their fathers.

Extinct communities are found in New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, southwest Arakansas, northeast Texas and inparts of Indiana, Illinois and the far Northwest.

Pithole in Western Pennsylvania is perhaps the most conspicuous ruin in this country. Thirty years ago it had a population greater than Pompeii, a dozen hotels, two railroads, and industries which paid out millions of dollars every month. To-day the plowshare has been dragged over the streets which re-echoed the traffic of 30,000 residents; the house sites are pasture lands, and trees and underbrush have sprung from the wine cellars of the hotels. The big church on the hill still stands and the Bilbe lies open in the silent pulpit. But no sexton rings the bell, and no worshipers throng the aisles; and everything else in Pithole is simply a memory.

The city's life was short and intense. Oil was discovered in December of 1864, and in one month a farm became a city. The oil beagn to fail in 1866 and a terrible fire did the rest. And Pithole is only one Pennsylvania ruin. Deserted derricks lift their unsightly black frames all over the oil district, and more than fifty abandoned communities mark the history of the petroleum industry in the Keystone State.

Little shanty towns have come and gone as mining shifted in the great coal fields of the State. Several villages have been deserted because their foundations were undermined by the extensive coal galleries which undermined the earth and opened dangerous cracks in its surface. It was not long ago that a freight train dropped out of sight through the earth at Hazleton.

Up among the rocky hillside farms of New England are the wrecks of towns abandoned like the farms which surround them. Their origin and extinction mark the transition period in Down East life. The early colonists avoided the valleys in fear of malaria and reared their homes on the lofty ridges. But when the railroads were put through the level valleys became their highways and the villagers on the hills had to relinquish their stone dwellings for a residence in the bottoms. The foxes returned to their habitations.

Many of the deserted settlements along the shore line of the South were of colonial origin, and few of the oldest colonial towns are now occupied. Jamestown itself is but a memory. In Tennessee and throughout the mountain district of Georgia and Alabama some lamentable history has been making in the last three or four years. The records of the panic of 1893 tell of the sale of whole towns to satisfy mortgages.

Fort Payne, Ala., which, in 1889, was plotted out for a city, was offered at auction not long ago. In six years $5,000,000 of New England capital had been sunk in the new town. A railroad, extensive manufacturing plants, a hotel which cost $150,000 and fine modern houses were all put up under the hammer but failed of a purchaser; to-day $50,000 perhaps would buy the entire property. Suicide and insanity marked the decay of the ambitious project and now the squatter of Lookout Mountain has taken residence in the empty mansions and stabled his mule in the cofmortable dwellings.

For generations the Mississippi has been eating into the banks on his southern stretches and driving back the shackly river towns. The site of many an Arkansas village lies in his muddy bed and its remains have been rolled down and packed away in the delta ooze at his mouth.

Sometimes abandoned communities stood for the heartbreak of one man whose darling enterprise they were. Ole Bull once founded a settlement in Potter county, Pa., amid mountains which reminded him of his own Norway crags. He acquired 125,000 acres of land and induced eight hundred of his countrymen to locate there. Three towns, Oleana, New Bergen, and New Norway, were laid out, when the great violinist discovered that his funds were exhausted. When he returned from his money-making tour it was to learn that his deed was fraudulent and that he had no valid title to the land which he had purchased. The rascally real estate agent attempted to poison him, and finally the settlements disbanded. Ole Bull never occupied the castle on the hill where he had hoped to spend the last years of his life.

In Sullivan county, Penn., Peter Armstrong, a wealthy Second Adventist of Philadelphia, established the community of Celestia shortly before the civil war. But on his death the enterprise broke up and the town is now without inhabitants.

Fifteen years ago Marquis de Mores founded in the heart of the Bad Lands, in North Dakota, the City of Medora. He built extensive packing houses, laid out streets and business blocks, and sought to capture the trade of the Chicago stock yards. Soon the new community became the rendezvous for the most lawless characters of the Northwest. Cattlemen demanded exhorbitant prices for their stock, and the freight charges for salt were so heavy that hides could not be preserved. In the end a gang of desperate cow-punchers besieged the Marquis in his own castle, but they were beaten off and he returned to France.

The buildings have been left to rot behind him, and, while Medora remains the county seat of Billings County, no court is ever held there and no business transacted. The Bad Lands, one vast catacomb as they are, where the bones of dead creatures of past ages lie scattered, have swallowed up the life of the young city. In the same region was the thriving town of Sentinel Butte, but long ago it was surrendered to the wolves and coyotes. The jungle had been let in.

Nauvoo, on the east bank of the Mississippi, in Illinois, was less than two generations ago the capital city of the Mormons. It had a population of 15,000, the $1,000,000 temple of white limestone and the massive "House of Joseph." Here Joseph Smith had his "revelations" authorizing polygamy, and here he reigned as a prophet under a State charter which granted his community its own courts and its own militia. But in 1844 the mob rose and massacred Joseph Smith, and in 1847 the Mormons were forced to emigrate to Utah. A colony of Icarians succeeded them, but they departed for Iowa, and now Nauvoo is a straggling country town with a population of scarcely 1200 and an imperfect tradition of past splendor.

Beyond the Mississippi many of the new towns of the Kansas-Nebraska region have had a hard struggle for existence. Where forts have been posted on the frontiers of civilization communities grew up. But as the outposts of savagery have been pushed back the forts have been dismantled and new barracks reared further west. The towns, left to their own resources, have often melted away. Instances of this losing grapple with the wilderness are For Washita, in Indian Territory, and Forts Bellknap, Davis and Griffin in Texas. In southwest Kansas courthouse fights have been conducted with the bitterness and lawlessness of communities consciously engaged in a death struggle. With few natural advantages to support a population, the loss to a town of its county records is often a fatal blow. To secure these records, and the general business which they represent, the residents of a rival town sometimes come over in a body and bring their rifles along. Blood flows about the public square before the fateful papers are captured or surrendered. A year afterward the traveler may discover no trace of the old county seat except perhaps one substantial building standing in the midst of the prairie—the dismantled courthouse.

There have been instances of citizens buying up all the property of rival towns, moving the houses and inhabitants into their own community and turning their stock to pasture upon the abandoned sites. The drought and the cyclone following at each other's heels have aided the wilderness in reclaiming its own. In the struggle to make Kansas a free State a number of historic villages were colonized which have long since become memories.

Sumner, in Eastern Kansas, had a population of 2000 people in the fifties, and was for several years the home of Senator Ingalls and also of Minnie Hauk. But the town of Atchison arose near by, and with the exodus of her citizens Sumner declined. Then a cyclone came up from the southwest and wiped out the entire village. Jonathan Lang, the oldest inhabitant, was for years the only resident of Sumner. He used to elect himself Mayor and maintain his official dignities by raising melons and jugging for catfish. Last fall the site of Sumner was converted into a cornfield, and its seal was surrendered to ex-Senator Ingalls.

The chief factor in the destruction of Western towns has been the railroads. It is usually its interest and frequently its policy when it lays out a route to avoid an old town and establish a new community of its own some miles away, selling the lots at any prices it finds profitable. The inevitable result is the decay of the old town and the practical demolition of its property investments. Throughout the Southwest the struglge has been going on for decades between the settler towns and the railroad towns, and it has contributed to the bitterness of the agrarian movement in politics and accentuated the organized attack on corporate enterprises.

Less than a year ago the citizens of Enid, in Oklahoma Territory, were in arms against the Rock Island road because it refused to stop its trains at their station. Although Enid was the county seat, the road had a town of its own several miles beyond which it was trying to build up. The lavish display of rifles and dynamite on the part of the citizens of Enid had the intended effect. The train schedule was altered, and the little city was saved.

Just across the North Dakota line in Manitoba lies the ruins of a tenantless city, which is one of the tragedies of railroad building. Between 1878 and 1881 real estate schemers sedulously cultivated the rumor that the Great Northern was to pass the Red River of the North at that point, and so they laid out the city of West Lynne. Lots were sold at auction in Chicago as high as $5000 each. A $200,000 steel bridge was thrown across the river and handsome brick blocks were erected, one of them costing $85,000; manufactories were started and luxurious residences completed.

And then—the Great Northern passed by and adopted the Pembina route.

West Lynne will hold a population of 15,000 people, but it is absolutely without an inhabitant. The houses are falling to pieces and dense shrubbery is choking yards and streets. Since 1880 it has been the property of a Kentucky syndicate.

At the other end of the Great Northern the population of Fairhaven, Wash., President James J. Hill's favorite town, has dropped from 6000 to 1500 in less than a year.

When the railroads made new highways across the States east of the Mississippi scores of what were once flourishing towns in Ohio fell into slow decay, languishing, as they were out of the beaten track of traffic. Once commerce moved across the old State roads and thriving communities dotted the path of the mail stage and the peddler's cart. These were the stage towns.

Other towns lined the banks of the canals, and the slow procession of moving barges, drawn by plodding mules, kept the life-blood circulating in these commercial centers. Then came the railroads, and the water was let out of the canal locks and the old road houses were turned into dwellings and ranges. Stage towns and canal towns are still dwindling away, and an atmosphere of somnolent quiet pervades the crumbling little communities every day of the week except market day. The value of real estate has shrunk steadily, while the number of mysterious fires is a subject of frequent investigation by the insurance companies.

Hindustan was once the capital of the adjoining State of Indiana, before it was admitted to the Union. But the town has utterly vanished from the postal guide, from history and from the map of the country.

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." There are communities now asleep which will awake when new highways are opened or hidden treasures laid bare in the earth beneath them. Some of the great cities of the West at the head waters or confluence of rivers occupy the sites of ancient Indian settlements. Successive towns have arisen from the same spot in the short span of this century.

The Colorado town of Julesburg, on the old overland route to the California gold fields, is typical of the rapid changes of the far West. In thirty years there have been three Julesburgs. The miners founded the first one in 1864, and the Indians wiped it out the following year, massacring sixty of the inhabitants. The second Julesburg arose late in 1865, when the Union Pacific reached that point, and Fort Sedgwick was established as a military post. The town soon had a population of 6000 people, with several hundred saloons and a theater having a seating capacity of 2000. It was a disorderly community and a large part of the citizens died with their boots on.

But the Union Pacific pushed ahead toward the Coast and the military post followed it. Julesburg broke up rapidly, and its portable structures went to help form the new cities of Cheyenne and Laramie, in Wyoming. In 1871 nothing was left but a few dugouts and storm cellars. But in 1884 a band of Eastern farmers rebuilt the town and it is again thriving.

Sometimes the traveler in southwest deserts sees lifted up in the shimmering air of the hot noon day the image of a river, and on its banks towers and vague battlements. As the apparition is withdrawn into the bosom of the clouds he exclaims, "The mirage!" But the native corrects him: "It is a lost city."—C. F.

VISITING CARDS.

The Process of Engraving is Elaborate.

IT IS VERY MUCH LIKE ETCHING.

The Preparation of Monograms, Crests and Address Lines—Use of Acids and Diamond Points.

How few, though, understand the difference between an engraved visiting card and one printed from type! A very general expression heard at the engravers' shop from customers is "to strike off" such a number of cards, and they are suprised to learn when they have bought no plate that such a thing is necessary; so says the Washington "Star."

In many respects the printing of an engraved card is very similar to the printing of etchings, steel engravings and other pictorial subjects made on plates of metal. The pictures or impressions from these latter are in minute relief. That is, the ink lays on the paper like sand on sandpaper, and this relief is the cause of much of the softness and beauty of the pictorial subject, for notwithstanding the minuteness of the relief of the lines and dots of ink above the surface of the paper they each cast a shadow, and the blending of the real lines and dots with the shadows creates an effect that cannot be attained in any other process.

If one desires to use engraved cards and has no plate, a plate will have to be engraved. After an order for such has been left at a shop, it is sent, with instuctions as to the style of lettering and such other details, to the engraver. This artisan sits, usually, at an adjustable sloping table placed before a window—one that opens to the north, if possible. The implement most used is a graver, which is a little bar of hard steel, generally of a triangular shape, fitted in a handle and sharpened at the end, obliquely, to a point of requisite fineness. Then there are a number of subordinate tools, such as tiny double-pronged forks of different widths, for marking parallel space lines on the plate, T squares, burnishers and scrapers, all used either to prepare the plate for the work of the graver or finish it up after that tool has been used. Copper and steel plates are used, the former about sixteenth of an inch in thickness and the latter about double that thickness, and these are procured from the manufacturers in nearly finished condition, and are furnished in certain sizes.

When an engraver is given an order to execute, say for a visiting card, he first takes a copper plate that will suit the size of card selected, rubs down the surface with charcoal and oil and then buffs it bright with a felt buffer. Upon the now highly polished surface he slightly scratches, with a quill or pointed stick of wood, a sketch of the required named backward, as all such work must be in reverse on the plate. With the little forks he scratches next guide lines for the width and slant. Aided by a magnifying glass, supported in a frame he proceeds to cut into the plate with a graver the name he has previously sketched in. This is very delicate work and easily shows the skill of an expert in the beauty and firmness of the lines and curves and in the formation and joints of the letters.

The ruling machine is a delicately adjusted piece of mechanism for producing tints to imitate the flat wash effects in drawings. The fine, close parallel lines that make up the skies in an engraved picture, the background of a portrait or the shading of lettering and fancy work in a letter heading are done with a ruling machine. Nearly all fine engravings have some ruled tints upon them, and others are almost entirely of these ruled lines, as, for example, the steel engraved pictorial calendars so frequently seen of late on office desks.

These tints are made by a diamond point drawn over the plate by the machine, moved by hand. The plate has been first coated on both surfaces with an acid resisting wax, and the diamond cuts through this coating and exposes the surface of the plate in many fine lines. In order that the later may have depth enough in the plate to hold ink, chemistry is resorted to—that is, the plate is subjected to a bath of diluted acid which cuts into the parts of the waxed plate exposed by the diamond.

This whole operation of coating with wax, ruling and biting with acid may be several times repeated, with resulting effects of cross hatching, deeper tints and the like. In most instances before this ruling has been done the greater part of the hand work has been either engraved or etched with the aid of acid into the plate. After the final retouching by the engraver with his instruments the finished plate goes from his hands to the printer.

Like the engraver, the printer may be, according to his abilities and ambitions, either in expert or merely a skilled workman, but in any case he is one who must exercise extreme care in his occupation, or the easily damaged plates he handles will quickly be telltales of his bungling.

For printing from engraved plates a platen press is used. It is made up of, first, a bed or slab of iron, upon which the engraved plate rests, and this bed is supported between two iron rollers or cylinders—a large one on the under side and a smaller polished surfaced one at the top of the rollers are supported in an iron frame, at one side of which is a large wheel or set of radiating arms, worked by hand, for turning the small roller, the revolution of which moves the press bed with its engraved plate under the roller and by pressure against the plate makes the impression.

The frame is supplied with screws for regulating the pressure of the small roller against the bed. Platen presses differ in some respects according to make an improvement in pattern, but the foregoing description is substantially true of all. For ordinary commercial printing none of the presses is large. The bed reaches about to the printer's waist, and the press does not exceed a couple of feet in width.

The pressure necessary to bring all the ink out of the lines of the plates on to the paper having been exactly determined, the printer begins making the impressions. On more modern makes of presses, the plate, with its underlays, is kept in a stationary position on the press bed, without being lifted from the inking slab to the bed, as in the old way. The plate is "filled in" either with a roller made of soft textile material thoroughly coated with an ink composed of a mixture of dry color, oils and dryers, or the ink is daubed on with a dauber of similar material to that of the roller. In either way, the plate is quite coated over with the ink. With a soft roll of cheese cloth the printer dexterously wipes off the ink from the surface of the plate, so that none is removed from out of the lines, and then, with the hand alone and a little whiting, quickly polishes away the stains left by the oily ink. The paper is then laid upon the plate. Girls usually do this, and are called feeders. The wheel at the side is then revolved by the printer, sending the press bed, with the plate and paper, under the roller. Moderated by the "backer" on the roller, the pressure, to a certain extent, drives the fiber of the paper down into the engraved lines containing the ink which adheres to the paper after it is removed from the plate.

The whole operation of filling, wiping and polishing the plate and printing each impression separately is continued until the order is completed. Expedition is gained on modern presses by a quicker movement of the bed in going under the roller and in its being brought back to its former position automatically. The impressions being in relief are easily smirched and have to be carefully laid aside in rows to permit the oily ink to dry. Etchings and the like which require artistic development previous to the pulling of the impression, such as the making of tints and high lights on the surfaces of the plate by the printer himself are best done on the old-fashioned presses of slow movement.

The monograms, crests and address lines that are so much used on correspondence paper nowadays are also usually made in shops where plate printing is done, as the two arts are closely allied. Combinations of letters making the personal monograms or the address lines as they appear on letter paper are engraved most usually on little blocks of steel called dies in a way similar to engraving on a plate. Crests and coats of arms are best when sunk into the die. That is, the engraver, after first cutting or etching the rudiments of the design in the metal, sinks it deeper by beating into it with a hard steel punch, and afterward retouching the design with the graver. This method in the resulting impression presents a very high relief and beautiful finish. Some engravers make a specialty of sinking dies and do no other kind of engraving.

Stamping from dies is an operation quite dissimilar to plate printing. The press used for the purpose is small, but massive, and rests on a stoutly built bench. The die is held engraved face downward, fastened in a little movable steel case that fits in a groove at the lower end of a vertically supported, short steel bar, which transmits to the die a stamping movement, received by the bar being struck on its upper surface by the downward revolution of an upright steel screw, operated by hand. The die is drawn upward away from the paper, after the impression is made by a set of powerful springs.

Like plate printing this process necessitates an abundant use of ink, a very small quantity of which appears in the impression on the paper.

Perfect relief in a stamped impression is attained by using a counter die, made by glueing bits of straw board or card on the flat surface of an iron slot immediately under the die, which, when struck by the die, becomes a permanent relief impression, which presses the thin sheet of correspondence paper up into the die whenever an impression is made. The pressure is thus exerted in two directions. The paper counters require to be trimmed with a band knife to suit the exact proportions of the design on the die, otherwise the paper becomes bruised around the impression when stamped.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

KNEW WHEN HE HAD ENOUGH.

A certain Senator who has a reputation for making long-winded speeches was holding the floor Tuesday, when a certain other Senator got up in his seat and slowly wended his way out of the Senate Chamber, evidently to escape the speech.

"Why don't you stay and listen to your confrere?" a friend asked jokingly of the Senator, as he came into the lobby.

"My constituents did not send me here to do penal servitude," was the reply, as the Senator shuffled his way along the corridor toward the restaurant. And he said it without a smile. —Washington Star.

Lady Shopper: What? Pay $5 for a lamp like that? It's outrageous and I won't pay it! Astute Salesman: You forget, madam, that the price has been reduced to $4.99. Lady Shopper (reaching for her purse). Oh, very well, then; I'll take it.

The human race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something and those who sit and inquire why it wasn't done the other way.—Oliver Wendell Holmes

BOOK-BINDING.

Short Talk on the Wonders of the Craft.

PATIENCE AND SKILL DISPLAYED.

Old Dilapidated Books Made to Look as Good as New—An Art Which Appeals to the Eye.

Here is a volume of "Gulliver's Travels," an early edition, with the s's all like f's, and each page tailed with a catch-word, and there is "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," yellow and brittle at the edges. They are jostling against a littered pile of other books in a corner of a great, low-hanging, gloomy room at the top of one of Chicago's lesser office buildings. In front of them stands a peaceful-faced man, with flowing gray hair and beard, and he lifts the Gulliver in his hand with all the tenderness of a book-lover. Carefully raising one cover, he tells about his treasure:

"Half levant, marbled paper, silk-finished inside, and tooled in gold, with bossings of red. Gilt top."

"What is the print? asks the visitor.

The old man looks up quickly, as if surprised.

"Iv'e never looked inside, he says. Then, as if all the tales of the Liliputians and the land of Brobdingnag were of the smallest possible account, he tells about the extra fly leaves, dear to the book-lover, and shows how carefully the binding has been done.

For the old German is one of the best known binders of valuable books in the land. And he is also a true lover of books, only he loves their outsides instead of their insides. He knows that it has taken patience and skill, even genius, to make the insides, but it has also taken patience and skill and genius to make the outsides. They are only different varieties of art, and he loves that which appeals to the eye and furnishes a foretaste of what is within. To him libraries are not collecltons of literature, but exhibits of bindings—an art for the eye rather than a tonic for the mind.

And the long, gloomy room, with its books everywhere, and the girls cleaning and sewing, the men "forwarding, 'finishing, and tooling, and the old binder directing and watching everything, is a wonderful place. This is not alone because the processes are interesting in themselves, but for the memories which cling around the whole art. It was once the profession of men high in public esteem, the confidants of kings, of priests learned in all the arts, and to day only a few men in the world can do really beautiful work. They are the disciples of Grolier and Roger Payne and other great binders of the past.

But binding such as the old German does is not the cheap cloth casing for a "Trilby, nor the flashy paper cover of a "penny dreadful. That is all the work of machinery, and the men who pull the levers or feed the folding devices know little or nothing of the true art of book-binding. They are only parts of the machine, and they take no such interest in the work, nor do they put such individuality into it as do the binders in the old German's shop. A book-fancier can tell by a close examination of a volume just what shop it came from. Perfect imitation is almost impossible as it is in the art of painting.

The old German knows only leather bindings—leather and boards, which are the direct descendants of the ivory, silver and wooden binding of half a dozen centuries ago. The skins used are all imported in big bundles from Europe and Morocco. The levant, or the finest goatskin, costs about $65 a dozen; the Morocco, next in grade, costs from $28 to $34 a dozen; calfskin of the best varieties, now much used for fine work, is sold for from $24 to $30 a dozen, and the cheap grades of "roan, or sheepskin, come at $12 a dozen. In the big pile of skins under the old German's desk there are all the beautiful, rich colors so much prized for rare and valuable books. These and the marbled and otherwise colored papers, twine for sewing and gold leaf, constitute the entire stock of the binder.

When the books come in, mostly dilapidated volumes for rehabilitating, or ancient bindings for repairing, they are corded up in huge piles, each with its label. It is a slow process, and the pressure of work is so great that it is sometimes many months before the books make their way around the shop and finally return looking bright and new and beautiful, to another table not far away.

When the book comes in it goes first to a girl, one of a row sitting at the end of the long room. Here, if the binding is to be entirely replaced, the old corners are cut off and the sections are cut apart by means of knives. The edges are then scraped clean of glue and paste, the girls being dextrous in their employment. As soon as this work is complete a small boy appears and bears the detached sections, all arranged according to pages, to a huge press like a giant letter-press, where they are submitted to great pressure to smooth out the wrinkles and make them compact and solid.

They are then carefully carried to an iron machine—the only one in the shop—where a number of circular saws revolving on a shaft cut small grooves in their backs. These are for the sewing threads.

The sewing girls next take the books and place them on a wooden frame strung with vertical cords which exactly fit into the grooves. The sections are sewed, in and out, their full length, and fastened to the cords. In cases where the book is made up of single leaves they are sewed up into sections before they go to the frame.

Next a boy, aproned to the throat, slaps on the fly sheets, and then the book is ready for the "forwarders."

The old German looks on the real book binders, the "forwarders" and "finishers,' almost as his sons. He took them when they were boys, and they have grown up with him, learning the art little by little during the twenty-seven years in which he has helped to beautify Chicago book collections.

The forwarders first trim the edges of the book smooth with a knife-jawed machine worked by a lever. The size of the book always equals the size of its smallest page. The boards—a fine variety of tarboard—are now fastened on by stitching them with the binding cords, the ends of which are frayed and glued down. A boy takes them from under the hands of the forwarders and they are placed in a press to remain over night.

The next operation is the producing of the convex curve on the back and the concave face of the volume. This is accomplished by the simple means of pounding the edges with a broad-faced hammer until the proper shape is reached. It now goes again to the press, and the back is left protruding and again pounded until the edges lap over just the width of the boards. It is then strengthened with numerous layers of paper glued on.

The leather has all been cut to the proper size and shape by the old German himself, for this is a most important part of the work. The edges of each piece are whittled down by means of a sharp, short knife working on the surface of a fine whetstone, which sharpens it every time it slips from the leather. The leather is then daubed with a prepared glue and fastened to the book very much as a schoolboy covers his reader with paper. In most books this operation is usually preceded by the addition of head, bands, ornamental appendages of striped vellum, which conceal thefolded-in leather back. The back is made elastic by means of spring cardboard which covers the whole of it and is glued at its edges to the tarboards. Across this, at regular intervals, pieces of string are glued to imitate the cords of ancient buildings. A "half-levant" book is one in which the back and corners are overed with levant and the rest of the surface with paper. A "full-levant" is entirely covered with the leather.

Making marbled edges is an art in itself. The colors to be used are thickened and placed in a shallow basin, then shaken and combed together until they assume the marbled appearance. The edges of the book are dipped into the liquid and then dried. For gilding the edge must be thoroughly smoothed by scraping with steel instruments, then treated with glaire, or diluted egg albumen. Gold leaf is next laid on quickly and then polished away with an agate burnisher, leaving the edge a beautiful gilt.

The book is now ready for the finisher. This is the part of the work which requires the greatest skill and art.

The beautiful designs in gilt and the lettering are all 'tooled." A "tool" is a brass die made in France and shaped like the part or the whole of a design. The portion of the cover to be "tooled" is first painted with glaire, then gold leaf is put on and the heated "tools" are pressed down upon it, leaving the design fixed on the leather. The lettering is put on in a similar way.

Sometimes the insides of the covers are beautifully fitted with silk and tooled. One of the books on which the old German is now working is a volume the fly-leaf of which bears the inscription: "Presented to the New Free Library at Chicago, by Victoria Reg., Balmoral, Nov. 13, 1871." It is being bound in full olive levant, with pink levant inside the covers. The tooling is exquisite.

Sometimes two or three leaves are bound into a good-sized book by adding a great number of fly-pages. Such a one is "A Surprising Narrative of a Young Woman," 12mo, which consists of three yellow, age-worn leaves which the old German has smothered in fly pages and a half-Morocco binding. The book is valued at $75.

Sometimes ancient and very valuable books are brought to the bindery to have their covers strengthened and repaired a little, keeping all the old binding possible. The greatest care is required in handling this class of books. The other day J. W. Ellsworth sent in a little package containing three volumes valued at $1000. Little boxes, Morocco-covered, in the form of a book, with the name tooled on the back, were made for each of them. One book had a Grolier binding—"The Colloquies of Erasmus"—and was printed in black letter type. One of the others was "Piers Plowman," in vellum, and bore the date 1550.

Levant bindings are as expensive as they are beautiful, but men who own rare old books will do anything to preserve them.

A GEORGIA EDITOR'S VIEW OF HELL.

"Bob Ingrsoll may not believe in a hell or find any use for one; some people have no use for onions; but every country newspaper ought to have one, at least the privilege of free storage in a first-class hell, in which he could chuck those subscribers who charitably take the paper for three or four years and then instruct the postmaster to write the publisher: "Don't want the paper any longer."—Lumpkin Independent.

Postmaster-General Bissell has resigned. He assigns as a reason that it is necessary to attend to his law business, which is suffering in his absence. Congressman Wilson will be his successor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19 1895

A new expression has been added to the vocabularp of political literature. General and ex-President Harrison is said to be a "receptive candidate." Probably this is a reduction to its lowest terms of the saying that is attributed to the mythical old lady, that she never could endure rye, but now that they had got to making it into whiskey, sometimes her old man could force her to swallow a little of it. A receptive candidate is one, it may be presumed, who could be forced to swallow a nomination if it were thrust upon him.

The circumstance that the gold bugs are not drawing the gold out of the treasury to deplete the reserve and force another issue of bonds seems to escape the notice of the opposition press. It was only when greenbacks and treasury notes were being used over and over again to drain gold out of the treasury and force repeated bond issues that the anti-Administration organs and howlers were perfectly happy, but the President and Secretary of the Treasury having arranged the last bond issue so as to shut Wall Street out of the deal entirely, and the gold reserve being thus kept stable, these vociferous critics and howlers are quiet. Meantime the credit of the government is saved and the business of the country is reassured.

And still another industry is threatened by unforeseen competition. The Chinese are going into politics. It is reported from San Francisco that an organization composed of native-born heathens has been formed and headquarters established. The association affects to actively engage in politics. As the Chinaman is purely a practical being, cherishing no sentiment or principle of political nature, it is easy to guess the sort of activity he will display when he gets his hand on the "machine." One shudders at the slaughter in the price of vote that will ensue when this pauper competition meets the home brand in the polling booth, and prepares to deliver himself in "blocks of five."

The unreasonable enemies of Cleveland's Administration who take delight in daily calling attention to the price at which the last gold bonds were quoted, are silent about the condition of the gold reserve which remains unimpared very near the hundred million limit. They would much prefer to see the gold drawn out of the treasury and hoarded by Wall Street so that it would be necessary to sell more bonds to replenish the reserve, and give them opportunity to deal out demagogy to "the unthinking majority." The fact that in the last bond transaction arrangements were made by the administration to make it unprofitable for Wall Street to draw out the gold and hold it, or ship it to Europe, it is not commented on or approved by the Republican press, yet it is being demonstrated daily that in doing this Cleveland saved the credit of the nation and gave stability to business and did much to bring on better times, instead of precipitating a panic, as he would have done had he followed the advice of his enemies.

The Japanese have no military music and their troops carry no flags. Neither do Japanese soldiers awake or go to sleep to the sound of the trumpet. In all this they show themselves more civilized than those who boast of having taught them civilization. When you come to think of it there is something very childish in the band playing, flag waving and horn-tooting that accompany the military proceedings of the Western world. The last thing a brave or sensible man would do individually is to have his readiness to die for his country proclaimed with music every time he took his walks abroad, or to indicate by affixing a gay streamer to his hat that he was a fighter from Fightville. Why, too, a number of grown men cannot go to bed at certain hour without trumpeting around over it four or five times, is calculated to puzzle the thoughtful civilion. Again, silence is essential to the success of a great many military movements, and certainly it never spoiled any, while flags are always in the way and bandsmen are just so many noncombatants to feed and take care of.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarter's report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1895

Mar. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and funds since Dec. 31, 1894, dated last report. (Inyo county ... total of warrants drawn) $13 852 89

General Exp. Fund	4,706 45
Salary Fund	3,551 34
School Fund	4,094 01
Hospital Fund	400 00
Bridge Fund	121 46
Unapportioned Fund	1 22
Incidence tax levy	2 37
Bishop Bond	6 40
R. R. Dist. No. 1 Fund	283 75
" " " 2 "	422 85
" " " 3 "	356 75
" " " 4 "	15 75
" " " 5 "	91 40
	$13 852 89

Exhibit showing the amount of unpatented land in Inyo county, by district as shown by the various land books of the County Assessor, viz:

Inyo County	$33,999 55
Inyo Co. Bonds	61,000 00
Cal. State Land	999 55
	$61,999 55

Mar 31. Exhibit showing present financial condition of the Inyo county (total indebtedness) $3,999 55

Less cash in county Treasury to pay indebtedness	$12 075 34
Warrants Registered	91 915 24
	$103 990 58
	$103 990 58

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor

Examined, accepted and approved the 31 day of April, 1895, by the Board of Supervisors.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS A STEWART.
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patronized by the best class of travelers, I shall keep none but the best buggy teams and horses in my stables.

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the carload or ton.

O. F. MARK, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and moneys will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements. Premature discharges impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

This new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1033 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. Contents of same. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting & valuable information. HEALTH BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—we may marry, why not, why. Medical Aid. When necessary, or cost at home is your. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in gold. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent free by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] AND BEST WORK EXTANT.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1 1895 Cash on hand	$20,491 93	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	721 05	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector	12 00	
P. A. Chaffant, Assessor	73 95	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	31 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector fees	27 40	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	74 80	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	4 50	
D. M. Geiger, Int. State land	2 40	
Wm Rose "	42 00	
J. H. Shannon "	33 60	
Nathan Gilbert "	11 25	
Sarah C. F. Wrinkle "	4 80	
" " Int. lake land	13 32	
P. C. Grant "	2 87	
Samuel T. Black, State School	40 51	
	4,964 55	
	26,549 23	
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	376 31	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	5 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	83 60	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 85	
	27,132 14	
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	555 56	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	29 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	44 81	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	5 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	126 35	
A. W. Carroll, Int. State land	2 80	
" " " Swamp land	89 32	
J. G. Stephen " "	31 00	
" " " Swamp land	15 08	
Thos. W. Perry, Int. State land	51 90	
S. W. Austin, School lands	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, Int. Tax Coll.	25 80	
D. J. Hession, Int. Clerk & Rec.	7 75	
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int. State land	11 20	
	28,323 80	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,224 18
Hospital Fund	416 00
Bishop School Bond	5 40
Bridge "	121 46
Sundry Road Districts	1,190 61
General Expense	3,013 96
Bishop School	312 25
Union School	14 10
Milton School	41 75
Big Pine School	160 20
Riverside School	125 00
Lone Pine School	144 00
Station School	100 37
Round Valley School	70 00
Warm Springs School	70 00
Independence School	82 63
Fish Springs School Dist.	76 35
Independence Special	2 37
Fish Spring Special	4 00
Irving Library	41 95
Big Pine Library	12 72
Round Valley Library	25 00
Milton Library	3 00
	7,427 27
Feb. General Expense	196 00
Independence Bond	605 00
Salary	1,024 94
Hospital Fund	44 00
Lone Pine School	215 15
Union School	81 00
Independence School	85 00
Bishop School	211 11
Milton School	240 00
Fish Springs School	83 00
Station School	129 87
Warm Springs School	113 60
Irving School	90 00
Big Pine School	4 60
Unapportioned County School	12 00
Warm Spring Library	2 00
Big Pine Library	3 60
Fish Spring Library	22 82
Lone Pine library	40 11
	4,118 11
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	234 00
County Bond	1,75 00
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22
Salary	1,098 78
Hospital	20 00
Fish Spring School	75 00
Big Pine School	103 00
Station school	65 25
Independence School	109 00
Round Valley School	141 00
Milton	80 00
Bishop School	253 65
Irving School	111 00
Lone Pine school	18 00
Riverside School	125 00
Station Library	3 38
Big Pine Library	14 50
Lone Pine Library	3 10
General Expense	556 00
Apr. Cash on hand	12,07 31
	28,323 80

Treasurer's Total Balance, Apr. 5, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	927 13
General Expense		195 37
Bishop Bond "	738 95	
Hospital "	537 74	
Bridge "	1,071 40	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
General Road "	133 46	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No. 1	317 22	
No. 2	235 39	
No. 3	182 25	
No. 4	119 54	
No. 5	193 61	
Unapportioned County	18 12	
Road poll tax	111 05	
Bridge Fund	4 00	
Commissioner Allowed Land	1,639 3	
Institute	0 00	
Teachers Library Fund	40 0	
Big Pine Public School	6 00	
Cemetery	8 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	429 83	
County School		946 33
To the various school Dist. Fund:		
Riverside	88 16	
Round Valley	1 8 14	
Irving	64 37	
Bishop	412 49	
Station	27 3	
Warm Springs	339 27	
Big Pine	831 23	
Milton	111 56	
Independence	247 80	
Fish Spring	157 17	
Union	891 49	
Lone Pine	446 83	
To the various school Dist. Bond Funds:		
Milton	$ 63 81	
Round Valley	3 6	
Irving	26 84	
Bishop	129 67	
Station	87 28	
Warm Springs	7 41	
Big Pine	3 05	
Independence	31 41	
Union	48 4	
Riverside	26 31	
Lone Pine	20 36	
Fish Springs		
Independence Bldg. Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence chl. Special	26 49	
Independence Bond Fund		135 0
Bishop (old) " "	71 04	
Bishop (new) " "	9 0 39	
Union " "	364 60	
Big Pine " "	625 49	
Fish Springs " "	49	
Lone Pine " "	1,362 96	
Cash Balance		$12 075 3
	$14,2 0 65	$14 260 65

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 31 day of January, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
for California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. O. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Willis,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special Attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the law office of P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE H. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug 5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said L. P. Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, on and after January 26 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

(Official.)

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
oct 5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 26 day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Ayes on stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, April 30th 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23 d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
February 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W ½ NW. ¼ Section No. 1 in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M. He names as witnesses: James Gerod, George Rinkle, Thomas McMorris and George Gilliam, all of Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works: Panamint Mining District, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 189, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's	Am't
G W Obun	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	2 4	2 5 0	2 15
J H Allen	305	3 0 0	2 55
J H Allen	334	5 0 0	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	2 8	400	3 40
F Bidwell	3 2	6 0 0	5 25
Mrs R B Cate	69	2500	21 50
M Calute	70	4000	34 00
M F Cate	335	1 13 1	12 15
M F Cate	355	50	70
M F Cate	367	4 50	3 50
Geo J Caldwell	1 1	40 000	34 00
Geo. J C Caldwell	171	5 0 0	4 25
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9 000	7 65
Geo J Caldwell	214	5 0 0	4 25
Geo. J C Caldwell	213	5 0 0	4 25
Geo. J Caldwell	2 5	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,0 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	2 0	2 0	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5 000	42 50
Geo. J C Caldwell	351	10 000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	353	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	333	7 0 0	5 50
Geo. J Caldwell	361	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	101	100	85
Davis Dowell	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fossell	63	200	1 70
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2 000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	157	1 0	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,000	8 50
J M R Eaton	200	3,000	25 50
Mrs. T E N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	223	4 000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5 000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10 000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10 000	85 00
Albert R French	2 0	1 000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
J M Hough	8	1 000	8 50
J M Hough	310	600	5 10
G L Hopton	125	1 0 0	8 50
G L Hopton	114	4 0	3 40
Harrie M Hallinan	200	700	5 95
Maggie Hall	216	3 0	2 55
Hogan & Parker	363	5 000	42 50
E L Lowell	255	1 000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	50	42
J W Jensen	89	600	5 10
W T Johnson	89	600	5 10
W T Johnson	130	300	2 55
W T Johnson	213	3 0	2 55
W T Johnson	330	3 0	2 55
F S Landy	181	100	8
Mrs. F Luther	331	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	500	4 25
W T Mitchell	18	1 0	85
W T Mitchell	299	4 0	3 40
R W McIntyre	163	30 00	255 00
R W McIntyre	293	5 0 0	42 50
R W McIntyre	295	10 000	85 00
R W McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	251	300	2 55
G E Nash	145	1 000	8 50
H S Newlove	1 4	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	3 0	2 55
H S Newlove	19	5 0	4 25
H S Newlove	3 0	1 000	8 50
Minnie M Norris	200	2 50	2 15
Minnie M Norris	2 3	1250	10 65
Grace A Otto	117	1 000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1 0 0	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2 0 0	17 00
John S Phipps	1 0	100	85
A L Park	43	1 000	8 50
A L Park	44	1,000	8 50
A L Park	45	2 000	17 0
A L Park	47	5 0 0	42 5
A L Park	48	4 000	34 0
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1 000	8 5
A L Park	149	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1 0 0	8 50
A L Park	181	1 000	12 7
A L Park	183	500	4 25
A L Park	184	10 000	85 00
A L Park	207	3 500	29 75
A L Park	2 3	4 500	38 25
A L Park	3	10 000	85 00
A L Park	3	1 000	8 50
A L Park	2 6	3 000	25 50
A L Park	2 5	12 000	102 00
A L Park	221	3 0	2 55
A L Park	2 1	20 000	255 00
O W Shafer	2 2	2 000	170 0
O W Shafer	224	10 000	85 00
O W Shafer	2 5	6 000	51 00
O W Shafer	22	5 000	42 5
O W Shafer	2 7	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	271	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
Mel Ivie Cutler & Co.	376	1,200	10 20
S U Wheeler	10	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1 0 0	8 5
J H Wilson	57	1 0 0	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1 0 0	8 50
G W Wright	86	500	4 2
J J Suess	293	750	6 40
J J Suess	3 6	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 11th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Rialto, California on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Rialto, California. March 6 d 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp fronts sold at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
Fancy work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and fitted.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which said will and said testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the said will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the North east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consisting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispuerada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, state of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-tenths (12 9-10) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section No. eleven (11), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieths (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the south east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North one and eleven-twentieth (1 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, upon receipt of the purchase money to be paid to said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the last will and testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 12th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call at I see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 26th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EMINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 12 1895

CUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GAYE.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (enclosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1895

Baxter et al. vs. Gilbert et al.—Entered judgment of dismissal of cross-complaint.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1895

Filed articles of incorporation of Liberty Ditch Company.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

Foster predicts a big storm about next Tuesday.

L. F. J. Winkle was up from Keeler early in the week.

District Attorney Forbes has been in the North end of the valley all the week.

George Pettigrew of Round Valley was in Independence on Friday on land business.

Mrs. Thomas Callow of Big Pine visited friends in Lone Pine during the week.

W. K. Miller, proprietor of the Mojave & Keeler stage line was in town yesterday.

J. J. Stewart will look after the interests of the Fourth Supervisor district for the next two years.

Arlie Mairs went to Los Angeles last Friday to see the Fiesta which has been in progress during the week.

Examination papers for graduating diplomas will be issued to the variour school in the county next week.

American millionairs go to Europe for pleasure and European noblemen come to America for revenue only.

G. W. Maxon and J. E. Lancaster arrived here from Bakersfield on Tuesday. They are dealing for horses and mules.

Wm. McKinley and Alex. McKeever of Benton and Jos. Love of Bishop were in town last Tuesday on land business.

If you have anything to do in the way of fine watch or clock repairing call on H. E. Wilkinson at the Norman House.

Billy Mitchell is building a residence on his ranch about a mile south fo Citrus and will soon move there with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffitt are expected to return home in a few days, after an absence of several months at Los Angeles.

Ben T. Williams came down from Bishop on Tuesday and spent the week in town. He expects to return to Modock in about a week.

Joe Buckwalter has a good placer claim in the Inyo range about three miles south of Citrus. He brings in a small quantity of gold every week

Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Hulspeth will start for Reno to-morrow morning, where Mr. Hulspeth will take a course of civil service examinations.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Sole Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

H. C. Adams of Madison, Wisconsin, spent several days in town this week. He is here in the interests of B. J. Stevens, one of the principal owners in the Stevens ditch.

A civil case was on trial in Justice Davidson's Court this week on change of venue from Big Pine, the parties being J. C. Crocker vs. Thomas W. Hill. Quite a number of witnesses were present.

A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey, which retails for $16. Out of this the government gets $3, the railroads $1, the manufacturer $4, the vender $7, the farmer forty cents, and the drinker the delirium tremens.

Edward Trudo of Big Pine accompanied by M. S. Roqua of Oakland, were in town last Monday, returning Tuesday. Mr. Trudo says there are three teams at work hauling borax from Saline Valley to Alvord. Only one boiler has been in use lately, but the plant will be running to its full capacity soon.

Mazourka Canyon.

From present indications there will be much more prospecting in Mazourka canyon and vicinity this year than the preceding year. A few exciting discoveries having already taken place, among them being a $70 nugget found by Messrs. H. P. and Paul Carrier one day last week. The ground is too damp to make working profitable at present, but still there is being some mining done. A good many owners of claims are getting their ground stripped and ready for working as soon as it gets dry. There are about twenty five men there now. No placer gold has been found over the summit of the range yet, very little prospecting having been done there. The east side of the range does not look as favorable for placer gold as the west side, the canyons there being very rough and steep, although gold is found there in quartz. Pat Keys has been working his mine in Beveridge district all winter and has about ten tons of ore on the dump and an immense body of ore stripped in the mine, the ledge varying from four inches to five feet in width; most of the ore assays three to five to forty dollars per ton with some that runs over one hundred dollars per ton. He will work his ore this spring at the Mexican mill. Prospecting in that section of the county this summer will be attended with some difficulty, on account of the scarcity of water, on the summit of the range there are now places on the north side of cliff where the snow lays in drifts two feet deep but will not last very long when the hot weather comes to stay. Bunchgrass is plentiful, and for feed, pack animals can do better there than they can in the valley. Very few locations are yet found further back in the mountains than three miles from the railroad.

Another Good Prospect

Ben T. Williams and W. R. Cameron have located what promises to be a valuable mining property, about half a mile south of the recent rich strike made by F. Fitzgerald and W. Smith, at Modock. No work has yet been done beyond breaking off the croppings and clearing the surface to ascertain the width of the ledge. From five samples sent to the Miners Assay Office at Denver the following returns were received by Mr. Williams yesterday:

		PERCENT.	VALUE.
Sample No. 1—			
Gold	7.72		$159.58
Silver	4.33		2.80
Sample No. 2—			
Gold	1.40		28.93
Silver	2.78		1.80
Lead		65	39.00
Sample No. 3—			
Gold	.90		18.59
Silver	30.62		19.90
Lead		.71½	41.55
Sample No. 4—			
Gold	11.60		239.77
Silver	16.12		10.77

The Supervisor Election

A great deal of interest was manifested in the Supervisor Election held in the Fourth District on Tuesday. There were originally three candidates, but Mr. Hunter withdrew, leaving the contest between J. J. Stewart and F. Melzer. The vote stood as follows:

	Stewart	Melzer
Georges Creek	11	25
Lone Pine	59	10
Keeler	8	7
Cerro Gordo	3	4
Total	81	46

Mr. Stewart was elected by a majority of 35 votes. He has had experience as a Supervisor, having served the term preceding that of the late John Wilson, and the interests of his District are certain to receive careful consideration.

Climbing Upward.

M. Moriarity, for the past two year mail clerk on the C. & C., will accept position on the Central Pacific on May 1st. His run will be from San Francisco to Ogden. During his connection with the C. & C. Mr. Moriarity has made many friends by his universal courtesy, and his fellow clerks, as well as the general public will regret his change of base. His new duties will place him in line for a higher position, and all his old friends on the C. & C. hope he will climb to the top of the ladder.—*Bulletin*

The First Arrest

John T. Jones has been arrested in Carson on a charge of taking $77,000 worth of gold and silver from the Carson mint. Mr. Jones was at once released on $25,000 bail. H. M. Yerington, R. K. Colcord, John Rosser and Leslie Bell are his bondsmen. The complaint was made by N. R. Harris, Secret Service detective. Henry, another suspect, is in San Francisco.

To whom It May Concern

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son Albert Aguirre, a minor. And all parties are notified not to give him credit on my account.

BENIGNO AGUIRRE

Dated March 14, 1895

The following list of Big Pine people have been in town this week: S. G. George, R. W. Thomas, T. W. Hill, Jas. Cooper, W. H. Unlemyer, E. Spencer, A. K. Eugley, G. Singer, Will Singer, R. Hopson, Mrs. Thos. Callow, Miss. Lena Rinhart, Miss Mattie Wallace, and Louis Joseph.

Esmeralda county appears to be the center of interest at present so far as mining matters are concerned. Some of the best mining properties in the county have been opened up there, and if present indications are not at fault a fair sized boom will strike that section this season.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

BARNYARD MANURE.

Important Conditions Which Determine Its Value—How It Is Best Applied.

Barnyard manure is the most important manurial resource of the farm. In many cases the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely if not entirely the profit of feeding.

The amount and value of manure produced by different kinds of farm animals may be judged from the following figures, calculated to 1,000 pounds of live weight: Sheep, 34.1 pounds of manure per day, worth 7.2 cents; calves, 67.8 pounds, worth 6.7 cents; pigs, 83.6 pounds, worth 16.7 cents; cows, 74.1 pounds, worth 8 cents, and horses, 48.8 pounds, worth 7.6 cents, basing calculations of value on market prices of commercial fertilizers.

The urine is the most valuable part of the excreta of animals. It is rich in nitrogen and potash, but deficient in phosphoric acid. It should, as a rule, be used in connection with the solid dung, the one thus supplying the deficiencies of the other and making a more evenly balanced manure.

Barnyard manure is a very variable substance. The conditions which determine its value are age and kind of animal quantity and quality of food, proportion of litter and method of management and age. In a given class of animals the value of the manure is determined more by the nature of the food than by any other factor. The amounts of fertilizing constituents in the manure stand in direct relation to those in the food. As regards the value of manure produced, the concentrated feeding stuffs, such as meat scrap, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and wheat bran stand first, the leguminous plants (clover, peas, etc.) second, the grasses third, cereals (oats, corn, etc.) fourth and root crops, such as turnips, beets and mangel wurzels, last.

The deterioration of manure results from two chief causes—fermentation and leaching. The former may be almost entirely prevented by the use of absorbents and preservatives, such as gypsum, superphosphate and kainit and by keeping the manure moist and compact. Loss from leaching may be prevented by storage under cover or in pits. Extremes of moisture and temperature are to be avoided, and uniform and moderate fermentation is the object to be sought. To this end it is advisable to mix the manure from the different animals thoroughly in the heap.

When practicable, it is best to apply manure in the fresh condition. If improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil is the object sought, fresh manure is best for this purpose to heavy soils and well rotted manure to light soils. Where prompt action of the fertilizing constituents is desired the best results will probably be obtained by applying fresh manure to the light soils, although excessive applications should be avoided on account of the danger of "burning out" of the soil in dry seasons. Fresh manure has a forcing effect and is better suited to grasses and forage plants than to plants grown for seed, such as cereals. Direct applications to root crops, such as sugar beets, potatoes or tobacco, often prove injurious. The manure should be spread when carried to the field and not left in heaps to leach. One of the best ways to utilize barnyard manure is to combine it with such materials as supplement and conserve its fertilizing constituents. The best results are likely to be obtained by using commercial fertilizing materials in connection with barnyard manure, either in compost or separately. As is well known, barnyard manure is lasting in its effects, and in many cases need not be applied so frequently as the more soluble and quick acting superphosphates, potash and nitrogen salts, etc.—Farmers' Bulletin.

The Farmers' Institutes.

The season for farmers' institutes is here. Of all plans yet tried Wisconsin's is probably the most successful. There the work is under the direction of the college of agriculture, with a competent superintendent in charge. In some states the state board of agriculture has control, while in others a certain sum is given each county society which is used for institute purposes. But in many places this work, if accomplished at all, must be pushed by a few of the leaders in the community. While it is well to rely largely upon home talent, the best interests of the farmers' institute demand a few speakers from abroad, says American Agriculturist, which advises a short session full of brief pointed papers and free enthusiastic discussion.

Changing Seed Corn.

The introduction of seed from a different locality has often been followed by increased yields, and it is considered good practice to make a change occasionally. However, where the seed corn is carefully selected each season, the same variety can be used successfully for a great many years. Numerous instances are on record where instead of "running out" the same variety grown continuously on the same farm has yielded heavier and become better in almost every respect. Plant only the most vigorous seed from the earliest and best ears is advice that every progressive farmer gives.

Destroying Weeds by Electricity.

Not only has electricity been found serviceable for weed destruction, but the cost is much less than when done by hand labor. With electricity five miles of weeds can be killed in an hour at a very small expense. A brush heavily charged with electricity runs along about eight inches above the ground, and every weed with which it comes in contact, however big and strong, is immediately killed and turns black, as if frozen.

News and Notes.

The 1894 corn crop is as poor in quality as in quantity.

The crop of onion seed is short both in this country and in Europe.

If you want a list or particulars of government land now open to the public for settlement, address "Commissioners Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington."

The government report makes the average yield of potatoes 62.3 bushels. Last year the yield was 72.2. The quality is fair.

Restoring Run Out Pastures.

The nature and food of our common grasses are not so well understood as they should be. On nearly all soils all of the common grasses that make up the turf of our permanent pastures will in time grow less luxuriantly on account of the decrease in the soil of one element of plant food, nitrogen. These grasses make use of the nitrogen already in the soil, and in time this stock gradually becomes depleted. These plants cannot gather nitrogen. They can only use what some other plants have stored up for them. It is extremely fortunate for the American farmer that he can grow abundantly another class of forage plants which restore to the land more nitrogen than they take from it. Because the clovers make use of the nitrogen of the atmosphere they are particularly suited to restore to the soil this element that has been exhausted by the grasses through long continued growth. As a rule, whenever permanent pastures show signs of failure, through lack of fertility, new vigor may be introduced, if a slight stand of clover can be secured. This, of course, will be of short duration, only a year or two at most, unless it be white clover, but this short growth will be sufficient to leave enough nitrogen in the soil to sustain permanent pasture grasses for several years. If clover can be introduced, the benefit will likely be lasting, as this plant is a perennial.—Rural New York.

Wheat Experiments.

At the Illinois station in 1894, as in former years, it was found that different thicknesses of seeding had less influence on yields of either grain or straw than is commonly supposed. Where a small quantity is sown a larger number of stalks are produced by each stool. One advantage of thicker seeding is that if the season is unfavorable and part of the wheat is destroyed there is greater probability enough will remain.

An interesting fact is that different varieties of wheat differ greatly in size and weight of kernels, making a vast difference in number sown even when a like quantity is sown by weight or measure. At the Illinois station the wheat averaged about 800,000 kernels per bushel, but some varieties had only 600,000, while others had about 1,130,000. At the Iowa station even greater differences were found, the extremes being from 400,000 to 1,184,000 kernels per bushel.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson, Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear on reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESTON, Clerk.

P. H. MACE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL ENGRAVED AND ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.00 a. m	5.25 p. m
Layton	11.20 a. m	5.45 p. m
Wabuska	1.10 p. m	2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv 11.00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.1 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
Sodа Springs	7.55 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.0 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.5 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m	11.0 a. m
Basin Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Alvord	3.5 p. m	8.55 a. m
Independence	3.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine	4.21 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 5.30 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with eastbound and westbound transcontinental railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (75 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stage for Gilmore, Sodа Springs, Belleville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Mineral Ridge valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is SEALED, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfected and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like printing press, it produces sharp, clean, clear manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, cons or films can be absorbed and sixty days restored, without the knife. Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by home treatment. "We prove it." Handle Illustrated, four illustrated pamphlets containing testimonials, free. Inquire of anybody, wherever. Address, Odems Eye Remedy Co.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1895.
j16-6m

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

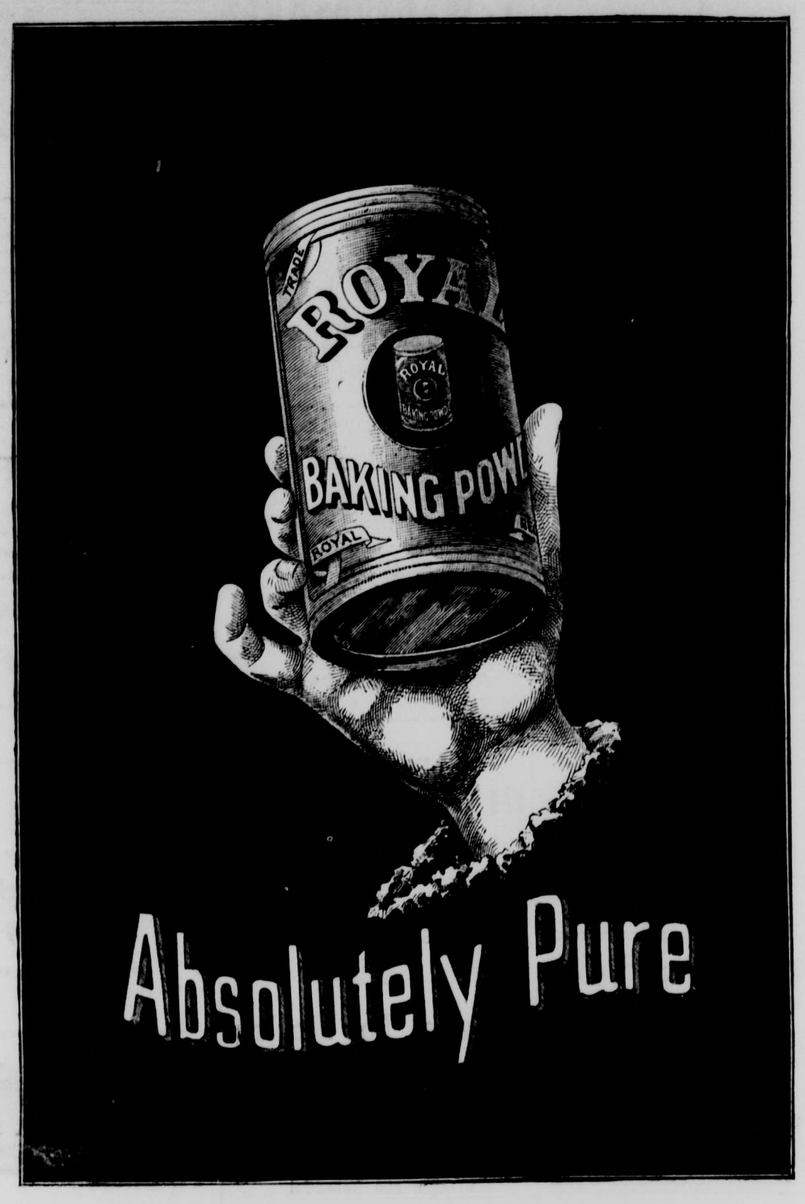
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.



HOW COAL "RUSTLERS" OPERATE.

The Union Pacific has reduced the freight on coal $1 per ton in Nebraska from its Wyoming mines, so that the drought sufferers in the western counties may be better enabled to purchase fuel. The work of coal thieves was a factor in having the rates reduced. Between Kearney and Omaha five cars of coal are lost to the company daily, and at Valley, a coaling station containing at least 200 inhabitants, but five cars of coal were retailed last season, and yet everybody kept warm and had coal in their bins. Coming east one day last week from Julesburg, thirteen wagons loaded with coal were counted in a distance of twenty-two miles, these wagons being loaded with coal which had been thrown off cars while in transit between Julesburg and Brule. In fact, this coal stealing has become a business, and so expert have the "rustlers" become that a conviction is next to impossible. A "rustler" gets on a train, say at Julesburg, and during the night throws off coal along the road which is piled up by teams between certain stations. The trainmen make but little objection to a "rustler" throwing off coal, even should they catch him in the act, for they realize that many a family is kept from freezing by the coal picked up along the roadway.

"What do you hear from Hiram?" said Mrs. Sunup. "How's he doin' at college?" "I ain't heard nothin' direct," was the reply, "but it come ter me in a roundabout sort o' way thet he is sowin' a good dela of wild oats." "What air ye goin' ter do?" "Hev 'im come home. I wrote him to-day thet ef he was so dead sot on agriculture he might ez well stick to the farm."

WOMEN'S FACES—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

Mrs. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of *Mohawk, Lane Co., Oregon*, writes: "I was sick for over three years with blind dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back and head, and at times would have such a weak tired feeling when I first got up in the morning, and at times nervous chills.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

The physicians differed as to what my disease was, but none of them did me any good. As soon as I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I began to get better; could sleep well nights, and that bad, nervous feeling and the pain in my back soon left me. I can walk several miles without getting tired. I took in all three bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Discovery.'"

LOVE IN A BARREL

By HOWARD PYLE.

"About nine o'clock," said Friend Joseph.

"Well," said the colonel, "have it ready by nine o'clock and I will let it go through the lines."

So at nine o'clock a cart half full of straw stood in front of the door at the south mill, with a pretty, pale faced boy standing at the horse's head. The miller and his foreman lowered a great double barrel by a block and tackle from the loft above. Two or three soldiers were standing in the rain with their cloaks over their shoulders, idly watching the operation. ..., did not see three augur holes in the top of the barrel. As it touched the ground Friend Sparks carelessly threw a bag over the top of it.

"That 'ere is the biggest barrel of flour that ever I see," said one of the men, taking his pipe out of his mouth.

"It's a double barrel, friend," said the miller, brushing his hands together. "It is the kind that we used to send to the West Indies."

"Where be that going?" said the soldier.

"To Chester," said the miller briefly. "Now then, John, easy." They turned the barrel on its side, and rolled it slowly up the plank to the cart.

"You roll it up as if it was full of glass," said one of the soldiers. "Let me help you."

"Never mind, friend," said the miller. "We can handle it better without thy help. So—now, John—that's it," and the barrel was rolled into the cart and fastened in its place with ropes. The soldiers did not notice that it lay upon its side, the end nearest the head of the cart raised a little higher than the other.

As they went by Colonel Gorse's headquarters the orderly who had befriended Friend Joseph stood at the door. A young, boyish looking lieutenant wrapped in a cloak sat upon a horse near by, and two troopers and a corporal stood beside him, the muzzles of their guns pointed downward, the flintlocks sheltered from the drizzly rain under their overcoats.

"Is this the barrel of flour?" said the orderly, peering into the cart.

"Aye," said Friend Sparks, "that is it."

"It is a plaguy big one," he observed.

"It is easier to send it in such bulk," said the miller.

"These men are going to Chester," said the orderly, pointing to the young officer and the three troopers. "They will see you safe through."

His words fell upon Friend Sparks like a thunderbolt. His mind seized upon everything in one instant of flight. Those few words meant either death to the wounded man, who would have to stay five hours in the barrel—a dreadful death, cramped and tortured in the narrow space—or else, should the secret of the contents be disclosed, imprisonment for himself and perhaps for his niece. He looked at Mattie, but she kept her head turned away and made no sign.

"Forward!" said the young officer, and off they moved, he riding in front and the three men marching beside the cart.

The miller stood looking after them until they had passed beyond the crest of the hill.

"Are you sick, Mr. Sparks?" the orderly asked, looking into his face.

"Nay," said the Friend with a start, "but I feel chilly. I think I'll go home."

Mattie had heard the words as well as her uncle, and as she rode along, unheeding the rain and rough shaking of the cart, her thoughts teemed like a hive of bees, planning and planning as to how she should leave her precious burden at Cousin Jane Penny's house. She made up her mind at once that, should they pass it by, she would confess to the young lieutenant. For imprisonment in the hulks was better than the chance of death in the long ride to Chester.

About two miles from the town there is a little brawling stream, then known by the Swedish name of Skillpot, or Stony brook. At the edge of the woods, close to the stream, was a company of troopers, who had been stationed to watch the high road for stragglers from the American army. They had built a rude shelter of fence rails and brushwood beside the road.

As the company came by, one of the sentinels on guard stopped them, and the young lieutenant showed the passes for the cart and its burden.

"Look'ee, Jack," said the soldier, calling to the others. "Here is a chap with the biggest barrel of flour that ever I see. Tell them to fetch the pan and we'll fill it."

For a moment Mattie's head spun dizzily; then she cried out in a shrill voice: "You sha'n't touch the flour. The barrel is not yours. You sha'n't touch it."

"Zounds!" said the man. "Why sha'n't we touch it. Can't you spare a little pinch of flour out of such a big barrel as that?"

"No," cried Mattie passionately. "You sha'n't have it!"

"Let the man have a little," urged the lieutenant.

"No, he sha'n't have it!" she cried more and more vehemently.

Two or three of the others had come forward now, and one stood by with a hatchet in his hand.

"By the Lord Harry!" said the man who had just spoken, "we shall have some, I tell 'ee! Here, Dick," to the other sentry, "hold the boy. Now give me the ax till I knock in the head."

"Let me go!" screamed Mattie, struggling with the fellow who had caught her by the arms and held them behind her back.

"What is the matter there?" said a harsh voice, and Mattie, turning her head, saw an elderly officer wrapped in a cloak standing by the fence beside the road.

"They want to rob me," cried she in a gasping voice, "and they sha'n't do it! They sha'n't do it!"

"What's the matter, my men?" the officer asked, coming forward. One of the soldiers explained, and the officer turned to Mattie with some surprise. "And will you not give the poor man a little of your flour?" said he.

"No," said Mattie, "I cannot."

"But why?" said the officer.

Mattie hesitated a moment, and then a sudden determination came upon her. "I will tell you," said she; "but I cannot tell them."

"Very well," said the officer; "tell me, then." And he led her a little apart to the side of the road. The poor girl hesitated for a moment or two; looked to the right and the left like a hare in the toils, then catching him by the arm and raising herself upon tiptoe she breathed into his ear, "Because I am a poor girl and am trying to save my dear friend, who is a wounded soldier of the American army, and is in yonder barrel."

The officer glared at her silently for a little while; beyond that he neither changed countenance or made a start.

Mattie waited breathlessly to hear what he would say.

Suddenly he turned to the others. "Who gave the order to pass this boy through to Chester?" said he.

"Colonel Gorse," answered the young lieutenant.

Once more the officer hesitated for a moment. "Very well," said he at last, "then let him go."

Mattie gave him one eloquent look of gratitude, and then, without waiting a moment, ran to her cart and clapping the reins rode off as fast as the sober old horse could draw its load.

CHAPTER IV.

"You're drunk," said he. "No, I ain't," said Mattie.

As they climbed the steep hill beyond the brawling stream the young officer reined back his horse beside the cart. "What was the reason you wouldn't give the men some flour?" he said.

"Because I would get whipped," said Mattie, looking up at him with her dark eyes. "Mister Sparks is a quiet man," she added, "but," with a grimace, "when he whips he whips hard."

The young officer laughed aloud. "And that was your wonderful secret, was it?" said he.

"Yes," said Mattie; "I did not want the soldiers to know it for fear they'd laugh at me." Then suddenly, "There is a farm house a mile up the road yonder, and Mr. Sparks told me to stop there for a letter if you'd wait till Mrs. Penny wrote it."

"No," said the young officer. "We make no stops till we get to Chester."

"Very well," said Mattie with a show of indifference, "just as you please. It wouldn't take over fifteen minutes, and she can mull a crock of the best hard cider to be had in the state of Delaware."

The young soldier rode on for awhile in silence. He had been marching in the rain with the three men since daylight that morning. He had had nothing to eat but a piece of bread and meat, and nothing to drink but a cup of lukewarm tea, which he had swallowed in Wilmington. The thought of the mulled cider and the warm rest for a few minutes was alluring.

"Where is the house?" said he suddenly.

"Oh, half a mile or so along the road," said Mattie. "It don't matter if you won't stop. It was only a letter that I was to take if I had gone to Chester yesterday."

(To be Continued.)

The Professional Women's League.

The greatest woman's club in the world, as the professional women call their league, met Wednesday afternoon at 29 West Thirtieth street. Well known actresses in pretty summer gowns sat side by side with women whose faces perhaps were not quite so familiar to the public, but whose gowns were quite as pretty. There was a freemasonry about the assemblage which would have been a revelation to people who think that actresses systematically slander and criticise each other.

It might also have been a surprise to these people to see several scores of women, who are not expected to know anything but their art in its narrowest sense, listen with close interest and attention to a thoughtful and serious paper on music and then discuss it intelligently and critically. The paper was read by Miss Marie Merrick, who selected the piano stool as her point of delivery, so that at any time she could turn to the keyboard to illustrate her words. In this manner she gave examples of the way to produce certain varieties of tone and then excited a good deal of laughter by showing how not to do it.

At the close of the reading her listeners plied her with questions, and little impromptu talks were given by Miss Fannie Gillette and Miss Grace Addison. Miss Katharine Stagg, who was the presiding officer, closed the discussion, and then the company separated into groups, and for an hour conversation flowed at high tide. A reporter found that almost every group was engaged in the discussion of dramatic art, a mighty intelligent discussion, too, with a startling abundance of polysyllables.—New York Letter.

Driven to the Rouge Pot.

Says a correspondent: I lost my complexion very young, grew sallow, and in order to remedy this pumpkinlike mask I took to rouging. It was a success. People began to say: "How well you look! Such a fine color." I pride myself on the fact that I have an exceedingly finished touch. I never left my mirror without giving my face the most careful scrutiny. I learned to shade off the edges until I really believe that my homemade flush was prettier than a good many going the rounds that were perfectly natural, for it never spread over my chin, nose and forehead.

One day I heard a woman lecture on the evils of painting the cheeks. I went home, threw my box of carmine in the fire and resolved that I would be natural at all hazards. In a few days I began to be greeted with commiserating glances. Friends asked if I were ill. "You look so fagged. Must be something the matter." I stood it as long as I could, when back to my rouge I went, and I shall not desert it for anything more natural unless it be to adopt beet juice, which, I hear, is not only a beautifier, but a tonic for the skin as well.

Advice For a Young Woman.

This from an authority, "Don't ask questions, don't mention names, listen occasionally, and you will find yourself a society favorite." The first "don't" seems to have been most correctly placed. There is nothing which creates a pleasanter impression and which really leads to the most complete confidence than the tact which listens sympathetically to all a companion will say, but never probes deeper by an impulsive interrogation. One learns to trust such an acquaintance and feels in her company a peculiar sense of security that is very satisfying.

PUT IT OUT.

What a little spark can do is illustrated by the burning down of Chicago, and the modern apparatus for putting out great fires. The spark, too, enters the human family with devastating effects; hence we hear of so many deaths by accidents with fire among careless cooks and children. This is another field of operation—but a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is the apparatus to put the fire out of the system. Used according to direction it will soothe, heal, cure, and leave no ugly scar behind. The healing process gives new surface and kindly does its work.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

One of the Remarkable Achievements of the Science of the Age.

(From the Herald, South Bend, Washington.)

It falls to our lot this week to tell our readers, and especially those who are not blessed with perfect health, of one of the greatest and simplest remedies of the century. Personally we enjoy the very best of health, year in and year out, but among our friends is J. L. Myers, proprietor of the Broadway Pharmacy, a man who knows his business thoroughly, is entirely wedded to chemistry, and hygiene, and often "talks shop." One evening the conversation turned on new discoveries in drugs.

He told us that one of our mutual friends, John Wyandt, a locomotive engineer, owed his health to a new medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that Mrs. Lawler, the wife of Patrick Lawler, cooper at the Tannin Extract Works, and well known in this city, has been raised by them from what her friends thought was her death bed.

Having had our attention called to the matter so particularly, we have since found that everybody has a good word for Pink Pills, and especially were we interested in the case of Mrs. Lawler. Finally we called at her home and asked her to tell us if Pink Pills had really done as much for her as had been told. She said they had, and she would repeat the facts to me.

Mrs. Lawler said: "Two years and a half ago I was taken sick. I then lived in Tacoma, and for five weeks was not able to turn myself in bed. My husband and boys lifted me around and cared for me, and they scarcely hoped for my recovery. I could eat nothing—was simply worn out.

"I sent for the Pink Pills and I began taking them. It said in the directions that they should be taken immediately after eating, so I ate lightly, then took the pills, and in two days was able to sit up. In two weeks I was up and around, and was able to make the trip of 125 miles by cars to South Bend, where my husband had gone to work.

"Since that time I have been well and have done my own work, and now when I feel worn out or ill I always take Pink Pills, and they help me at once. I have in the two years and a half used twenty-one boxes of them, and we all use them when we are feeling out of sorts. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they always helped them, and I can say to all mothers that they will find them a good medicine to build them up, cure headaches, dizziness, and the ills which so often beset them."

Mr. Lawler also stated that he had often taken Pink Pills. That he used to be troubled with sick headache and dizziness in the morning, but that Pink Pills had cured him.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

HIS DISCOVERY.

He knew he doted on her, but somehow he wasn't so sure of her that he quite dared to ask her the great question. They were talking about the good things of the world like a pair of children.

"If you had your wish," she said, "of all the things in the world, what would you rather have?"

"You," he responded without a moment's hesitation.

"Oh," she exclaimed, quite upset by his impetuosity. "I don't mean that. I mean something that you haven't already."—Detroit Free Press.

Fresh meat beginning to sour will sweeten if placed out-of-doors in the air over-night.

$100 REWARD. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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That no one will take a fellow's word is not necessary proof that he will keep it.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

The failure of the nerves of the stomach to perform their functions is the cause of nervous dyspepsia, a most exhausting form of disease. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are an excellent remedy. Senator James F. Pierce, of New York, writes:

"For the past two years I have suffered very much from an aggravated form of nervous dyspepsia. I have resorted to various remedial agents, deriving but little benefit. A few months since a friend of mine suggested the trial of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Following the suggestions, I have been using the same with the happiest effects. To those similarly afflicted let me suggest the manner of their use. I place one over my stomach, one over the hepatic region, and one on my back. The effect is excellent. From the day I commenced their use I have been slowly but surely improving, and am quite confident that by continuing I shall again be restored to my accustomed health."

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Picture of Health,

all life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a sure remedy. Even my wife, after taking Hood's, became healthy and fleshy, and has the bloom of girlhood again."—REV. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station, Missouri.

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A16. Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, seamless, serviceable and rich brown color. Price, 10c pair.

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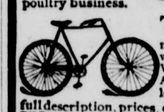

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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THE DOLL INDUSTRY.

A Chicago Toy Dealer's Most Brilliant Idea.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AS A MODEL.

Ingenious Yankees Make Nearly all the Mechanical Toys of Iron and Tin.

A Chicago dealer in toys was crossing the Atlantic a few years ago on his way to Thuringia, Germany, where most of the world's playthings for children are made. Among the passengers on shipboard was an American lady with her daughter, a bright-eyed, curly-headed 4-year-old. As the child skipped merrily about the deck on pleasant days the dealer thought how much more beautiful and attractive his dolls could be made if they were modeled after such a type of the American child instead of after little Germans and Italians and Parisians. For two or three days the idea kept growing upon him until he finally sought out the American lady and succeeded in obtaining her permission to make a number of photographs of the little girl, showing her curls and her big, laughing eyes. With these he went up into the Thuringian mountains, and it was not long before a clever artist had molded the face in clay and sent it to one of the queer little factories where toys are manufactured. In course of time the dolls' heads were made and shipped across the water, reaching Chicago only a few weeks before Christmas.

The dealer unpacked his treasures and displayed them in his windows—scores of bisque and china reproductions of the face of his little acquaintance on shipboard. When the Chicago children saw that the doll really looked like an American girl the windows were quickly emptied, and by Christmas every one of the heads had been sold. Since that time the dealer has had most of his dolls modeled from real boys and girls, and he could if he chose give their names.

For some reason American manufacturers have been unable to make toys that please the children of this country half as well as those which come from Thuringia. Perhaps they haven't the art of the German peasants, whose fathers and grandfathers before them were toymakers; or, perhaps, the necessary materials are not at hand; or it may be that they simply lack the patience. But, whatever the reason, the Americans, despite the fact that the United States government has protected them with tariffs ranging from 35 to 60 per cent, have been unable to cope with their foreign competitors. Accordingly the wholesale toy dealers are compelled to send to Europe for their dolls' heads, and almost everything else except certain iron and mechanical toys.

Almost everybody in the province of Thuringia is a maker of playthings. There are twenty factories or more, all of them small and quaint, in which dolls' heads alone are manufactured. They employ from 150 to 500 workmen each, the best paid of whom—the artists who make the clay molds—receive only from $15 to $25 a week, while some of the girls who paint eyebrows and rouge the dolls' cheeks draw only 25 or 30 cents a day.

When an American dealer sends over the photograph of the child whose face he wishes reproduced the artist takes it and molds a head of the proper size in clay. Then two plaster casts are made, one of the face of the mold and one of the back, the dividing line running from the center of the top of the head through the point of the shoulders. A core of plaster about half an inch smaller in diameter than the mold is then constructed, to be used in making the cavity inside of the doll's head. The molds being now complete, they are taken to the factory, and a workman presses into one of the halves a piece of potter's clay. Into this he forces the core until it is within a quarter of an inch or less of the mold, according to the desired thickness of the shell of the head. Then a thin layer of clay is spread over the exposed portion of the core and the other half of the mold is pressed down over this and weighed, so that every line and chink in the molds will be filled. This clay is the finest that can be obtained from the famous quarries in Limoges, France, and Bohemia. After it reaches the factory it is mixed with fine sand and coarser German clay, and all the ingredients are carefully pulverized and ground up together.

The clay in the mold having dried thoroughly, the head is taken out and set into a little fire-clay receptacle much resembling a cheese-box. When this is full of heads it is ready for the baking kiln. The process of burning the clay is the most important in the whole work. Only the most skilled men are employed, men who can tell almost by instinct how hot the fires should be and when the heads have been sufficiently burned. The kiln itself is a great fire-clay apartment, which opens off from the factory and is entered through a number of small doors.

When the fire-clay boxes containing all the way from ten to forty "raw" doll's heads have been piled inside the kiln, sometimes to the number of several hundred, the doors are all closed and the heat is started and kept going steadily for about three days and then the furnace is allowed to cool for two days more. If the heat is not kept absolutely even the dolls become stop shouldered or have twisted countenances like those frequently sold on the bargain counters of department stores. When the heads are taken from the kiln they are of a faint amber color and are known as bisque ware.

For ordinary china dolls a coarser quality of clay is used, and after being taken from the furnace the first time they are dipped into a glazing solution and then baked again.

When the heads are thoroughly cooled they are conveyed to a long table at which scores of girls, all gayly dressed and all chattering, are sitting. They range from 13 years of age upwards, the laws of the land not permitting the employment of younger children. The first girl takes the head, and with a deft movement of a brush which she holds in her hands paints the eyebrows and then slips it along to the next girl, who puts the blushes on the doll's cheeks. A third girl colors the hair, another the lips, and then the head is turned over to a more experienced girl, who is charged with the duty of putting in the eyes. She has before her a minature mortar-box full of moist plaster of paris and scores of eyes of different sizes and shapes. When she has found a pair that fits, she fastens them in chinking in the the gaping spaces with plaster of paris, which is subsequently colored. For the "go-to-sleep" doll the eyes are attached by little wires and operated by a simple weight of lead. Long experience has made all the girls extremely deft and rapid in their work, and where they work by the piece they sometimes make as high as 50 cents a day.

The feet and hands of the dolls are molded and baked just like the heads. The cloth for the bodies is cut by a great machine, the knives of which are fashioned in the exact shape of the pieces desired. The sewing is all done by girls, a small place being left in one end of the body for stuffing. The contents are sometimes cork, sometimes sawdust and sometimes hay.

Papier-mache dolls are pressed into form by a hydraulic machine and afterward baked and painted like other dolls. The peasants in the surrounding country also make great numbers of knit dolls of a hundred shapes and hues and they are sold for a few marks a dozen to the factory managers. The hair of dolls for the most part comes from England, where it is manufactured from a variety of flax known as the mohair flax. Some of the more expensive dolls are provided with real hair.

There is a fashion in dolls as well as in everything else. A prominent Chicago toy dealer says that the American trade demands dolls with large open eyes, usually blue, gray or brown, in the order named, and black very rarely. Golden hair is preferred above all others shades. The manufacturers are compelled to make a special doll for the American trade—one that cannot ordinarily be sold in Europe. The dresses also have to be made according to the latest fashions. The dealers actually buy paper patterns of the latest styles and have them sent to Thuringia, where the dressmakers for dolls cut and fit the garments.

Most of the ordinary wooden toys, such as the animals for Noah's arks, are whittled out by the boys and men in the little mountain homes of Thuringia. The whole family often works at the business, one member always making an elephant, another a camel, another a horse, year in and year out. Of course they become very expert, but the pay which they receive is very small.

Before the Franco-Prussian war toy watches all came from Paris, but when the conflict between the two nations broke out the German artisans, who were employed almost exclusively in the watch factories, were driven out. They returned to their fatherland and set up factories of their own, and since that time almost all the toy watch trade of this country has been with Germany.

The ordinary papier-mache masks sold by costumers are made in molds similar to those prepared for dolls, and, while there has been some attempt on the part of American manufacturers to make them, the greatst number still comes from over the water.

But the Americans have driven out all competitors in one branch of the toy trade. No artisans in the world have been able to invent such wonderful mechanical toys of iron and tin, and the exports of this class of work to Europe every year are exceedingly large. All the clever devices sold by street peddlers are the work of ingenious Yankees.

Toy trumpets, musical tops and many metal playthings are made in the quaint old city of Nuremberg. Shell goods come from England. Toy dishes of china are largely the work of workmen in Bohemia. Thus the artisans of almost the entire civilized world are represented in every well-regulated nursery.

THE PAINLESSNESS OF DEATH.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, in the North American Review, says: "Nothing is more common than to hear from the pulpit pictures in words of excitement, of alarm, of terror, of the death-beds of those who have not lived religious lives; yet, as a rule, if these pictures are supposed to be those of the unfortunates at the moment of death, they are utterly false. In point of fact, ninety-nine of every hundred human beings are unconscious for several hours before death comes to them. All the majesty of intellect, the tender beauty of thought, or sympathy, or charity, the very love of those for whom love has filled all waking thoughts, disappear. As a little baby just born into the world is but a little animal, so the sage, the philosopher, the hero, the statesman, he whose thoughts or deeds have writ themselves large in the history of the world, becomes but a dying animal at the last. A merciful unconsciousness sets in as the mysterious force we call life slowly takes leave of its last citadel, the heart, and what is has become what was. This is death."

PARIS LETTER.

The New Presidential Policy to Gain Popularity.

CASIMIR-PERIER IN RETIREMENT.

More Honor in Paris to the Living Disturber of France than to Her Dead Defender.

The French cultivate the worship of heroes with a zeal which would have satisfied the soul of Carlyle. It must be confessed, though, that they choose their idols somewhat incongruously, and are inclined to those with feet of clay. The hero of the hour is M. Henri Rochefort, and I am not exaggerating when I say he may continue to hold the throne for a month, or at least a fortnight. Ever since the collapse of the Boulanger movement, in which he was first lieutenant, M. Rochefort has been exiled in London, from whose foggy but hospitable clime he has continued to edit the brilliant, injudicious, volcanic "Intransigeant."

But the Amnesty bill with which the new government and the new President have inaugurated their reign has opened the ports of France to political refugees, and Rochefort has made a triumphal re-entry into Paris with honors that the first Napoleon might have envied.

Never have circumstances conspired more favorably to show the belief of Parisians in the proverb that a live dog is worth more than a dead lion than they did last Sunday. The morning was devoted to the burial of Marshal Canrobert, the last Marshal of France, the hero of Inkermann, Balaclava, Alma, Solferino, Magenta, Constantine and other renowned battle-fields. The afternoon was occupied in the welome to Rochefort, the aristocrat by birth, the demagogue by chance, the man of all who lashes Paris into fury by his pen and encourages discontent and, if need be, revolt. For the former, who had brought honor and glory to France, and whose only offense was the now almost forgotten one of being a prime mover in the coup d'etat, there was, it is true, a state funeral, but it was grudgingly given and the Chamber was on the point of refusing the grant had not the fear of another ministerial crisis forced the hands of the Deputies. For an amnestied exile the nation could, of course, do nothing, but the populace did obeisance in the afternoon, whereas in the morning they had only whetted their curiosity. M. Rochefort was received at the Gare du Nord by a crowd of about eighty thousand persons, after having experienced an official welcome by the municipal council on landing at Calais. In Paris the crowd wished to drag his carriage through the streets, but were prevented, so the enthusiasm took the form of kissing and the presentation of bouquets. Rochefort drove at once to the "Intransigeant" offices, on the balcony of which he had to appear at intervals of five minutes in order to throw words of comfort to his worshipers and to do a little judicious self-advertising. And now, having almost worn his arms off in the course of a day's handshaking, he is off to Monte Carlo for a taste of the sun before settling seriously down to work. He is about to write a book on England, of which he has many kind things to say, and which he intends to visit every year for a couple of months. But in spite of his liking for the country which gave him asylum he prides himself on the fact that he did not learn a word of English during his years of sojourn there.

It is only by chance that we escaped another Cabinet crisis last week. The French, as every one knows, simply bubble over with patriotism, and they are never more patriotic than when the word England is whispered in their ear. When, therefore, it became known that the late Minister of War had signed a contract with an English shipping firm for the transport of war materials to Madagascar, there was a very lively scene in the Chamber. It was in vain that the War Minister explained that there was only one French firm who would undertake the work of transports, and that at a charge of 400,000 francs more than the English company. M. de Mahy retorted that they must make any sacrifice, and refused to allow England to carry their material even if she offered to do it for nothing. It was only when the Minister of Marine pointed out that beyond the question of expense there was a question of time involved, and that he would not accept the responsibility for any such delay, that the House quieted down and silently agreed to pass on to the next business.

The ex-Premier and Mme. Casimir-Perier are now at the Hotel des Anglais at Beaulieu, where the former is probably ruminating over the promised revelations he is to make and recovering his spirits before again entering the political arena. An interesting and more or less authentic account has been given in a Rouen paper of the immediate causes which led to M. Casimir-Perier throwing up his office without warning. So far as he and those surrounding him at the Elysee were concerned, the resignation was by no means sudden, but had long been contemplated. The then President's grievances were that he was practically ignored by his Ministers, who distributed bills in his name before he had seen them, published a list of decorations as to which he had not been consulted, and semi-officially announced prefectorial promotions of which the President was in complete ignorance. Such were the head and forefront of his troubles, but in addition there were the intrigue of political parties, the scurrilous attacks in the press and the general feeling of mistrust. And so M. Casimir-Perier surprised his countrymen by taking them at their word at an awkward moment and resigning a position in which he felt he had not their confidence.

An amusing story has been going around about the arrest of President Faure by his own sentry. I should be sorry to have to vouch for its truth, as it is too much like many another story we have all heard, even to its pretty sequel. It is said that M. Faure strolled one evening in his garden at the Elysee longer than he had intended, brooding, perhaps, over the cares of office and formulating plans for the conciliation of the reptile press, and when he came to his private entrance he found the sentry hanged. With the replacing of the sentinel had come a new password which had not yet been communicated to the President. The intelligent soldier, who had never seen the President, and who had not studied the illustrated papers or the shop windows, refused to accept the old password and placed M. Faure under arrest as a suspicious character. The sergeant of the guard, it seems, was no better informed, and he, too, refused to listen to the President's explanation. But the officer on duty displayed his superior education by recognizing M. Faure and apologizing profusely for the indignities to which he had been submitted. To which M. le President politely replied, "Not at all," and sent his compliments and a pourboire to the young soldier who had so fearlessly executed his duty. The story, as I have said, is a pretty one, but a generous recognition of a mistake of this kind is apt to create a bad precedent.—Ex-Attache, in Mail and Express.

WOMEN AND THEIR FEET.

Women are much oftener too short than too tall, and they try to gain height by high heels. These do, undoubtedly, as long as their wearers stand still, give dignity; but they are most graceless for walking, even in a room, and deform the feet. Thus they administer to a very-short-lived vanity, and we cannot recommend them. American women have very often the feet too small, and this is no beauty. The better-shaped a foot is the smaller it will look, but that it should really be too small involves an awkward gait. Again, it should be remembered (though it is usually forgotten) that the foot of a large woman should be large—not large in proportion to her size—but it is no beauty that it should be as small as that of a small woman. A heavily built woman should have a larger foot than a slenderly built woman, and usually, to her unnecessary sorrow, she has. The foot should be as long as the ulna, or chief bone of the forearm—that is, from the small head of the bone to be seen at the wrist to the point of the elbow, should be the length of the foot. Where the forearm is too short the foot will be found to be also too short; where this is too long the foot will be too long. Most people are surprised that the foot should be as long as the forearm, and are inclined to dispute the fact till they prove it by experiment; but an experiment will easily show that a straight line drawn from one point to another will appear a great deal longer than the same space filled by a line divided into curves. Large women pinch their feet in tight shoes because they are ashamed of having them in proportion to their bodies, thus in time they deform and swell them until they are out of proportion to their bodies, and in the direction that they did not intend. Small women pinch their feet because they are vain of their smallness, and would emphasize it. Now, it many cases they are not so small in proportion as the feet of tall women; but the public eye, being not critical of proportion, will without their going to the pain of pinching their feet, consider them small because they are abstractedly so; therefore, they seem to us to make a poor exchange for a graceful motion and a dignified carriage—two essentials to the greatest beauty. In fact, anything else had better be sacrificed to ease of motion, and yet this is what one sees most frequently disregarded.

MAN'S STATURE.

Prof. Donath of Budapest has been examining the statistics of European armies with a view to ascertain whether the human race appears to be improving in a physical sense or deteriorating, says the London Daily News. The conclusion he arrives at is that men are decidedly deteriorating. Statistics from Russia he has been unable to obtain, but his conclusion is supported in almost every other case by those from the other countries where military service is compulsory.

In the Austro-Hungarian army the number of men rejected as not coming up to regulation standard of height has increased during the last ten years by no less than 76 per cent. The standard has been lowered in Germany, so that a comparison cannot fairly be made, yet in spite of this in the same period the number of men rejected as too short has risen from 7 to 16 per cent. Taking a period of sixteen years, the increase of men below the proper height in France has been from 6 to 13 per cent., and in Italy, within ten years, the same increase has been from 7 per cent. to no less than 23 per cent. Switzerland alone is an exception to the rule.

Prof. Donath, it is necessary to add, takes the figures as he finds them, and has taken no steps to find out whether, with the great increase of the armed forces of Europe, there has not been a growing tendency to let men off if it can possibly be managed.

"Why did you tell the preacher that you never talked shop on Sunday?" said Spudkins to his friend, a coal dealer. "He asked me if I saw the error of my weighs," replied the latter.

ABOUT NAPOLEON.

Strange Letter He Wrote to Mme. Permon.

THE ONLY RESORT OF BUONAPARTE.

Despair May Have Made Him Willing to Marry a Woman as Old as His Mother.

In the March Century Prof. Sloane's Life of Napoleon reaches the stage of Bonaparte's first entry into Parisian society, at the time just preceding his marriage with Josephine. Prof. Sloane says:

When Gen. Buonaparte reached Paris, and went to dwell in the mean and shabby lodgings which his lean purse compelled him to chose, he found the city strangely metamorphosed. Animated by a settled purpose not to accept the position assigned to him in the Army of the West, and, if necessary, to defy his military superiors, his humor put him out of all sympathy with the prevalent gaiety. Bitter experience had taught him that in civil war the consequences of victory and defeat are alike inglorious. In the fickleness of public opinion the avenging hero of today may easily become the reprobated outcast of tomorrow. What he had gained at Toulon was already dissipated in part; the rest might easily be squandered entirely in Vendee. He felt and said that he could wait. But how about his daily bread?

For a month or more Buonaparte was a mere onlooker, or at most an interested examiner of events, weighing, and speculating in obscurity much as he had done three years before. The war department listened to and granted his earnest request that he might remain in Paris until a general reassignment of officers which had been determined upon, and, as his good fortune would have it, was already in progress, should be completed.

The friendly home of Mme. Permon was almost the only resort of Buonaparte, who, though disillusion, was still a Jackobin. Something like desperation appeared in his manner; the lack of proper food emaciated his frame, while uncertainty as to future left its mark on his wan face and in his restless eyes. It was not astonishing, for his personal and family affairs were apparently hopeless. His brothers, like himself, had now been deprived of profitable employment; they, with him, might possibly and even probably soon be numbered among the suspects; destitute of a powerful patron, and with his family once more in actual want, its head was scarcely fit in either garb or humor for the society even of his friends.

His hostess described him as having "sharp, angular features; small hands, long and thin; his hair long and disheveled; without gloves; wearing badly made, badly polished shoes; having always a sickly appearance, which was the result of his lean and yellow complexion, brightened only by two eyes glistening with shrewdness and firmness." Bourrienne, who had now returned from diplomatic service, was not edified by the appearance or temper of his acquaintance, who, he says, "was ill clad and slovenly, his character cold, often inscrutable. His smile was hollow and often out of place. He had moments of fierce gaiety which made you uneasy, and indisposed to love him."

The story that in these days he proposed for the hand of Mme. Permon, though without any corroborative evidence, has an air of probability, partly in the consideration of a despair which might lead him to seek any support, even that of a wife as old as his mother, partly from the existence of a letter to the lady which, though enigmatical, displays an interesting mixture of wounded pride and real or pretended jealousy.

The epistle is dated June 18, 1795. He felt that she would think him duped, he explains, if he did not inform her that although she had not seen fit to give her confidence to him, he had all along known that she had Salicetti in hiding. Then follows an address to that countryman, evidently intended to clear the writer from all taint of Jacobinism, and couched in these terms: "I could have denounced thee, but did not, although it would have been but a just revenge so to do. Which has chosen the truer part? Go seek in peace an asylum where thou canst return to better thoughts of thy country. My lips shall never utter thy name. Repent, and, above all, appreciate my motives. This I deserve, for they are noble and generous."

In these words to the political refugee he employs the familiar republican "thou"; in the peroration, addressed, like the introduction, to the lady herself, he recurs to the polite and distant "you." "Madame Permon, my good wishes go with you as with your child. You are two feeble creatures with no defense. May Providence and the prayers of a friend be with you. Above all, be prudent, and never remain in the large cities. Adieu. Accept my friendly greetings."

The meaning of this missive is recondite; perhaps it is this: Mme. Permon, I loved you, and could have ruined the rival who is your protege with a clear conscience, for he once did me foul wrong, as he will acknowledge. But farewell. I bear you no grudge. Or else it may announce another change in the political weather, by the veering of the cock. As a good citizen, despising the horrors of the past, I could have denounced you, Salicetti. I did not, for I recalled old times and your helplessness, and wished to heap coals of fire on your head, that you might see the error of your way. The latter interpretation finds support in Buonaparte's quick and easy conversion from Jacobinsim which followed, and in his subsequent labored explanation that in the "Supper of Beaucaire" he had not identified himself with the Jacobin soldier, but had wished only by a dispassionate presentation of facts to show the hopeless case of Marseilles, and to prevent useless bloodshed.

DANGEROUS EXERCISES.

It takes a great deal of good judgment to manage athletics and exercises of all sorts. More people do themselves harm by going to extremes in matters of this kind than the world is willing to admit. The difficulty is that, half the time, the victims of foolishness do not know what the matter is with them until the harm is done, and frequently are unaware of the cause of their sufferings.

Physical culture has been lauded to the skies, and it is deemed impossible that there can be any wrong or harm in it. It is of the utmost importance that those who are beginning training of any sort should use the greatest care and deliberation in all that they do, and thus avoid injurious exercises and possible evil consequences that may never leave them.

It seems but a little thing if one strains a muscle, but such an accident has caused a lifetime of misery. Any exertion that causes a straining of the muscles should be avoided. This is admitted by everyone, but no one seems to take into consideration the fact that the very worst over-straining can come from one's favorite exercises or by means of a few simple movements that appear to involve but little tax on the strength. Not long ago a young woman applied to a physician for advice about a serious pain in her side. She had been suffering for some time, and it had increased in severity until it was almost incessant. It took some time for the doctor to get any clue to the cause of the trouble, but finally it developed that she had been in the habit of taking certain gymnastic exercises, with her hands on her hips, the fingers pressing forward over the sides. This at once furnished the key to the situation. The continual pressure of the finger-tips in front of the hip-bones had created an inflammation that became a rather difficult thing to handle, and so for months she had suffered, and merely because no one had seemed to discover that the constant pressing on a sensitive spot might do a great deal of harm.

PROFITS OF LITERATURE.

Just what a successful hit in literature means to an author in dollars and cents was demonstrated to me a few days since when I saw a check sent to Hall Caine for nearly $5,000 as royalties of the American sales of "The Manxman" during the last four months, says a writer in the Brooklyn Standard-Union. In the same manner over $10,000 has been sent to Stanley Weyman by his American publishers as royalties on his books during the last nine months. What has been thus far remitted to Mr. Du Maurier is not known, but it is close to accuracy to place his revenue from "Trilby" at $25,000. It was not an unusual thing for Robert Louis Stevenson to receive $15,000 a year from his literary work, and I remember very well, during the popularity of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" as a book and play, that Mrs. Burnett's yearly income exceeded $25,000. Mary Wilkins has netted over $5,000 from "Pembroke," while a close friend of S. R. Crockett tells me that his income last year from his writings was over $20,000.

Literary success is a very profitable thing, without a doubt. When once it is achieved the truth of the old maxim, that nothing succeeds like success, is very quickly demonstrated to the author. But only few reach the coveted goal. A novel, for example, must sell 5,000 copies before it pays its publisher and begins to show a profit to its author. And when one considers that not one out of forty novels ever reach a 5,000 sale the chances of success will be better understood.

LAMPS ON THE HARNESS.

Recent visitors to Germany, and Berlin in particular, have noticed the large number of coupes and open carriages which are lighted with electricity. Many of these carriages are drawn by horses which have electric lights fastened to their harness, either on the blinders or on some part of the collar. These lighting appliances are a specialty of a Berlin firm, which furnishes the fittings, lamps, reflectors, and storage batteries. These fittings are made of ebonite, and the wires which convey the current are insulated by rubber tubes, which are buried in the harness to protect them. The lamps are connected with the harness by flexible conducting cords. The lamps are lighted by a battery of accumulators of four or six cells contained in a small case, weighing forty or fifty pounds. Each element is contained in a hard rubber cell. No acid is used, a gelatinous mass being substituted. The case containing the cells may be placed under the seat of the carriage and is capable of supplying current for twenty ampere hours. The idea has suggested itself to the owners of four-in-hands to equip the coach and harness with fittings for the electric light. Lights were thus fixed in pairs on the collar of each horse. The Emperor of Germany has twenty hunting carriages provided with a lamp at the end of the pole. The storage batteries are easily charged before setting out.

A single bee collects only a teaspoonful of honey during a season.

The expenses of the Queen's household are estimated at £172,000 a year.

Nearly all the ostrich plumes used in the world come from South Africa.

THE WOMEN OF COREA

Description of the Costume of Corean Women.

SOFT, BLACK, ALMOND-SHAPED EYES.

When Pretty They are Very Pretty, When Ugly they are as Ugly as Sin.

"The costume of Corean women deserves to be described. They wear, it seems, huge padded trousers, similar to those of the men, their stockings also being padded with cotton wool. The latter are fastened tightly round the ankles to the trousers by means of a ribbon. It is not to be inferred, however, that the Corean lady walks about the streets attired in manly garments for over her trousers she wears a shortish skirt tied very high over the waist. Both trousers and skirt are generally white, and of silk or cotton, according to the social grade or means of those who wear them. A tiny jacket, usually white, red, or green, completes the attire of most Corean women, one peculiarity of which is that it is so low-necked that both breasts are left uncovered, a strange fashion when one considers that the climate of Corea is colder than that of Russia or even Canada. The hair, of which the women have no very great abundance, is very simply made up, plastered down flat with some sort of unpleasant smelling oil, parted in the middle, and tied into a knot at the back of the head. Whether a cap be worn or not, the Corean maiden covers her head and face with a long, green mantilla or hood, throwing it over the head and keeping it closed over the face with the left hand. It must not on this account be imagined that women in Cho-sen are less coquettish than they are elsewhere, for the good-looking ones, either pretending that the wind has blown back the hood or that the hand holding it over the face has slipped, take every opportunity of showing you how pretty they are. We are assured that when a Corean woman is pretty she is as pretty as they make them; on the other hand when she is otherwise she is as ugly as sin. The author bids us take, for example, a good-looking one, and note her sad little oval face, with arched eyebrows, and jet black, almond-shaped eyes, softened by long eyelashes. Her nose is straight, though it might to advantage be a little less flat, and she possesses a sweet little mouth, just showing two pretty teeth as white as snow. There seems to be so much dignity and repose about her movements that, when you first see her, you almost take her for a small statue. Hardly will she condescend to turn her face around or raise it up, and even less inclined is she to smile, such is her modesty; but, once her shyness has worn off, her face brightens and a soft, affectionate, distant look in her eyes is enough to mash the stronghest of mankind. She cannot, indeed, compare in attractiveness with a European beauty, for she is neither so tall nor so well developed, but the author deems her pre-eminent among the women of far Eastern nationalities. To his mind, the Japanese women of whom one hears so much, although more artistically clad, are not a patch upon the Venuses of Chosen. Strange to us seems the privilege accorded to women in Corea of walking the streets of towns after dark, while the men are strictly confiend to the house from above an hour after sunset, and, until lately, were severely punished, both with imprisonment and flogging, if found walking about the streets during women's hours. The gentler sex, on the other hand, is allowed to parade the streets and pay calls on their parents and friends until a very late hour in the night. For one reason or another, women are scarce in Corea and always in great demand. The coolies and people of a similar or lower grade cannot do without a female companion, for it is she who prepares the food, washes the clothes, and sews them up. She is beaten frequently, but, on the other hand, she often beats the man, for the Corean woman has a temper, and jealousy is one of her chief attributes. The author has seen women in Seoul nearly tearing one another to pieces, and he pronounces them consummate mistresses of the art of scratching. The men on such occasions stand around them, encouraging them to fight, the husbands enjoying the fun even more than the other spectators. On the whole the women of Cho-sen seem to get less enjoyment out of life than any other women in Asia.

—From review in New York Sun of a new book on Corea by Mr. A. Henry Savage-Landor.

HELPLESS THING!

Just as the papers say, there are a great many things a woman can't do—keep a secret, climb a tree, etc. Here are a few things a man can't do:

Take a pin by the head and put it into a cushion without pricking himself.

Light a fire in a kitchen range without burning himself before he is through.

Tie anybody's necktie but his own.

Hold a baby.

Open a hot boiled egg.

Carry more than one item of memoranda in his mind at a time.

Find anything that he looks for.

In the Wrong Office.—Caller—"We are very rich, and we wish to marry our daughter to a count, a marquis or a duke." Clerk (with dignity)—"You are in the wrong office. This is a matrimonial agency. You will find the international purchasing agency two doors to the left."—N. Y. Weekly.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.....1895

What a mercy it is that the outrage and murder of those two young women in San Francisco did not occur in a Catholic church! What would the A. P. A. not have said and done had such been the case?

Japan is rapidly coming to the front as one of the foremost military powers of the world. The reluctance of European nation to interfere, single-handed, in the peace arrangements now being perfected in the Orient, is one proof of the wonderful progress made in the domain of the Mikado within the past twenty-five years.

Thirty years after the assassination of President Lincoln a new story is sprung on the world, detailing in an entirely new way how J. Wilkes Booth was not shot, and is now alive, while some other man, hitherto unheard of, received the fatal bullet. Such stories however, can hardly create a ripple of interest. Wilkes Booth is dead enough and execrated enough throughout the civilized world for all purposes, and no amount of fakes can bring him again to life.

Theodore Durrant is unable to understand the Rev. J. George Gibson's neglect to call upon him in his prison cell, as they had always been very close and intimate friends. But it is evident that the Rev. Gibson doesn't think it would be to his own interest to give him even the consolations of religion at the present crisis, lest something might occur to make it even more difficult than it is now to establish his own innocence. The bump of caution seems large on the Rev. Gibson's cranium.

An officer of rank and distinction in the United States Navy gives it as his honest opinion that the Monterey is the most formidable fighting machine afloat, and that she would simply play with the Royal Arthur were there to be a contest between the two vessels. The Monterey is not impervious to torpedo attacks, nor is any other ship afloat, but with her armor, her protected decks, her low free-board and her tremendous guns she could resist the attack of the most powerful war vessel afloat.

It is developing that the syndicate of bankers which took the last issue of bonds entered into a verbal agreement to keep the rate of foreign exchange at a price that would make it unprofitable for exporters of gold to draw gold out of the United States Treasury for shipment to Europe, and that the other bankers are now running the rates of exchange on London so low that the syndicate is rapidly loosing the money that it made on the deal. Yet the gold reserve remains about the same from week to week. The outcome will be awaited with considerable interest.

The Japanese have exacted an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels of silver from the Chinese, and this amount has been agreed upon by the Chinese Envoy in signing the articles of peace. This quantity of the white metal at the price ruling during the early part of the month would be the equivalent of $220,000,000 in gold, but it is hardly conceivable that the Chinese can procure silver at anything like the rate suggested, for a sudden demand would send up the price in a twinkling. There is every reason to believe that the Chinese would insist upon having the amount of the indemnity stated in terms of gold in order to protect themselves against a speculative rise in silver, but it is possible that the shrewd Japanese are not averse to doing a turn for themselves, and have therefore insisted upon being paid in the metal in use throughout Japan and China. Even had the Japanese demanded payment in gold the ultimate result would have been a heavy demand for silver, as the major part of the indemnity will be employed to extinguish the internal debt created by the war. As this debt is a silver debt the Japanese Government will certainly pay it off in that metal, therefore it is a safe assumption that any gold obtained would be speedily converted into silver.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Mar. 31st, 1895.

Mar. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Dec 31. 1894, date of last report.
Inyo county. (gross total of warrants) drawn..... $13,852 89

General Exp. Fund	4,056 66	
Salary Fund	3,353 24	
School Fund	4,094 64	
Hospital Fund	400 00	
Bridge Fund	121 46	
Unapportioned Fund	1 22	
Independence Teachers	2 37	
Bishop Bond	7 40	
Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund	283 75	
" " " 2 "	622 46	
" " " 3 "	316 75	
" " " 4 "	75 75	
" " " 5 "	91 50	
		$13,852 89
		$13,852 89

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, inter st not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

Inyo County	$63,990 55	
Inyo Co Bonds		63 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$63 990 55	63,990 55

Mar. 31. Exhibit showing present financial condition
Inyo county (total indebtedness) $63,990 55
Less cash in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness $12 075 31
Ren'ng Indebtedness 51 915 24
$63 990 55 $63 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor

Examined, accepted and approved the 3d day of Apr., 1895, by the Board of Supervisors.
FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the round or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

(SEAL.) D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
300 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, $1. Sealed by return mail. Address, inclosing 25c. in stamps, DR. WHITTIER, 819 S. Louis, Mo.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1 1895, Cash on hand	$20,499 93	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	721 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	12 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	73 95	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	31 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	27 40	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	74 80	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 50	
D. M. Geiger at S School fd	22 40	
Wm Rowe "	42 10	
J. H. Shannon "	33 60	
Nathan Gilbert "	11 20	
Sarah C. F. Wilkie "	4 80	
" "	13 32	
" " Int lake ld	20 87	
F. C. Grant "	40 91	
Samuel T. Black, State School	4,904 55	
		26,553 23
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	376 31	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	5 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	83 60	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	66 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 80	
		27,172 11
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	555 50	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees	29 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	44 60	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fine	50 00	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	176 85	
A. W. Carroll, Int State land	2 80	
" " "	89 22	
J. G. Birchim "	32 00	
" " Swamp land	15 68	
Thos. W. Perry, Int State land	51 95	
S. W. Austin, Schl Supt fees	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, bal. Tax Col	25 88	
D. J. Hession, bal. Clerk & Rec.	7 75	
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int State land	11 20	
		28,323 80

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,224 18	
Hospital Fund	416 00	
Bishop School Bond	5 40	
Bridge	121 46	
Sundry Road Districts	1,190 64	
General Expense	3,013 96	
Bishop School	362 25	
Union School	94 00	
Milton School	41 75	
Big Pine School	160 20	
Riverside School	125 03	
Lone Pine School	144 00	
Station School	100 37	
Round Valley School	70 00	
Warm Springs School	79 00	
Independence School	82 63	
Fish Springs School Dist	76 35	
Independence Special	2 37	
Fish Spring, Special	4 05	
Irving Library	41 95	
Big Pine Library	12 72	
Round Valley Library	25 00	
Milton Library	3 00	
		7,427 27
Feb. General Expense	593 00	
Independence Bond	600 00	
Salary	1,124 98	
Hospital Fund	41 00	
Lone Pine School	215 15	
Union School	8 00	
Independence School	85 00	
Bishop School	291 11	
Milton School	240 00	
Fish Springs School	83 00	
Station School	129 87	
Warm Springs School	123 60	
Irving School	90 00	
Big Pine School	4 60	
Unapportioned County School	12 00	
Warm Spring Library	25 00	
Big Pine Library	3 60	
Fish Spring Library	22 82	
Lone Pine Library	40 11	
		11,118 11
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	234 00	
County Bond	1,575 00	
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22	
Salary	1,081 78	
Hospital	20 00	
Fish Spring School	75 00	
Big Pine School	103 00	
Station School	65 25	
Independence School	109 00	
Round Valley School	101 00	
Milton	80 00	
Bishop School	253 65	
Irving School	111 00	
Lone Pine School	180 00	
Riverside School	125 00	
Station Library	30 38	
Big Pine Library	14 50	
Lone Pine Library	3 10	
General Expense	956 40	
Apr. Cash on hand	17,075 31	
		28,323 80

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	927 10
General Expense "		295 37
State General "	738 26	
Hospital "	587 74	
Road "	1,074 40	
Bishop Special Fund	5 12	
General Road	133 46	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	337 22	
No 2	275 30	
No 3	262 25	
No 4	140 54	
No 5	194 61	
Unapportioned County	68 12	
Road Poll Tax	113 05	
Bridge Fund	410 03	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,639 33	
Institute	10 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 50	
Big Pine Special School	16 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	429 83	
County School		948 33
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Riverside	88 16	
Round Valley	138 14	
Irving	164 37	
Bishop	412 49	
Station	127 93	
Warm Springs	339 27	
Big Pine	833 23	
Milton	113 56	
Independence	247 80	
Fish Spring	157 17	
Union	391 49	
Lone Pine	446 83	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	8 63	42
Round Valley	3 76	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	129 67	
Station	87 28	
Warm Springs	7 41	
Big Pine	35 05	
Independence	31 31	
Union	46 44	
Riverside	20 31	
Lone Pine	30 30	
Fish Springs		
Independence Bdg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl. Special	26 49	
Independence Bond Fund		13 0
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	950 59	
Union " "	364 96	
Big Pine " "	626 49	
Fish Springs " "	5 49	
Lone Pine " "	1,362 98	
Cash Balance		$12 075 3.
	$14,2 0 65	$14 200 65

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 3d day of January, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE B. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby give that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice to Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HERE Y GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D 1894-5, that the taxes on all persons property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
oct5 1d Tax Collector.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, an assessment (No. 7,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of March 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday April 30th 1895, to pay the Delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. February 23d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
February 27, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob C. Miller has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, on timber culture application No. 58, for the W. ½ NW. ¼ of section No. 3, in Township No. 10 S., Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Herod, George Reinhakle, Perry McMurry and George Gilliam, all of Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
30-tf A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 16th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osborn	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	2500	21 25
J H Allen	306	3000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	208	400	3 40
E Bedford	312	620	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25,000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40,000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4,650	39 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40,000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2,000	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	367	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	368	7,000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Donell	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fossell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 45
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T E N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	223	4,000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	210	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
I M Hough	85	1,000	8 50
I M Hough	319	6,000	51 00
G L Houlton	125	1,200	10 20
G L Houlton	114	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie High	216	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	363	5,000	42 50
E J Inwood	255	1,000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jensen	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	300	2 55
W T Johnson	231	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs. T Luther	231	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	183	100	85
W T Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	30,000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5,000	42 55
R W McIntyre	285	19,000	161 50
R W McIntyre	286	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	354	300	2 55
G E Nealy	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	194	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	300	1,900	16 15
Mamie M Norris	202	2,050	17 40
Mamie M Norris	203	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	200	1 70
John S Phelps	180	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2,000	17 00
A L Park	47	5,000	42 50
A L Park	48	4,000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1,000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,000	8 50
A L Park	164	1,500	12 75
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	3,400	28 90
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	231	10,000	85 00
A L Park	233	10,000	85 00
A L Park	206	3,000	25 50
A L Park	205	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Shafer	2 1	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,550	13 50
S H Wheeler	59	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	55	1,000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1,000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
Grant Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	296	750	6 40
J J Suess	326	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California, March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
Fringe work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence follow: g said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AVE YOUR SHOE
AMES' SHOE PRO-
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call on I see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 26th
" .....February 17th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 14th
" .....May 19th
" .....June 16th
" .....July 14th
" .....August 11th
" .....September 8th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 10th
" .....December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BEINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 26 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman	CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff	ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist	FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, April 23, 1895

Estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased—Filed will and petition for letters of administration.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66⅝
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

MARRIED.

TRICKEY—MERONEY—At Bishop, April 13, 1895, by Rev. C. L. Logan, Mr. W. A. Trickey and Miss Birdie Meroney.

Will Yaney came down from Bishop on Wednesday.

The weather has been cloudy during the week, with light showers.

Mrs. A. Brown went to Bishop yesterday where she will remain for some time.

The Wells, Fargo, express company have decided to abandon the carrying of letters.

Judge Davidson went to Mojave on Monday last and is expected home in a day or two.

S. A. Densmore has been on the sick list for the past two weeks. He is improving now.

Mrs. W. M. Richards and Master Richards are visiting friends at Camp Independence.

J. H. Shannon passed through town yesterday on his way to Lone Pine from a visit to Bishop.

Taxes will be delinquent on and after Monday next. Get around in time and save additional costs.

John Shepherd expects to start for the San Joaquin Valley in a few days with a large band of mules.

The locust trees have donned their spring robes of white and the air is filled with delightful fragrance.

Mrs. George R. Duncan is visiting at her former home at Camp Independence, having arrived last Friday.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes arrived home last Friday from a visit to Bishop. Her mother, Mrs. M. A. Yandell, accompanied her.

It is reported that J. A. McKenzie has resumed operations at the Lucky Jim mine at Darwin and will soon be shipping ore.

Miss Etta Naylor is in charge of the station at Lone Pine during the absence of Mrs. Scott, who is visiting friends in Nevada.

Henry Mettler came in from Darwin early in the week, returning home Tuesday. He says that yarn about him running a milk ranch was envolved by a fervid imagination.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

It is rumored that a plant for working gold ores will soon be constructed near Independence, and that a large mining property has been sold to parties who will begin operations at once.

J. J. Stewart came up from Lone Pine last Tuesday and filed his official bond as Supervisor in District No. 4. Mr. Stewart may be justly proud of the flattering vote he received from his fellow townsmen.

Ansel White who left Santa Cruz early in 1866 is wanted. Any tangible information concerning him will be liberally paid for. Address, E. H. O'Hare, No. 469 S. Seventh Street, San Jose, Cal.

John Barnes has reopened the Lake View Hotel at Keeler, where he is prepared to furnish entertainment for the wayfarer. Mr. Barnes is an attentive host and his guests receive the best of treatment.

A. Cohn came down from Bishop on Wednesday and will return to morrow. He is interested in a proposition to defeat the collection of license on migratory bands of sheep. The shepherds have employed the law firm of Rush, Campbell & Malone to look after their interests.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, April 22, 1895.
7:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met in Special session at above stated time, pursuant to law, as a Board of canvassers.

Present, Supervisors A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, Frank Shaw, and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald, presiding.

Board proceeded to canvass returns of Special Election held in Supervisor District No. 4, for the election of a Supervisor to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Wilson, as follows:

PR'CT	NAMES	VTS.	STEWART	McIVER
11	Georges Creek	36	11	25
12	Lone Pine	69	59	10
13	Cerro Gordo	7	3	4
14	Keeler	15	8	7

Whereupon J. J. Stewart was declared elected to the office of Supervisor in and for Supervisor District No. 4, Inyo County, State of California, and Clerk directed to issue Certificate accordingly.

The following claims for Supervisors mileage and per diem, were examined approved by the District Attorney and allowed on the Salary fund as follows.

J. R Eldred	$14 40
A. C. Freeman	18 00
Frank Shaw	20 40
Frank Fitzgerald	26 40

Board Adjourned.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

The Coming Camp

The following letter was received this week and contains interesting information relative to the recent discovery at Gold Ridge, near Modock. This camp promises to develop into the richest and most valuable mineral belt in Inyo County.

MODOCK, April 20, 1895.

The south tunnel of the '95 mine shows 16 inches of ore in the face, 130 feet from the surface assaying $80 in gold and 94ozs silver per ton. The north tunnel of the Gold Ridge mine has six inches of ore averageing $94 in gold and 153 ozs silver per ton. Two hundred and nineteen sacks of ore from the last named mine were shipped to-day.

The Valentine mine owned by Fred Wallace, looks fine and 100 sacks of rich gold ore are ready for shipment.

The Muldoon mine, the property of Wm. Monahan, is looking and doing well, he having about forty sacks ready to ship. Both of these claims were located only about a month ago.

The Dick Turpin mine, owned by Ben T. Williams and W. Cameron, shows the richest ore on the surface of any mine at Gold Ridge, as the returns on assays made at Denver show $289, $179 and $153 in gold per ton. They will commence to open their claim this week.

F. FITZGERALD.

Birthday Part.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. A Walter was the scene of a very pleasant social gathering last Saturday evening. The occasion being the eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of their son, Master Carl Walter. At the appointed hour of eight o'clock the parlor was filled with the many friends of the family, and under the direction of Miss Lena Thompson the evening was delightfully spent with games and music, until the hour of twelve o'clock, when the guests repaired to the dining room, where an excellent supper had been spread. There were many wishes expressed for more such happy meetings. After which the guests returned to the parlor where a few more pleasant hours were spent until time to return home, when numerous congratulations were offered Mr. Carl Walter and his sister for the pleasant evening enjoyed.

Worlds Of Fruit

John Baxter says that he will have an unusually large crop of fruit this year. We visited his orchard yesterday and the trees are filled with set fruit. Apricot, peach and prune trees will be overladen, while apple and pear trees will bear more than an average crop. Mr. Baxter has about ten acres of orchard, part of it being young trees just coming into bearing. He has also an extensive apiary located in the orchard and expects to market about 12,000 pounds of honey this year. There being so many flowers and blossoms this season renders the pospects unusually good for a heavy honey crop.

A New Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation of the Rawson Ditch Company, were filed in the County Clerk's office last Wednesday. The capital stock is $40,000 divided into 4,000 shares, each of the par value of $10.

Subscribers	No. shares	Amount
C. B. Rawson	2,355	$23,550 00
R. W. Ford	780	7,800 00
T. F. A. Connelly	390	3,900 00
T. W. S. McLeod	100	1,000 00
G. P. Bourland	75	750 00

The sheep owners of the San Joaquin Valley will make a determined effort to escape the payment of the license tax in this county. Should they succeed in doing so it will mean a loss in revenue to the county of about five thousand dollars a year. It is said that the fight will be made on the ground that sheep migrating through one county to a destination in another county should not be taxed in the county travelled through, under a decision of the Supreme Court in a case carried up from El Dorado county.

G. W. Maxon bought about two hundred and fifty head of horses and mules in the valley and went south with them Wednesday. They were a nondescript lot, some being fair sized, useful animals, and a large number of small plugs. He is reported to have paid about $10,000 for the lot, and that amount of cash left in the valley will help matters considerably. The horse market west of the Mountains must be looking up.

ANSEL WHITE.

Information wanted. If alive may hear something greatly to his advantage, or his heirs may if he is dead. Address, E. H. O'Hare, No. 469 South Seventh Street, San Jose, Cal.

FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

LETTUCE FOR MARKET.

Packing Lettuce For Shipping to Distant Markets—Delivery to Home Markets.

A prominent grower of lettuce for market has the following to say concerning its packing and shipment in American Gardening: From our personal observation, and so far as we are able to learn from correspondence, we are of the opinion that the methods used in packing lettuce for shipping purposes are about the same in the different parts of the country.

If to be sent any distance, barrels are most commonly used as a package. During warm weather it becomes necessary to ventilate them, by means of holes cut or bored in the staves, but in the winter season, on the other hand, the barrels must be so prepared that frost will not be likely to enter. To effect this they are lined with newspapers or other paper, and if properly handled by the transportation companies there is seldom any loss.

The methods of packing properly necessarily differ with the kind of lettuce grown, whether upright growing sorts like the Grand Rapids, or flattened, cabbage kinds, of the Tennisball habit. Grand Rapids growers, for the most part, pack in tiers, with the leaves placed horizontally. From two to four heads are taken up at one time in the hand and placed in the barrel, and others are then put in so as to form rows running around it. Some shippers think it best to arrange it so that the stems will be covered by the leaves of the next bunches, while others place the butts upon the heads previously put in. If necessary, one or more heads are added to form a solid tier. Although it does not look as well when opened, the general opinion seems to be that the lettuce ships fully as well and can be taken out much better if the butts are placed upon and overlapping the heads, thus affording a handle by which they can be taken out. Layer after layer is put in in this way, until the barrel is full. Papers are then placed over the top of the barrel, and a cover of burlap is put on and held in place by means of a hoop.

For the cabbage sorts the barrel is prepared in the same way, and the lettuce is packed in tiers, with the butts up. It can be seen that these varieties with flattened heads cannot well be packed in any other way. With this exception, there is little, if any, difference in the methods of packing.

When the market is sufficiently near to admit of the delivery of the lettuce to the dealers by the grower, each consults his own convenience. Perhaps the most common packages are boxes about 3 by 8 by 1 foot in depth. These are so made that they will nest one above the other and fit closely in the wagon. Some growers prefer to use baskets for this purpose, however, and the flat so called market baskets answer well, although many use ordinary bushel baskets for well grown Grand Rapids and other tall kinds.

How to Breed Geese.

In a paper read before the Rhode Island Poultry association by William Rankin on "Breeding Geese For Profit," this advice was given on selection for the purpose of breeding: Take the variety you desire to breed, carefully select such as are strong, large, square, vigorous and healthy. See that they are well mated, three geese with one gander as a colony. Then give them a place affording as large liberty as you can, but locate them. Place as nests for their use some covered boxes about two feet square, putting in some fine cut straw and a nest egg in each nest. Have each goose lay in her own box. Then you have one colony fixed. Your next colony you will place at some remote distance and teach them to run together and separate from the others. You can breed as many colonies as you can accommodate, no matter if the ganders do come together once in awhile and have a little sparring match. Feed each colony near their nests, teach them that is their home and when there they are not to be molested.

Feed boiled cabbage, turnips or potatoes mixed with cornmeal. Give them all they will eat of this with a good feed of corn once a day. Keep ground oyster shells by them all the time. Keep an egg account with each goose, and mark the most productive layer as the one you want to preserve. With this method, after a few years you will secure for yourself a lot of first class egg producers. Should you happen to lose any of your flocks always replace from the best laying goose you have and get your ganders from the same class of goose.

Westphalia Hams.

The Westphalia hams are made as follows: Well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain 24 hours. Take 2 quarts of salt, 2 quarts of bag (rock) salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, a pound saltpeter, 4 ounces sal pruelle and 4 ounces juniper berries, well mixed and boiled in 6 quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and wiped dry and the cold pickle poured over them and rubbed in. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. Turn the meat every second day for three weeks; then take them out, wipe dry, and a mixture of ground pepper, salt and bran is thoroughly rubbed in, filling all cracks and openings. They are then smoked a little every day for three months or more until completely dry, when they will keep and improve in flavor for years. Pyroligneous acid will keep off flies and animalculæ of all kinds and improve the flavor of the meat.

Thrashing Corn.

A Missouri correspondent of The Farm, Field and Fireside tells about thrashing corn with a thrashing machine and engine. He was well pleased with the result. The corn was run through the same as any other grain and the corn shelled. Where there is a considerable amount of fodder to handle, and especially where the farmer is situated so that the shelled grain can be ground in a feed grinder before feeding, the plan is a good one, saving considerable work in handling the fodder and putting the stover in a better condition to be eaten up clean by the stock. The work should be done reasonably early in the fall—as soon, in fact, as the corn is sufficiently dry to shell well and admit of storing away in considerable quantity.

CHEAPEST POULTRY RATION.

Cut Green Bone an Important Factor, Value of Animal Food.

Progressive poultry men recognise the advantage of feeding animal food of some kind to poultry. They also understand the value of cut bone in the feeding ration. Up to within a few years only dry bones were used in this way because of the difficulty in smashing green bones into suitable size for feeding. Since then machines have been put upon the market for cutting or slicing the green bones, and this has in many places almost revolutionized poultry feeding. A raw or green bone contains considerable meat and gristle, which, when cut up with the hard bone, make a very nitrogenous food which could hardly be utilized in any other way. By running it through one of these machines the bone is changed into a soft, pasty mass that may be fed alone or when mixed with grain or vegetables.

The cheapest poultry ration was the subject for correspondence in the columns of The Rural New Yorker recently, and in nearly every instance cut bone was one of the ingredients specified.

A New York correspondent said that he fed his poultry fresh cut raw bone, oats, cornmeal, wheat bran and middlings, whole wheat, corn in ear and buckwheat varied for a change. The cheapest ration is oats in the bundle cut fine with a straw cutter for winter feed. In summer let them go to grass.

James Rankin wrote: The main feed to my hens when confined in winter is wheat bran, mixed with cut clover, green rye and boiled turnips, one-third green stuff and two-thirds bran, with a little animal meal or beef scrap mixed in. I give all they will eat of this in the morning and at night corn, wheat and oats, keeping them a trifle hungry.

A Pennsylvanian who devotes his time and attention to duck raising said: Green bone is an economical feed. Having fed about 20 tons this season places us in a position to know its merits. We mix it with other feed. Fifteen per cent ground bone is about right for ducks, young and old; also for hens and broilers. Green bone costs 50 cents per 100 pounds at the slaughter house. Raising ducks is our main business. The feed should consist of 15 per cent green bone, 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent No. 2 flour, 15 per cent crackers, 30 per cent cornmeal. To this should be added green food of some kind, such as corn, rye, etc., or clover hay cut fine and steamed for some time in quantities equal to the ration first given.

Competition In Wheat Growing.

Eastern wheatgrowers often speak of "western competition" and the difficulty of competing with the rich, fertile lands of the slope from the Rockies to the Mississippi. We hear little said out west about "eastern competition," and yet Rural New Yorker thinks that that is quite a serious thing. If the old farms east of Indiana were now producing simply the wheat that could be grown on the natural soil, there would be little surplus, and grain growing in the far west would be profitable. In other words, if there were no fertilizers to be had besides barnyard manure, green crops and wood ashes, there would be but few grainfields from Maine to the Alleghanies. The wheatgrower of the far west has a strong competitor in the fertilizer bag, which has enabled sections like the Genesee valley, in New York state, to produce more wheat on fewer acres than when the land was new.

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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

The newest Style

OF

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
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on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Layton	11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m	2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.15 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Sodaville Springs	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.10 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.10 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m	11.40 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord	05 p. m.	8.55 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Keeler Ar	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.0 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (3 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunnevville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

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A. W. Hibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

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Agent for

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Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

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Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH.
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

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And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
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Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
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Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

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Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

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0-m RENO, NEVADA

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Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

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Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

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FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Inde, Cal., March 9 1894.
j164tfn

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

All orders promptly filled. A. N. BELL.

The Official Records,

Showing the

Best Baking Powder.

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the Royal Baking Powder a pure cream of tartar powder of greater leavening strength than any other. —*Bulletin 13, U. S. Ag. Dep., p. 599.*

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the Royal Baking Powder highest of all in leavening strength. —*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dept.*

We cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character. —*San Francisco Board of Health.*

Hence, in practical use,

The Royal Baking Powder goes further, makes purer and more perfect food than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"I would like to work, marm," said the wayside wanderer, "but, yer see, I have been hypnotized by a feller what won't let me do a stroke."—Boston Transcript.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St.,

Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

A110. Fine All Wool Cashmere, 45 in. wide, and in black and forty leading colors. Price 50c yard.

A111. Ladies' Laundried Percale Shirt Waists, pink, blue or heliotrope, large sleeves, deep cuffs; sizes, 32 to 42 in. bust. Price 50c.; postage, 5c. A splendid waist for the money.

A112. Cream Silk Baby Bonnets, nicely embroidered. Price, 35c.

A113. Cuticura, the great complexion and skin soap. Price, 14c.; postage, 3c.

A114. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, scalloped borders and edges, they're pretty and below regular value at 10c each.

A115. Ladies' full length drop stitch Cotton Hose, stainless black or medium tans. Price, 10c pair; postage, 2c.

A116. Red Flannelettes, small black figures; width, 29 in. Price, 8½c yard.

A117. Boys' Fancy Colored Calico Waists, plaited front and back, for 4 to 13 years. Price, 25c.; postage, 4c.

A118. Men's Goat Working Gloves, patent fastenings, tan color and well made; sizes, 8, 9 and 10. Price, 25c pair; postage, 4c. Worth double.

A119. Stout "Rough and Ready" pebble leather Shoes for school or play, solar tips, spring heels. Price, sizes 5 to 8, $1.00; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.10; sizes 11½ to 2, $1.35; postage, 8 to 15c.

A120. Silk Pongee, tan color, 26 in. wide. Price, 35c yard. For waists, dresses, children's wear and men's shirts.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,
2 Sacramento, Cal.

'Gracie, what is it your father sees in me to object to, darling?" "He doesn't see anything in you; that's why he objects."

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Wholesale Vaccination.

A few weeks ago the sultan of Turkey had his wives vaccinated. As no female doctor had yet found her way to the Bosporus there was nothing for it but to admit a medical man to the apartments of the imperial ladies. The devotees of Mohammed need be under no apprehension. The laws of the prophet were not transgressed, nor were the odalisks exposed to the gaze of any other man except their august lord and master. A partition was erected in a room of the palace in which a hole was cut out. Through this hole 167 of the most beautiful arms in the world were thrust forth in succession. There were arms of snowy white and ebony black—in short, arms to suit all tastes—but the doctor, an Italian named Muracci, saw nothing beyond these arms.

The operation was effected in the presence of a crowd of eunuchs, including Manour Ali and Dsely Mar. The latter is a stalwart Abyssinian, who covered the head of the doctor with a black cloth at every change of the arms. Later advices from Constantinople inform us that 12 of the prettiest young ladies have suddenly died from blood poisoning consequent on the above operation.—Neue Freie Presse.

Heart Failure No Longer Accepted.

The registration and sanitary committee of the board of health has addressed the following notice to the physicians of the city:

"As the board of health is doing all in its power to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, you are requested not to place on any certificate 'heart failure' as the cause of death, but the disease of which the patient was suffering prior to the heart failure. This term has never been placed on the list of diseases adopted by this board, it being looked upon as a result of some other illness from which the patient was suffering. Furthermore, it furnishes an opportunity to conceal contagious diseases, and thus permits the ignoring of the rules of this board by the family and undertaker, either innocently or designedly.

"Hereafter a burial permit will not be issued on the certificate of death of 'heart failure' when unaccompanied with the disease from which the heart failure occurred."—Philadelphia Times.

Anxious to Break Gladstone's Heart.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Leicester on Wednesday, revived the history of the three conspicuous Irishmen who had broken their hearts over the repeal of the union, or something equivalent to it—O'Connell, Butt and Parnell. Now Mr. Gladstone is engaged in the same enterprise and will experience just the same fate. Great Britain will soon have an opportunity of showing its determination not to allow this empire to be disintegrated to please "the civilized world" or the powers who grudge England her prosperity and would gladly see her weakened by her own folly in taking a step backward into division, when all other states are taking steps to attain a stronger unity and a completer organization. Lord Randolph evidently expects an early dissolution.—London Spectator.

Stanford's Two Palm Trees.

Mr. Stanford was not superstitious, but he believed that his life was linked with that of two palm trees which he had planted in front of his Palo Alto home. He bestowed great care on these trees, and they flourished until a few weeks before his death, when their leaves began to turn yellow. No one noticed this change until one evening the senator called the attention of one of his closest friends to the trees and said he regarded this as a bad omen. He said solemnly, "When those trees die, my life will end." The palm trees are now dead, and Stanford lies lifeless in the shadow of their withered tops.—New York Tribune.

An Affectionate Mother.

"The most affectionate mother I ever knew," said Colonel Goslington, "and I believe all mothers are affectionate, is the wife of my young nephew, Claude Goslington. When their young child was sick, its mother took its medicine for it. It was some sort of bitter medicine, and when it came time to take it the child said: 'I can't take that. It's nasty!' 'Well, oo needn't take it, Regie. Mamma will take it for oo.' And she did, and thereafter at the appointed time she took Regie's medicine for him regularly. Regie got well, notwithstanding that he didn't get the medicine, but what child could stay long sick with such a mother as that?"

Where Ignorance Is Really Bliss.

A correspondent from China writes: "I asked an innkeeper in the town of Kotan-Tish if he knew what country it was that had dared to go to war against China, and he dreamily replied that it was a foreign country somewhere near England. As a matter of fact, there are thousands of interior towns and villages whose people may never hear of the existing troubles until some years hence, when some itinerant missionary may speak of the war in conversation."

LOVE IN A BARREL

By HOWARD PYLE.

The young officer reined back his horse to where the troopers were plodding behind, and a few words passed between them. "Very well," said he, riding forward to the cart again, "we'll stop for fifteen minutes, if it won't take you any longer."

Mattie's heart began to beat as though to smother her; she felt her eyes grow misty with tears. "Very well," said she, after awhile, when she could trust herself to speak, "just as you choose."

How Mattie ever got the soldiers into the kitchen of the farm house and her cousin into the back entry without the good old dame betraying her she never could tell.

Perhaps it was because Friend Penny was nearsighted; perhaps it was because she was bewildered by the coming of the soldiers that she did not recognize Mattie at first.

And now at last Mattie had her in the entry back of the dining room.

"Cousin Mary," said she, "don't say anything—don't make a noise—I am Mattie—hush!"

"Mattie! ! ! !" cried the old lady. The girl clapped her hand over her mouth. "Hush!" she said again. "Don't make a noise—I can't stay—I must go back to the kitchen—there's a man in the barrel in the cart—send some hard cider to the kitchen right away and then get him out—I've told them that I was to stop for a letter—make believe to write one."

All this she said pantingly and brokenly, and then she was gone.

"Where's the mulled cider?" said the young lieutenant.

"It's coming," said Mattie. "I told the old lady to fetch it right away."

The corporal had lit his pipe, and was standing looking out of the window, streaked and blurred with rain. "Hallo!" he cried suddenly. "Hi, there! Stop! What's that man doing with the horse and cart?"

Mattie looked out of the window and saw John Grimes, the hired man, leading the horse and cart toward the shed behind the house. "Oh! he's only going to take the horse out of the rain," she said; "let him alone. Here comes the cider."

Friend Penny brought it in with trembling hands and set it down upon the table. "Now, ma'am," said Mattie, "you go and fetch me the iron. I'll sizzle the cider up. Oh, I am a master hand at making cider!" she rattled on; "I'll show you how to brew a mull of cider that'll make your wig stand on end. Many and many a glass I have brewed for old Joey Sparks, and it had to be just so or he'd leather me." She hardly knew what she was saying, but she chattel wildly on as she heated the iron in the fire, dipping it into the cider until it steamed again, sweetening the fragrant brown liquor with sugar and spicing it with cloves and allspice. "Now, then, taste that, captain," she said, handing it to the young officer with a flourish.

She heard a sound of shuffling feet without, as though of men carrying a heavy weight, and then a thump as though of that burden set upon the floor.

"What is that?" said the lieutenant, stopping his hand as he raised the cup to his lips.

"I don't know," said Mattie. "Nothing, I guess. Did you know that this house was haunted?"

"No, of course I didn't. How should I know it?"

"True for you, captain! Of course you didn't know it was haunted; but it is, and I'll tell you the story if you'd like to hear it." Without waiting for an answer she rattled on, partly improvising a string of nonsense, partly adhering to the thread of an old legend of the neighborhood—a story of a murdered peddler, and of how every year at the same hour that the murder was done all the sounds of the tragedy were enacted over again. She was telling of how a woman passing through the kitchen had seen the peddler at the table when her cousin came into the room with the bogus letter in her hand. Mattie read in her eyes that the work was done, and therewith the story came to an abrupt end. She put her hand to her throat. Then "I forget the rest of the story!" she cried wildly.

The young officer looked keenly at her.

"You're drunk!" said he.

"No, I ain't," said Mattie, in a shrill voice. "I am as sober as you are."

"Is he safe?" she whispered as she passed her cousin in the entry.

"Yes," said Jane Penny in an answering whisper; and then, "Don't give way, Mattie."

"Don't speak to me!" gasped the poor girl.

"Halloo!" said the corporal when they came out into the rain, "they've stood the barrel on end!"

And so they had, but it was not the same barrel that Mattie had brought with her from the Brandywine mills. She saw that at a flash, and then remembered that her uncle had sent a double barrel one time to Friend Penny to pack smoked hams in for the winter.

That long, dreadful ride to Chester always remained in her memory like some horrid nightmare. She had a dim recollection of staring straight before her, of what seemed to her the unending road, the fine rain dashing in her face and a bitter tightness in her throat. But at last it was ended, and she lay upon the bed in her aunt's spare room sobbing and crying as though her heart would break.

Perhaps no woman before or since that time has carried her lover in a flour barrel and then exchanged him for smoked hams.

* * * * * *

Major Van Cleiff made every effort to find the name and address of the old captain of troopers that suffered Mattie to pass along the road that day, but it was not until he had been married a twelvemonth that he was successful. Then he sent him on behalf of his wife a gold snuffbox set with diamonds. It was in the shape of half a miniature flour barrel.—Northwestern Miller.

Valentines and Eggs.

Louise, aged three, was anxious to follow her elders' example in making valentines. Here is her first effort: "Glory angels! How the wind blows about—blows about in the dark shed! There stood a little bird laying his eggs."

Her cousin, the same age, was very fond of boiled eggs. One day the waiters brought them to him poached instead. He would not have them, but insisted, "I want yat egg in yat place where it lives."—New York Tribune.

INTERESTING AND SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

Bottles should never be cleaned with shot, as there is danger of lead-poisoning.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro has fifty miles of anchorage, and its the finest in the world.

There are ten million married couples in France, and one-fifth of them have no children.

The Japanese, up to forty years ago, had a very silly custom. They were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

A hundred tons of cats'tails were sold in one lot in London recently to be used in ornamenting ladies' wearing apparel.

Glass brushes are used by artists who decorate china. They are made of glass fibres so thin that they seem like spun silk.

The ants of South America are great tunnel-builders They have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

Recent disastrous earthquakes in Argentina were caused by heavy rains, which resulted in the overflow of a subterranean river.

A woman in Manchester has eyes which magnify objects fifty times their natural size. The oculists consider her a wonder.

The wrestlers and athletes of India develop the greatest strength by subsisting chiefly on milk, with a little goat's flesh, and plenty of farinaceous food.

An electric pickpocket alarm has been invented by a man in Manchester. Any attempt to touch his pockets, his watch, or other jewelry causes a bell to ring.

Four oranges eaten every day are effective in removing the desire for intoxicants. One should be eaten before breakfast, one each at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m.

People who use the eyes much in reading, writing, etc., will rest the organs of vision by lifting the eyes every ten minutes or so, and gazing at some distant object.

The tallest chimney in the world is at the Townsend Works in Glassgow. It is 488 feet high. It is masonry to a height of 454 feet, with a copper pipe on top 34 feet high.

Amateur photographers are not happy in Russia. They have to secure licenses, and if they chance to take a snap-shot of a view near a fortress they are liable to be whirled to Siberia as spies.

An eminent London physician said that people who desire to avoid dyspepsia should chew every mouthful so that each morsel is ground thirty-two times between the teeth—one grind for each tooth.

When a Chinese lady approaches a muddy place, she beckons a boy. The boy drops on his hands and knees in the mud, and the lady uses him as a stepping-stone, for which service she gives him a small coin.

A cablegram was lately dispatched from Manchester, England, to Victoria, British Columbia, and the answer was received in ninety seconds after the questioner first touched the wire. The entire distance traversed is 13,000 miles.

A NEW PUBLISHER.

"Allow me, Miss Bawston, to make you acquainted with Mr. Brown, our book-maker."

"Yes; so delighted. I am always glad to know those wonderful men who publish books. What is your latest work from the press, Mr. Brown?"

"Ahem, I have spent a good deal of time this summer on an anthropological work entitled, 'The Coming Race.'"

"An expensive work, Mr. Brown?"

"Several of my friends have put their fortunes into it, Miss Bawston;" and he winked at the scorecard and hurried away.—Judge.

"Why do you use paint?" asked a violinist of his daughter. "For the same reason that you use resin, papa." "How's that?" "Why, to help me draw my beau."

AN INCOMPLETE HOUSE.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house, its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

"What do you think of these eggs?" whispered the lean boarder.

"These eggs," responded the fat boarder, whose occupation was that of advertising clerk in a newspaper office, "are too late to classify."

UNNECESSARY RISKS.

The wise man runs no unnecessary risks. There are few greater risks than allowing a cold to fasten itself upon the system. Whether it attacks the throat, the lungs, the stomach or the muscular system, if given even a little time, it is sure to strengthen its hold and can then be shaken off only with great difficulty.

It is entirely unnecessary to run these risks. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS applied to the back, chest, pit of the stomach, or to the lungs, will effectually prevent the trouble from increasing. They are simple in their ingredients, perfectly safe, and can be applied by a child.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS tone up the system.

These big sleeves are very old-fashioned. They wore 'em as long ago as 1836.

AN EAGER AND A NIPPING WIND,

A continuous down pour of rain, inclement weather, generally in winter and spring, are unfavorable to all classes of invalids. But warmth and activity infused into the circulation counteracts these influences and interpose a defense against them. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most thorough and effective of stomachics and tonics, not only enriches the blood, but accelerates its circulation. For a chill, or premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and kidney complaint, particularly prevalent at these seasons, it is the best possible remedy. It is also invaluable for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. Never set out on a winter or spring journey without it. Elderly persons and the delicate and convalescent are greatly aided by it.

There is such a thing as working yourself to death so that your heirs can afford an expensive funeral.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 30 years.—LIZZIE FERRELL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

The sea otter is the most valuable of all furs.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The Great Remedy for worms. When your children are ailing, try them. At druggists, or send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San Rafael, Cal., and you will get them by mail.

The most beautiful pictures are those that lovers carry in their eyes.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

If you can't remember what the string tied on your finger was to remind you of you are getting old.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The habit of taking headache powders is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a dose; sugar-coated, easily swallowed; *once used, always in favor.* They positively *cure* sick headache and remove the disposition to it.

MR. E. VARGASON, of *Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich.*, writes: "I not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

E. VARGASON, ESQ.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE — TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm, and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Jos. Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This turns and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY,

which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

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PEACHES, PLUMS AND PEARS.

Price only 3c. each, F. O. B.

No Better Trees Grown. Address SACRAMENTO RIVER NURSERY CO., WALNUT GROVE, CAL.

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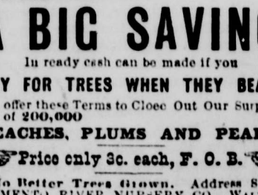

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If you want work, or can organize a lodge, write to the order of Fraternal Argonaut, Rooms 87 and 88, Donohoe Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Strong Nerves

Depend upon pure, rich, red, nourishing, strength-giving blood. The nerves derive their sustenance from the blood, and when they are weak it is because they do not receive the nourishment needed. The true cure for Nervousness will not be found in opiate or sedative compounds. These only allay the symptoms.

"My wife suffered many years with various troubles, severe headaches, debility, nervousness, indigestion and dyspepsia. She has been treated by different doctors, and tried different remedies, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has done more for her than anything else. We consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a most indispensable medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause by purifying and enriching the blood, giving to it just those qualities which are demanded for the proper support of the nervous system. Hundreds of women who once suffered from nervousness, write that they have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and nervousness has disappeared. This was because Hood's Sarsaparilla purified their blood. for family use, and for all disorders caused by torpid liver and impure blood, in fact it is a wonderful health restorer to the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself in my wife's case, and we can faithfully recommend its use in every family."—JACOB ROMMEL, Morrison, Mo.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

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BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.

Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is *universally acknowledged purest in the world.*

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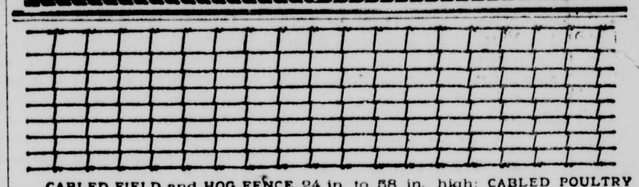

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DO YOU FEEL BAD? DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.

Three doses only. Try it.

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Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

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LADIES, IF YOU WOULD POSSESS ALL these blessings, consult with stamp for reply.

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STOCKTON, : : : CALIFORNIA.
(Mention this paper.)

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A MILD PHYSIC.

ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or a full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Grain and Straw Carriers

L. Ph. Bolander, 115-117 Main St., S. F.

14 yrs. of experience has resulted in producing the BEST and the CHEAPEST. Correspondence solicited.

S. F. N. U. No. 666. New Series No. 13.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Last year we commenced an elaborate plan of advertising, but before we were half through, OUR ADVERTISEMENTS DISAPPEARED. Why? Because WE WERE OVERWHELMED WITH BUSINESS. There was but one thing to do: withdraw the advertising and devote every energy to filling the orders with which we were flooded. This we did, and handled with reasonable promptness a most unprecedented year's business.

WITH ENLARGED FACTORIES, INCREASED FACILITIES, AND TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES FROM WHICH TO DISTRIBUTE OUR GOODS, WE CAN NOW CARE FOR ALL WHO COME. Last year we could not reduce prices because we were compelled in some way to limit the demand for Aermotor goods. We would have been satisfied with lower prices, but why create a demand which we could not supply? We have made the heaviest purchases of steel and material bought in America this year, and at unprecedented prices, and have made terms to dealers which enable them to make unprecedented prices.

In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish a feed cutter under certain conditions for $15. For reasons stated above we did not complete the advertising, and the feed cutter was not put out. We now propose to make amends in the following manner: We will announce in this paper our NEW ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH

$40 at $10

cash with order, f. o. b. Chicago. Only one to one person, he to furnish addresses of ten neighbors who ought to have something in our line. Cut, description and full information regarding it will appear soon.

*We especially desire to caution you against paying excessive prices for windmills and tanks. The temptation on the part of the dealer to overcharge is great. $10 added to the price is $10 clear profit to the dealer. To be sure that you get the legitimate profit to the dealer, write us of your needs and you will be protected. We are, and always have been, makers of the lowest prices. Because of the prodigious output of our factories we believe in the most economical methods in making windmills, towers, pumps, etc. To such an extent has this become true, that we are enabled to have special tools for each piece, and thus reduce the hand labor on it to merely picking up the material and laying it down again. So small has become the cost of labor put on the material which we are mentioning. We have become the largest dealers in the country; the material, of course, being made up in the form of steel galvanized after completing and fixed, tanks, pumps, etc. To such an extent has this become true, that we are enabled to sell it at a price which is not worth the price of our goods (and one of our business rivals, while, that FOUR LARGE WINDMILL CONCERNS ARE BUYING THEIR TOWERS OF US THIS YEAR. THEY DO IT BECAUSE WE MAKE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND SAFE TOWER; BECAUSE THEY CAN BUY OF US CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BUILD; BECAUSE WE ALONE ARE PREPARED TO GALVANIZE EVERYTHING AFTER IT IS COMPLETED, AND CORRECTLY EVERYTHING EXACTLY RIGHT.

These concerns are wise, for, even though they may not furnish the best of wheels, the wheel will have the best of supports. Send to us your name and address, and those of your neighbors who may need something in our line, and thereby do them a good turn. The Aermotor Co. is one of the most successful business enterprises which has been launched in recent times. In succeeding advertisements will be discussed and made clear the lines on which that success has been worked out. It was done by a farmer's boy. A careful following of these advertisements may suggest to some other farmer's boy a career.

Aermotor Co., 12th, Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

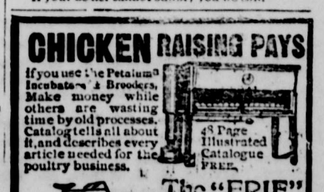
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

CHICKEN RAISING PAYS

If you use the Petaluma Incubator & Brooders. Make money while others are wasting time by old processes. Catalog tells all about it, and describes every article needed for the poultry business.



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mechanically the best wheel. Prettiest model. We are Pacific Coast Agents. Bicycle catalogue mailed free, gives full description, prices etc. AGENTS WANTED. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal. BRANCH HOUSE, 217 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 46. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., MAY 3, 1895. WHOLE NO. 1279.

INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$1 00
Six Months	2 00
Three Months	125
One Month	50
Single Copies	10

RICH PICKINGS.

The Immense Wealth Which Awaits the Japs.

PILLAGING THE SUMMER PALACE.

A British Officer who Helped to Loot the Summer Palace of China's Emperor Tells What He Saw.

It seems to be a pretty well settled fact that when the spring is sufficiently advanced to permit of a forward movement the Japanese army will proceed to Peking, and once there it is easy to realize, in view of their successors hitherto, that they will capture the Chinese capital without suffering very serious losses.

In view of this it is more than ordinarily interesting to find in the Pall Mall Magazine for February an account of how the allied French and English forces looted or pillaged the Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperor in 1860, when those nations administered so severe a lesson to the Celestial potentate. The story has been written by an English officer who took part in the affair. In part it runs as follows:

"One evening a general order was issued by the commander-in-chief to the effect that as the French troops were looting the Summer Palace he gave his sanction to half the officers in every regiment in his command starting at daybreak for a like purpose, and that they were to be back in the British camp by the hour of noon, in order to allow the remaining half of the officers to take their turn. Commanding officers were forbidden to go, which in many quarters caused the strongest possible desire for a temporary reduction of rank. I was at that period in charge of a wing of the Fifteenth punjaub Native Infantry; my substantive rank therefore was equal to that of a field officer, and so I was nominated to go with the first batch of looters.

"Having got the bearings of my goal aoernight, and being gifted with a tolerably good idea of locality, I put my horse's head fair for the far-off pagoda, and set out at a gallop across the country, giving a wide berth to several villages I was obliged to pass on the way, the inhabitants whereof I might guess were scarcely likely to be very amicably disposed; and after a smart canter of about an hour I drew rein, just as the sun was rising, abreast of the French sentries on duty outside the gates of the Summer Palace. The scene of that enchanting spot forms a memory that will haunt me to my dying day. The Summer Palace has been already so often described, that for me to attempt anything like a full account of it would be supererogatory. Suffice it if I say that it consisted not of one, but of a continuous succession of palaces, covering in all eleven square miles of ground; with pagodas, joss houses and rustic arbors studded about in the gardens, which were interspersed in all directions by shining canals, spanned by angular bridges of the willow plate patern; silver shimmering lagoons, dotted with emerald-like islets, and artificial hills breaking the dead level of the plain, one of them rising to a height of nearly seven hundred feet. Some strange and wondrous scenes have I witnessed during the course of my Oriental travels, but never anything that approached the marvel of this celestial palace, for many centuries held to be sacred by the Chinese themselves, and now about to be sacrificed in retaliation for their cowardice and treachery.

Turning sharp off to my right, I passed through a doorway, and found myself in a small room furnished with a great number of shelves, which were laden with what I took to be innumerable pamphlets, bound in yellow paper covers. It has occurred to me since that these were catalogues of the contents of the various palaces, warehouses, etc., in the place. Had this been so, and could I have read Chinese, what prodigious wealth of treasure should I have been able to come at by interpreting these inventories!

"I then proceeded on my way through the palace. The French, who had got in some four-and-twenty hours ahead of us, had routed about in every nook and corner of the buildings near to the entance; but it is conjectured that neither they nor our own troops ever penetrated much farther than about one mile from the south gate toward the interior. The ignorance which prevailed among all ranks as to the value of the various objects they passed was truly remarkable. There have, indeed, been many exaggerated anecdotes told of the treasure our soldiers pasred without recognition—such, for instance, as the story of the two huge lions guarding the entrance to the palace, which are stated to have been of solid gold, a statement which I can deny from experience, having scraped the metal of both of them with a sharp knife, and found it to be bronze. Yet, as an illustration of the extent of the ignorance that existed among our troops, I may relate that on several occasions I purchased little josses or sacred images of virgin gold from soldiers at their own valuation, which was generally the equivalent of their weight in silver dollars, or about one-twentieth of their intrinsic worth.

"Continuing my exploration I passed through courtyard after courtyard piled up with rolls of the richest and most exquisite silks—fabrics which would have fetched the most extravagant prices could they but have been got to England. One great curiosity I picked up during the early part of my ramble, which was the great seal of the Emperor of China, for impressing the commissions appointing mandarins—a piece of beautifully carved, pale-green jade stone about six inches square. My next prize was a large gold flower-pot, worked in filagree in the most remarkable manner, with a plant wrought in gold rising out of it to a height of about eighteen inches, the leaves whereof were made of soft gold, enameled green, and the fruit of turquoises, with ruby centers. I also secured a couple of beautiful old clocks. That Summer Palace was full of clocks; there seemed to be no limit to the supply, and it must have given employment to a small army of servants to keep them all wound. I next came to a little apartment in which were a good many French soldiers busily employed in breaking up a great model of the birthplace of the Emperor of China, made of pure gold, and far too ponderous to be moved intact; a party of sappers were letting fly at the lovely toy with their axes, splintering the yellow metal into fragments, and scrambling for them like beggars for halfpence.

(He secured a vast amount of valuable booty, and later on all the British force was let loose in the palace. The last incident, told of as follows, is the most fascinating in the list:)

"When we got back to the gates we found the troops in readiness to march back to Peking. The assembly rang out, the battalions fell in and then it was discovered that three companies of my regiment, together with a young lieutenant named Edmund Ward, were missing. However, even while the roll was being called, the little column came into view. I was just about to mount my horse when I heard a voice crying, 'Where's Harris?' and a moment later young Ward came toward me. He carried in his arms a large yellow image of Buddha, which he extended to me, exclaiming, 'What's this made of?'

"My hands dropped with the weight of the thing. I answered at once 'It's gold.'

" 'No!' he cried. 'Oh, Harris, it's not gold! Lord, what a fool I've been!'

" 'How so?' I asked. 'You've got a pretty good prize here, at all events.'

" 'But it can't be gold,' he continued. 'My dear Harris, the thing isn't gold.'

" 'Look here, Ward!' I cried, 'I'll give you £500 for it if you like. But don't take it; you're a chum of mine, and the image is worth at least double.'

"On this he broke out abusing himself for an idiot, a fool and I know not what else. I begged him to tell me the cause of all this lamentation, and to be quick about it, since the advance must be sounding directly. And then, in hurried words, he told me the following extraordinary story:

"On entering the palace gates, he led his three companies away toward the north, and they got well into the interior of the grounds, into a part quite unlooted. Presently, as they marched, they arrived at a little lake, with a small but high island in the center of it, on the top of which was built a very large temple. He thought this would be a good spot to begin looting and burning. Several bridges connected the island with the shore; and, crossing these, he and his men entered the great temple. Around the walls of the place, ranged in tiers like plants in a hothouse, were 500 images of Gautama, all exactly alike. While the men were setting light to the building, which was of carved wood, he made a slash at one of these idols with his tulwar, or native sword, and the keen blade shaved off an ear. Ward picked this up, and took it to the Subadar of No. 1 Company, a smart native named Nutha Singh, asking what metal it could be that was so soft as to be cut by a stroke of his sword. The man at once answered 'It is gold.' Upon this Ward cut off the ears of several more images and found them all precisely alike. Then Nutha Singh shook his head. " 'No, Sahib,' said he, 'we must be wrong. In what book was it ever written that there were 500 gold gods of this size? Impossible! Yet, would I give one of them to your servant to carry and we will find out what it can be.' Ward then told his orderly to bring one of the idols with him, and the flames now blazing up strong and fierce, they were forced to retire. Having concluded this remarkable story my friend again fell to bewailing his folly.

"But I stayed not to heed him. I had learned as much as I wanted to know, and, swiftly as my legs would carry me, I ran to where Gen. Sir John Michel, commanding the division, was surrounded by his staff.

" 'General,' I said, saluting him, 'may I say a few words with you in private?'

" 'Certainly,' he answered; and rode a little apart from others.

" 'I have to ask a great favor, sir. You have seen enough of me to know I would do nothing rash. Leave me here all night with my wing of the Fifteenth Sikhs, and I will be back in camp at Peking tomorrow morning.'

" 'What do you want to do?' said he, eyeing me doubtfully.

" 'I have just heard of an immense treasure, sir.

"He looked at me incredulously, slowly wagging his head, and said: 'I can't do it, Harris. I should like to oblige you, but I can't do it.' Then he added: 'But I tell you what I will do. Go and fall in now, and march back with us to Peking, and in the morning I'll send you away with your wing as a foraging party. How will that suit you?'

" 'Nothing could be better, sir,' I answered gleefully 'I shall then have daylight to work by and the fires will be nearly burnt out.' I saluted and hurrying back, mounted my horse just as the column began to swing forward in quick step on the march back.

"We arrived at the camp in time for mess that night. While we were lingering over the wine, comparing notes on our day's experiences, the Order Book was brought round by the orderly sergeant. The General Order for the following day was that the whole force was to parade at dawn and march away down country!

"I do not wish to start off any youths of adventurous disposition, or elderly gentlemen with a strong taste for treasure hunting, in quest of those 499 golden images; but I have very little doubt in my mind that they are still lying buried and blackened, under the ruins of that island temple in the Summer Palace."——Mail and Express.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate amounting to $72,117.

Lucien Baker, the new Senator from Kansas, is forty-eight years old, and is said to be worth about $100,000.

Miss Willard thinks women would make good policemen. There is certainly no doubt as to their knowing more about what is going on than most policemen do.

Joseph Treiti, the railroad magnate of Vienna, who died the other day, left $1,000,000 to a society of that city to be used in prosecuting astronomical observations.

M. Ernest Carnot, the late French President's second son, who has been elected for his father's old constituency, Beaume, is twenty-nine years of age. He is a civil engineer.

General James N. Bethune of Georgia lies critically ill in Washington. He is nearly ninety-two years old. He was the first editor in the South openly to advocate secession.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is an untiring patron of manicurists, givers of facial massage, chiropodists and shampooers. She believes on principle in being as good looking as she can.

Captain W. G. Kidd has been conductor of the accommodation train on the Nashville and Pulaski (Tenn.) Railroad since 1857 and has never missed a trip. He is seventy-two years old.

Prince Henry of Orleans has been declared at Paris a perpetual minor. His father, the Duc de Chartres, asked that Henry be placed under a guardianship. He won the case by default, as Prince Henry is now in Indo-China.

Florence Nightingale, at the ripe age of seventy-four, is enjoying excellent health. She is a rich woman, having, besides some private means, the $250,000 publicly subscribed for her by the English people at the close of the Crimean War.

The Emperor of Germany smokes cigarettes, the new Czar of Russia prefers a pipe, President Faure of France is a great consumer of strong cigars, the Sultan of Turkey alternates his cigarettes with a hookah, President Cleveland puffs a cigar after dinner.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke, and it was strong, if not in death, at least in his last illness. One morning his physician observed that he seemed to "cough with more difficulty." "That is rather surprising," answered Curran, 'for I have been practicing all night."

WASHINGTON, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

It makes no difference how much one thinks or reads of Washington and of his career, nothing suffices to bring one to a realization of him as an individual, as a man, so satisfactorily as a visit to Mount Vernon, which was his home for fifty years.

This is not an imposing house to modern eyes, but it is tasteful and picturesque. Indeed, Mount Vernon was not the most imposing place in that neighborhood in the colonial days, as there were other establishments both larger and more handsome. It has often been said that the first President was, in his day, the richest man in the country. But this is not so. There were several in Virignia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania richer than he, and some of his biographers intimate that his unlucky wooings in early life were due to some extent to his lack of wealth. He was, however a careful man, and in his hands the estates he inherited and acquired by marriage increased in value, and he became one of the richest men for the day.

It is in looking at the records he has left of his carefulness in his own affairs that we get the best idea of Washington's wonderful administrative capacity. The country gentleman is usually thought of as an easy-going and careless fellow who whiles away the hours in idleness and pleasure. There may have been many such in Washington's time and in his neighborhood, but he was exercising all the time, in large affairs and small, that "infinite capacity to take pains" which some one has said to be the best definition of genius.

The house at Mount Vernon is of wood and painted white. Many who have only seen engravings of it have thought it to be stone, as the wood is cut in blocks to imitate stone. The light columns which uphold the roof of the porch are also of wood, sanded. Washington inherited the place from his half-brother. It is now above a century and a-half old, and is good, if taken care of, as it doubtless will be, for that much longer.—Harper's Weekly.

SHERIDAN'S WIT.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was never at a loss to exhibit his wit. Once while visiting, feeling rather weary and wishing to rest, he was asked by a fellow-guest whom he did not admire, if he did not wish to accompany her for a walk.

Glancing out of the window, Sheridan replied: "It is very cloudy. We shall be caught in the rain."

The other waited awhile. Shortly the sun came through the clouds. "Shall we go now?" she asked. "It has cleared up."

"Why, yes; so I see," said Sheridan. "It has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two. You go."—Harper's Young People.

TWO FAMOUS STORIES.

History of "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras"

NOT ORIGINAL WITH MARK TWAIN.

Neither was the Yarn on "The Great North American Pie Biter" Written by Him.

"The Jumping Frog of Calaveras," that unique humorous sketch which has much to do with having made Mark Twain famous, now appears to have emanated from the fertile brain of Samuel Seabough, the well-known California journalist of the days of '49. Up to the present time people generally supposed that the famous "jumping frog" was the original creation of Mark Twain.

In the early days of San Francisco, Mark Twain was a reporter on the Morning Alta, and wrote two stories for that paper which made him famous. One was the "Jumping Frog of Calaveras," and the other was the "Great North American Pie Biter." Both these yarns first appeared in the Alta and were signed "Mark Twain." They were copied into almost every English newspaper in the world, and one of them was translated into French long before its author became known outside of California.

As a matter of truth and of history, Mr. Seabough, known to his fellows as "Sam Seabough," wrote the "Jumping Frog of Calaveras" for the Independent, a paper published at Stockton, Cal., and the "Great North American Pie Biter" for the Chronicle, published at Angels' Camp, Calaveras county. Mark Twain subsequently transferred them from their rural burial-place to further publicity by means of the San Francisco Alta.

Mr. Seabough, who died some years since, was for many years the editor of the Sacramento Union and was also editor for a time of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. Some years ago Frank Pixley the editor of the Argonaut published a statement in his paper that Mr. Clemens was not the original inventor of the stories. This was taken up by an old editor in Tulare county, California, who declared that Seabough was their author, and he called on him to publicly say so. At that time Mr. Seabough was the editor of the Bulletin, and a friend called his attention to the matter. He said it was true that he had originally written both stories for the papers named, but that Mark Twain had taken them and made them humorous and famous. He added that he did not propose to claim their authorship, for, as they then stood, they bore no resemblance to the originals, and both being actual occurrences, he considered that Mark had a legitimate right to dress them up, and was now entitled to own them.

Mr. Seabough was then asked how he came to write the originals of the stories. He said that in 1858 or 1859 he was editor of the Stockton Independent. A migratory miner who lived in Angels, in Calaveras county, with whom he was acquainted, came in one day, and among other items of gossip told him about the jumping frog. You will remember that, as the story ran, the jumping frog was owned by a gambler of Angels, who frequently matched him to jump against other frogs, and always won considerable money on his agility. One day, before a contest upon which a vast amount of "dust" had been wagered, some smart fellow among the gamblers fed the frog a handful of shot, and when the match came the great jumper was so heavy he could not jump at all. You know a frog will eat shot by the handful if you project them at him. In this case the loaded frog was defeated by an untrained, amphibious, four-footed reptile, which was caught by one of the boys in a neighboring swamp. Mr. Seabough said the story was no fancy sketch, but an actual occurrence. Indeed, the affair came near resulting in several shooting scrapes, as the backers of the jumping frog had lost large sums of money, the stakeholders declining to consider the swindle a valid ground for declaring the bets off.

As for the other story, Mr. Seabough said he was an eye-witness of the occurrence. He was then editor of the Calaveras Chronicle, and wrote a sketch of the "Great North American Pie Biter" as one of the local hapenings of the town. One evening he was called into a saloon by a fun-loving friend, and found in the middle of the barroom a tall, lank individual, surrounded by a group of half-drunken miners. Seabough said that the stranger was the most grotesque human being he had ever seen. He was fully six and a half feet tall, thin as a rail, long-necked, lantern-jawed, crooked-legged and shock-headed. His front teeth were extraordinarily large and protruded from his thin, over-short lips to such a degree as to amount almost to a deformity. One of the largest ones was gone, and as Seabough entered he was explaining to the inebriated crowd, which had evidently been plying him with whiskey, how he lost the tooth. He asserted that he was the Great North American Pie Biter, and that he had just arrived from Oregon, where he had been matched against the champion pie biter of the Northwest. He had wagered all his money on his ability to bite through seventeen Oregon apple pies, and would have won but for the fact that some person that was interested against him had smuggled a crockery plate into the pile of pies, upon which he had broken his tooth. There is no doubt that Mark Twain appropriated both these stories from the papers in which they originally appeared.

Not long ago the writer came into possession of a copy of the Stockton (Cal.) Independent for December 11, 1858, which was then published at San Andreas, Calaveras county. It contains the original jumping frog story, which is here reproduced. It will be seen that the story refers to the "pie biter" yarn written by Sam Seabough, fully a year before Mark Twain blossomed forth as a humorist.

"We once read with amazement the achievements of the 'Great North American Pie Biter,' who, after a series of disasters at cards, bet his last 'scad' on biting through the crust and trimmings of eleven pies at a single snap of his ponderous jaws, and was only balked by the sleight-of-hand of his wretched antagonist, who rang in tin plates and choke-pears about the center of the pile. We listened with profound attention, several years ago, to the narrative of a gentleman from 'York,' who was explaining to a large crowd a perfectly new system of exploding magazines, by means of what he termed 'the portable dog battery,' which he illustrated by the following instance of its terrible effects."

(Here is given the story of "Bill Skye's" dog as President Lincoln afterward told it in illustrating the route of General Popes' army—here the dog swallowed a piece of meat loaded with powder and a fuse, and at the proper time the explosion came. Then the frog story is given in this way):

"Joe B——, formerly of Calaveras county, was, is, and always will be a 'sport.' He bets on every game, but has a particular trenchant for 'dead things,' such as thimble-rig and French monte, and from some cause always a mystery, he was generally, 'dead broke.' Well, one day he was in a neck of woods where poker games were as thick as blackberries in the angles of an old Virginia fence, and those who played thm as much sharper than himself as a cambric needle is sharper than the Big Tree stump. Joe borrowed an X and set his wits to work for a raise. Lounging on an old log that lay over a prospect hole—now eloquent with the croaking of a hundred frogs—he observed a small, trim-built musical little cuss doing some of the tallest kind of leaping. Joe gave chase. Over banks of rubbish, through bogs and down into the deep hole went his frogship, and down went Joe, up to his eyes in mud and water. Joe had an 'idee'—he had. The frog was quickly fished out, and away he went to the landlord, as jolly an old Boniface as ever drew a cork from a bottle of ale.

" 'I'll bet an X,' said Joe, 'that this 'ere's a blood race-frog, an' kin jist outjump any other croakin' varmint in the nineteen States.'

" 'Take that bet,' said Boniface.

" 'Come down with your spondulicks,' retorted Joe, and the cash was staked.

"The champions were soon brought to the scratch, and at the word away they went—and away went the landlord's X, losing by a foot and a-half.

"Boniface was not satisfied. He offered to double the bet and jump in the morning.

" 'Done,' said Joe, and down went two 20's.

"That night tidings of the 'new game' spread throughout the neighboring gulches, and down the road as far as 'Sucker Creek' and 'Sardine Hill.' In they crowded, 'Sucker' and 'Sardine,' with the 'greenies' from Tadpole bar, and down went their 'dust' on the new game. Jack H—, who was an old turfman and never deceived in the 'pints an' muscle uv a hoss," bet his money on Joe's nag, and all 'Suckerdom' and all the 'Tadpole' boys went in on Jack's judgment. Old Boniface had his friends, who knew he was 'weighty' on a repeat.

"So next morning the frogs were brought to the score, surrounded by three hundred interested spectators. The word was given, and away they went—alas! for poor Joe and the 'Suckers' and the 'Tadpoles'—with a most disastrous result to them. The 'blooded frog' let down worse than 'Gray Eagle in his renowned race with 'Wagoner.'

"'Hello!' said one, 'he's sick; they've drugged him.'

" 'Lightnin' has struck the critter,' dryly remarked Boniface.

" 'Throw off,' remarked another.

"Ole Weaseleye pushed through the crowd, and picking up the discomfited racer and holding him above his head, squeezed out his stomach about a pound of bird-shot which Boniface had fed him in the night, mistaking them for flies.

" Forty high-pressure boats pulling against the current of the Mississippi, or a hundred howling wolves would be a dead silence to the roars and yells that followed Joe as his coat-tail disappeared behind the next hill."

Thus was the first original story of the "Jumping Frog of Calaveras" given to the readers of the Stockton Independent. Poor Sam Seabough little dreamed, when he wrote the sketch, that some day his fertile effort would be read all over Europe and translated into a dozen languages.—Once a Week.

A perfect arm, measured from the wrist joint to the armpit, should be twice the length of the head. The upper part of the arm should be large, full and well rounded. There should be a dimple at the elbow. The forearm must not be too flat, not nearly so flat as a man's, for instance.

The ship May Flint, the largest sailing vessel afloat, has left the shipyard at Newport News. It was formerly the steamer Persian Monarch. It will load coal at Baltimore for San Francisco.

"Mr. Allills was terribly frightened about his wife and sent for a doctor in great haste." "What was the trouble?" "His wife complained of feeling perfectly well."

A HUNT FOR A JOB.

Fifty Thousand Miles Covered in the Search.

FORCED TO HOIST THE "PIE SIGN."

A Railroad Man Visited Every State and Territory in the Union, but Without Success.

It is a wide country, but a man seeking work may apply for it in every town in the United States between Bangor and Benicia and not find it.

Of course, employment may be found at once, but the chances are the other way. Herewith is given a specimen case, says the Chicago Times.

A railroader reached Chicago four days ago without money to pay for a meal. The stranger had been working in one of the railroad yards at East St. Louis until the hard times of '93 had thrown him out of work, and since that time had been, to use a phrase common among railroad men, "jumping sideways" all over the country.

He was well educated and intelligent and had kept his eyes open during his trips in search of, as he termed it, "an office."

He carried a very creditable letter of recommendation from Chesapeake & Ohio officials for a long term of service on the trains and in the yards of that railroad.

In the story he told are many points of interest, chief of which is the fact that since he started on his so-far fruitless search for work he has been in every State and Territory of the United States, has compassed a journey of over 50,000 miles by rail on a capital so slender that it would have given a professional tramp the blues. Here is his story in his own words:

"I lost my job in East St. Louis a year ago last June. A friend lent me $5 and I started West.

"I tried Kansas City, but it was full of railroad men waiting for business to pick up, so I kept on west to Denver. There were no signs of any improvement there, but the boys said: 'Keep on west. You'll catch on in the mountains, sure.' So I decided to keep on. I went up to Cheyenne and got there at midnight, put up my last 'half' for lodging and breakfast, and in the morning hit the superintendent for a job, but was told there were enough idle railroad men in Cheyenne to stock the division, if need be. I was just a trifle blue. It was a 'toss-up' which way to go, so I struck for the west coast."

Surprise was expressed at his undertaking such a journey under such conditions. The railroader laughed and said:

"It is no trouble to do that in the West if you belong to anything. As far as traveling is concerned, the local lodges of the railroad organizations all have contracts with the companies that, in addition to fixing the rate of pay, provide for the transportation of brothers who are looking for work. The West is almost perfectly organized and a man will hardly get into a town before he is 'flagged' (giving the hailing sign) by some of the boys, and they never let him go hungry.

"If they are a little slow and the distance between meals gets too long for comfort, the stranger can hoist the 'pie sign' (distress signal), and if there is a brother in the crowd it brings him forward.

"From Cheyenne I went to Ogden, Utah, where I struck the Central Pacific, and over that straight to the Golden Gate. I found from the trainmen I rode with that there was no show for work on any divisions on the way, so I kept right along. I went down to Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific. The conditions there were no better. Railroad business in the West was completely paralyzed. I couldn't go any further West, so I started back East over the Southern Pacific.

"I came up over the Louisville & Nashville to Cincinnati, and from there made side trips into Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, to points where I thought there might be work, but it was 'no go,' and I was getting awfully tired of traveling in the way I had for the last three months.

"I started out over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to go through to Toledo. There was no chance for work there, so I went to Detroit, from there to Saginaw, and from the latter place up through Northern Michigan, across 'the Soo,' and, after a trip across Wisconsin, arrived in St. Paul. I could find no encouragement either in St. Paul or Minneapolis, and just because I did not know which way to go, I started west again over the Northern Pacific.

"A conductor I had worked for twenty years ago was superintendent of one of the divisions out of St. Paul, and he got me a pass clear through. I tried Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Or., but the search was a vain one.

"Then I started out over the Santa Fe to Kansas City. I got to Kansas City in January, stayed one day with a friend and the next started over the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham for Birmingham, Ala., determined to try the Eastern South. I did try it. I went over to Alabama, Florida and Georgia, like a deputy marshal with a search warrant, and at last in March struck what looked like a regular job in the yards of the Georgia, Southern & Florida railway, at Macon, Ga.

"They were handling an immense traffic in early vegetables. The job lasted twenty-three days, then came the worst freeze that country had ever experienced at that season of the year, and the vegetable trade was nil—likewise my job.

"I squared up, got another suit of clothes and started again. I went to Altanta, and from there to Norfolk, Va., across North and South Carolina. From Norfolk to Newport News, and from there to Washington, by way of Richmond. From Washington I went to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, staying a few days in each place, but not long enough to affiliate with any of the 'commonweal' armies that were tramping over the country then.

"From Boston I went all over the New England States, but with the single exception of a week in a hay field near Boston couldn't find a thing to do.

"I got through to Rotterdam Junction, New York, and from there over the New York Central to Buffalo, and went through Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, but that city was no good, so I came on here over the Panhandle.

"I started a year ago last June, and since then have been in every State and territory of Uncle Sam's domain. I have ridden over somewhere near 200 railroads, have made applications for work in the offices of over 600 superintendents and trainmasters, and I have not slept in a bed for over two months now; haven't had my clothes off only when I could strike a river where I could take a bath."

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A bicyclist, fifty-four years old, who finds fun in taking a run of thirty miles on the wheel, says the best food to start on consists of flaky crackers, tart apple sauce and a pitcher of milk. Porter-house steak doesn't sustain him as well as the above "preferred diet."

It is reported that a former lieutenant of the German army is seeking among the Pacific Islands an abode for a new society whose members propose to try living without the comforts of civilization. They will go naked, live in huts, and eat only uncooked fruits and drink only water.

How to Go to Sleep.—Begin at your toes to relax, loosen all your joints and muscles, unbind your fingers, shake your wrists loose, take the curve and strain out of your neck, go all to pieces, in fact, and see how the day's fatigue seems to slip off from you, and the gentle mantle of rest and oblivion enfolds you like a garment.

Dr. Robert Abbe, a surgeon of New York, of the kind called "in good standing," suggests the possibility of transplanting an arm or a leg from one man to another, provided some one can be found willing to part with such a member. The success of the attempt would depend in the main on promptly re-establishing blood circulation between the body and its new extremity, which might be accomplished by implanting thin glass tubes as joints for the larger blood vessels.

A curious story was lately telegraphed from Chicago about a father who wept over a dead body which he recognized as that of his son, observing scars, body marks, and other evidences that it was his boy, but while the father was thus engaged in mourning his loss in walked the son himself as living proof of the father's error. If it takes a wise child to know its own father, what kind of a father is it that could be thus mistaken as to the identity of his grown up son? "A mad world, my countrymen."

A case of large sloughing abscess in the St. Louis Hospital was treated by keeping the patient immersed (excepting the head, we suppose) in a tub of water for six weeks, the water being constantly renewed. The method has been successfully resorted to also in cases of crushed limbs, sloughing sores and gangrene. Suppuration is lessened and the coroding products of diseased action are promptly and continually removed. In Vienna (Austria) patients have been thus treated for many months—even a year.

The young ladies of the Epworth League connected with an Episcopal church in Jersey City have organized a physical culture class or athletic brigade and adopted the divided skirt as part of the uniform. Thus is one of the discarded stepping-stones of progress taken back, and made one of the corner-stones in the building up of a better physical and moral man—or rather, woman, this time.

Since milk has been found to be a favorite food for microbes as well as men, the latter have lost some of their regard for it. Heretofore it has been supposed that boiling—sufficient to sterilize it—impaired its digestibility, but now the Lancet declares that the fact is that boiling milk improves its digestibility and nutrient value. Dr. Chamonin finds that in Paris babies thrive on it, and that the rate of mortality among those thus fed is considerably less than among infants fed on raw milk—or that which has been only warmed and not boiled.

The Medical Record remarks that the modern tendency is to abolish devotional exercises in schools and substitute gymnastics and sanitation, but considers that this tendency is being carried rather too far in Vienna, where, as a means against spreading of diphtheria among scohol children, Dr. Kohn proposes they should inhale a disinfectant spray before leaving their classes. To carry out this sort of prophylaxis effectually, all the kids should be put through a hot bath and fumigating process before going into their classes each day.

A Philadelphia physician thinks that a great deal of nonsense has been written about hypnotism. "Any one," he says, "may hypnotize himself in a few minutes by closing his eyes, directing them inward and down ward, and then, imagining his breath to be vapor, watching its inhalation and expulsion from the nostrils. Babies invariably look cross-eyed before going to sleep, in this way producing what hynotists call 'transfixion.' Fishermen often hypnotize themselves watching a cork on a surface of shining water. An hour passes by as if it were a few minutes."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 3 1895

A reflection or criticism upon that grossly unjust and un-American instution, the A. P. A., seems to be sufficient to throw the editor of the Index into a fit of the D. T.

If Theodore Durrant is not guilty of the crimes charged against him there is a great deal of able-bodied lying being done by people who could seem to have no earthly object in saying what they do, except to assist in bringing those crimes home to the guilty person.

The English press is making an exhibition of itself in the discussion of the China-Japan treaty. The chances are nine out of ten that Japan has received such assurance from Russia that she can afford to be indifferent to the wishes or menaces of England. At any rate, the Japanese are not likely to pay attention to the fulminations of blatherskite editors who declare that England will not permit Japan to do so or so. They will wait until Englishmen who have a right to talk say something, and then they will probably ask in their "artless Japanese way" what England will do about it if they decline to listen.

The new tariff law has been in operation less that a year and yet almost every day announcements are made of a raise in wages of some great manufacturing establishment in the East. This is a demonstration of the truth of the argument of the tariff reformers. The less interference the Government makes with the natural laws of trade and commerce the better it will be for all the people. The policy of our government henceforth must be to remove or lessen trade restrictions, rather than to increase them.

It will be interesting to the friends of Governor McKinley in this State to know that a powerful combination in his behalf has purchased the only Democratic newspaper establishment in Chicago with the purpose of running it in McKinley's interest on the issue of protection and the gold standard. With the Chicago Inter-Ocean whooping it up for free silver and protection and the Chicago Herald clamoring for McKinleyism and the single gold standard the g. o. p. is likely to become somewhat "rattled" in the great Northwest.

A noticeable and gratifying fact is that neither sectional nor party lines divided the Supreme Court in the Income Tax case. As the New York World points out, two Democrats—Fuller and Field—united with two Republicans—Grey and Brewer—against the law, and one man from the East with three from the West. One Democrat—White—united with three Republicans—Brown, Harlan and Shiras—in favor of the law, and two men from the South with two from the North. The World has strongly favored the tax, but it says in view of the non-partisan decision that "the high character and the essential integrity and judicial fairness of this exalted tribunal are again vindidcated by this decision.

The drift of population during the past few years has been strongly toward the cities, while rural populations have dwindled. Some economists profess to see in this fact a menace to the future prosperity of the country. The San Jose Herald takes a brighter view. It says these economists omit from their lugubrious calculations one important factor—the modern electric railway. There are many reasons for believing that the electric power is destined to reverse the tendency of population toward concentration in the great cities. The time is evidently not far off when the country as well as the city will be gridironed with electric roads, which will be used for transporting both freight and passengers. It is quite possible that in the days to come life will be made so much more attractive in the country than it can be made in the city that the tendency toward concentration will be reversed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment, (No. 8,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 645, for the N½ of N½ sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oakland Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 641, for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ sec. 12. Tp. 15S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. Joseph Halliday, Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYOO CUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. J. MAILES, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen, he same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1, 1895, Cash on hand	$20,499 93	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	721 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	12 50	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	73 95	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	33 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	27 40	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	74 80	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 50	
D. M. Geiger Int S Schl fd	22 40	
Wm Roan "	42 00	
J. H. Shannon "	33 60	
Nathan Gilbert "	11 20	
Sarah C. F. Wrinkle "	4 80	
" "	13 32	
" Int lake fd	20 87	
P. C. Grant "	40 91	
Samuel T. black, State School	4,904 55	
	26 585 23	
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	376 33	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees	5 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	83 60	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 80	
	27,172 11	
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	555 50	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	29 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	44 60	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fine	50 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	176 35	
A. W. Carroll, Int State land	2 80	
" "	89 22	
J. G. Birchim "	32 00	
" " Swamp land	15 68	
Thos. W. Perry, Int State land	51 96	
S. W. Austin, Schl Supt fees	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, bal. Tax-Col	25 88	
D. J. Hession, bal. Clerk & Rec.	7 75	
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int State land	11 20	
	28,323 80	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,224 18	
Hospital Fund	416 00	
Bishop School Bond	5 40	
Bridge "	121 46	
Sundry Road istricts	1,190 60	
General Expense	3,053 96	
Bishop School	362 25	
Union School	94 00	
Milton School	41 75	
Big Pine School	160 20	
Riverside School	125 03	
Lone Pine School	144 00	
Station School	100 37	
Round Valley School	70 00	
Warm Springs School	70 00	
Independence School	82 63	
Fish Springs School Dist.	76 35	
Independence Special	2 37	
Fish Spring, Special	4 05	
Irving Library	41 95	
Big Pine Library	12 72	
Round Valley Library	25 00	
Milton Library	3 00	
	7,427 27	
Feb. General Expense	596 00	
Independence Bond	605 00	
Salary	1,624 98	
Hospital Fund	41 00	
Lone Pine school	215 15	
Union School	85 00	
Independence School	86 00	
Bishop School	241 11	
Milton School	240 00	
Fish Springs School	83 00	
Station School	129 87	
Warm Springs School	123 60	
Irving School	80 00	
Big Pine School	4 60	
Unapportioned County School	14 00	
Warm Spring Library	25 00	
Big Pine Library	3 00	
Fish Spring Library	22 82	
Lone Pine Library	40 11	
	11 118 11	
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	234 00	
County Bond	1,575 00	
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22	
Salary	1 083 78	
Hospital	20 00	
Fish Spring School	5 00	
Big Pine School	102 00	
Station School	65 25	
Independence School	109 00	
Round Valley School	101 00	
Milton "	80 00	
Bishop School	253 65	
Irving School	111 00	
Lone Pine School	180 00	
Riverside School	125 00	
Station Library	39 38	
Big Pine Library	14 50	
Lone Pine Library	3 10	
General Expense	856 50	
Apr. Cash on hand	12,075 31	
	28,323 80	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	937 10
General Expense "		295 37
State General, "	738 26	
Hospital "	587 74	
Bond "	1 074 40	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
General Road	133 46	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	337 22	
No 2	275 39	
No 3	282 25	
No 4	340 84	
No 5	194 61	
Unapportioned County	58 12	
Road Poll Tax	113 05	
Bridge Fund	410 03	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,639 32	
Institute	80 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 40	
Big Pine special School	16 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	429 83	
County School		948 33
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Riverside	88 16	
Round Valley	128 14	
Irving	764 37	
Bishop	412 49	
Station	127 12	
Warm Springs	336 27	
Big Pine	833 23	
Milton	113 56	
Independence	247 80	
Fish spring	157 27	
Union	391 49	
Lone Pine	446 83	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 68 52	
Round Valley	3 76	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	129 67	
Station	87 28	
Warm Springs	7 41	
Big Pine	35 06	
Independence	31 31	
Union	46 44	
Riverside	20 31	
Lone Pine	39 30	
Fish Springs		4
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl. Special	26 49	
Independence Bond Fund		13 0
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Bishop (new) " "	940 60	
Union " "	344 00	
Big Pine " "	626 49	
Fish Springs " "	5 49	
Lone Pine " "	1,362 96	
Cash Balance		$12 075 3.
	$14,3 0 65	$14 209 65

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1896.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 3d day of January, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Chairman.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Social attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent, will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector.
oct5 td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
Independence,

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FARROW'S
MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.
This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.
MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.
All the leading up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.
MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO.,
611-621 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osbun	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	2 500	21 25
J H Allen	305	3 000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5 000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bunt	238	400	3 40
E Bedford	332	620	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25,000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40,000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Olute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4,650	39 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40 000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1,0	8 50
Geo. J CaldWell	249	1,0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2,0	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	360	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	368	7,000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Donoll	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fussell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T E N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	223	4,000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	230	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
I M Hough	85	1,000	8 50
I M Hough	319	6,000	51 00
G L Houlton	125	1,200	10 20
G L Houlton	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie High	216	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	363	5,000	42 50
E J Inwood	255	1,000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jansen	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	350	2 95
W T Johnson	239	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs. T Luther	234	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	185	100	85
W T Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	30,000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5,000	42 55
R W McIntyre	285	19,000	161 50
R W McIntyre	286	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	354	300	2 55
G E Nally	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	300	1,900	16 15
Mamie M Norris	202	2,050	17 40
Mamie M Norris	203	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2,000	17 00
John S Phelps	180	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2,000	17 00
A L Park	47	5,000	42 50
A L Park	48	4,000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1,000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,000	8 50
A L Park	164	1,500	12 75
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	3,400	28 90
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	231	10,000	85 00
A L Park	235	10,000	85 00
A L Park	206	3,000	25 50
A L Park	295	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Shafer	221	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 05
Mclatyre Clute & Co.	376	1,550	13 50
S H Wheel r	59	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	56	1,000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1,000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
Grant Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	296	750	6 40
J J Suess	326	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
First-class work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 20 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Halhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-east quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES
is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $3.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 26th
" ..... February 17th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 14th
" ..... May 19th
" ..... June 16th
" ..... July 14th
" ..... August 11th
" ..... September 8th
" ..... October 13th
" ..... November 10th
" ..... December 8th

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 3.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Lone Pine 11 a. m. Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; first Sunday in each month.

Independence, 7 p. m. except the Sunday before the full of the moon, when it will be in the morning at 11 o'clock.

Sunday Schools, Fort and Lone Pine 10 a. m.; Independence, 2 p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66⅜
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

MARRIED.

WALLACE—HAMPTON—Near Bishop, April 24, 1895, by Rev. C. L. Logan, Mr. George L. Wallace and Miss Lulu Hampton.

Roses are out in full bloom.

W. P. Yaney come up from Olancha yesterday.

The Camp Independence school closed last Friday.

L. F. J. Wrinkle came up from Keeler last Sunday,

B. F. Hudspeth returned from Reno on Monday's train.

Forest fires are again raging in Wisconsin and New Jersey.

See assessment notice of Lone Pine Canal Company.

Breezy weather all the week, with quite a shower Wednesday.

The Standard Oil Trust has raised the price of kerosene.

The Bishop school closed last Friday with appropriate exercises.

Neil McLean is assisting Sheriff Given in the collection of sheep license.

Judge Davidson arrived home from Mojave on Tuesday morning.

Regular meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

A few boxes of strawberries were shipped from Hawthorne to Keeler last week.

It is reported that Jake Tracey has a contract to haul supplies to Silver Peak.

The Lone Pine school closed last week with an entertainment on Friday evening.

There are three teams steadily employed hauling borax from Saline valley to Alvord.

Mrs. J. D. Blair, accompanied by her granddaughter Miss Rita Church, are expected down on to-days train.

P. Laberge and J. W. Lacey are running dry-washers on their placer claims at Santa Rita flat with good success.

T. C. Boland went north on Tuesday's train, returning Wednesday. He will be at Independence to-morrow.

Quite a number of bands of sheep have passed west of town during the week, grazing along the foothills on their way north.

C. P. Huntington has been arrested in New York, on a California warrant charging him with violating the inter-state commerce act.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz had the first ripe strawberries of the season on Wednesday. Judge Gill was the pleased recipient of the first basket.

Owens River is unusually low at the present time. There has not yet been sufficient warm weather to melt the snow about the headwaters.

Agent Shively at Laws states that the C. & C. is handling more freight at present than at any time for ten years past. This indicates that times are better.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Conductor Stock of the C. & C. has gone into the potatato business extensively on his ranch near Laws. He will plant five tons of seed potatoes.

The Vaughn Brothers are again running a dry-washer on their claim near Citrus. They took out $150.00 in ten days and indications are good for a summers run.

Bakersfield has had a real live lord sojourning there, and to prevent losing him he was incarcerated in the county jail. Bakersfield takes no chances of losing a good thing.

Stole Lots Of Plunder.

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused this morning by the arrest of a young fellow known as "Jimmie Fresh." There have been repeated pilferings about town during several months past and suspicion was directed to Jimmie about three weeks ago. He had sold two pairs of shoes to parties in town which were identified as being tolen from the store of A. W. Eibeshutz. Yesterday Mr. Eibeshutz charged him with the theft and he confessed to stealing about twenty-five dollars worth of goods. Not wishing to prosecute the young fellow he was allowed until Monday to leave the country. This morning a search was made on the premises of John Baxter, where Jimmie has been rooming lately, and a large assortment of goods was found, aggregating in original value abont $500 00. Most of the stuff has been identified as belonging to A. W. Eibeshutz and N. Rhine. Other things known to be missing have not yet been found and it is supposed that he has cached them somewhere. Upon finding that the theft amounted to so much value Mr. Eibeshutz swore out a complaint and a warrant was issued for Jimmie's arrest. Sheriff Given found the culprit hiding in an unusued ditch in the brewery lot and lodged him in jail. He was interviewed this morning and he declared that he had no statement to make, and intimated that he had an accomplice. His examination will probably be had this afternoon.

A Bright Prospect.

In a conversation with a resident of Bishop recently, who is in a position to know thoroughly whereof he speaks, the statement was made that the people of that section were in better circumstances than they had been for ten years. While ready money may not be any more plentiful just at present, yet the general financial status is greatly improved. While a few years ago farmers were compelled to mortgage at high rates of interest, it is now difficult to place a loan on good security at greatly reduced rates. Farmers have been working and saving and paying off their mortgages, and in most cases are now clear of debt. With a certainty of good crops this year and a better prospect for market, owing to the increased mining activity, the farmers, now clear of debt, will have plenty of ready money and business of all kinds will be improved correspondingly. The same conditions prevail generally throughout the county.

Mules For Market.

John Shepherd will start for Visalia on Sunday with a band of fifty-five head of four-year-old mules. They are all large, fine looking animals, in good order. Mr. Shepherd has rented a 320-acre pasture near Visalia where he will leave the band until he finds a suitable market. It is quite likely that the proposed Valley Road will create a demand for draft stock and Mr. Shepherd will meet with a good sale. Should he prove successful he has quite a number of animals left fit for market and will make another drive. Mrs. Shepherd is also going on the other side and will visit with relatives there.

Getting Ready For A Run.

Pat Keys came in yesterday from his mine at Beveridge to engage a packtrain for the purpose of conveying ore to the McEvoy mill. He will work his ore on the arastra there and expects to run through about a ton a day all summer. He expects the ore to yield about eighty dollars per ton. Pat brought in several specimens from the mine which show quantities of free gold, most of it very fine. There are now about thirty tons of ore on the dump and enough more can be easily got out to keep the arrastra running steadily. It will cost him eight dollars per ton to have the packing done.

Work will be commenced immediately on a large canal to be built in Fresno county The canal at its largest part will be twenty-eight feet deep and 400 feet wide. It will irrigate 300,000 acres of land and will be completed in twelve months, during which time it will give employment to 1500 men and hundreds of teams and will cost $1,500,000.

Wilfred Watterson arrived in town last evening and continued on his way to Bishop to-day. He spent the winter west of the mountains with a band of sheep, which is now at the lake on its way north. He says that feed has been excellent all along the line and that the sheep are strong and in good condition.

Geo. T. Rives has concluded arrangements with the Inyo Canal Company to furnish water for a mine in Inyo he has succeeded in selling to St. Louis parties. Mr. Rives will be Superintendent of the mine and will commence the erection of a mill immediately.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

The stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company met at Lone Pine last Saturday and elected directors and officers for the ensuing year as follows: J. A. McKenzie, President; D. Holland, Secretary; T. C. Boland, Treasurer; P. H. Mack, J. J. Gunn

Mr. Long, representing Henry C. Miller, has been in the valley for the past week looking after cattle. In company with J. C. Crocker of Big Pine he visited Bishop on Tuesday and came to Independence yesterday.

Hon. T. B. Rickey was at Independence early in the week, returning to his home at Carson last Tuesday. Charley Summers, who looks after his extensive stock interests in Mono and Inyo Counties, was with him.

Ansel White who left Santa Cruz early in 1866 is wanted. Any tangible information concerning him will be liberally paid for. Address, E. H. O'Hara, No. 469 S. Seventh Street, San Jose, Cal.

Judge Kyle, the fine trotting stallion owned by A. Stecker, was badly cut with barbed wire last week. He will recover, but it will be late in the season before he will be fit for use.

ANSEL WHITE.

Information wanted. If alive may hear something greatly to his advantage, or his heirs may if he is dead. Address, E. H. O'Hara, No. 469 South Seventh Street, San Jose, Cal.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR GRADUATING DIPLOMAS, INYO COUNTY, CAL., APRIL, 1895.

ARITHMETIC.

1. How many thousand shingles will it take to cover a roof whose rafters are 30 feet long and ridge pole 50 feet long if 4 inches in width and 5 inches in length of each shingle be exposed to the weather?

2. How many bricks will it take to build the walls of a house 30 feet wide, 45 feet long, and 20 feet high the wall to be one foot thick? There are 10 windows each 2½ ft. wide and 7 ft. high, and 4 doors each 4 ft. wide and 8 ft. high.

3. If 7 men dig a ditch 28 ft. long in 2 days of eight hours each, how many days of 10 hours each will it take 5 men to dig a similar ditch 25 ft. long.

4. The retail cost of a book is $7.50. If I get a discount of 10 per cent and 10 per cent off for cash, what does the book cost me?

5. What is the smallest tank that can be filled from a 4-qt., 6-qt. 8-qt. or 10-qt., measure.

6. Find value of these:

$\frac{7 \times 3\frac{5}{8}}{2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}}$	$\frac{8\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{2}{3}}$	$\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100}$	$\frac{8\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$	$\frac{66\frac{2}{3}}{100}$

7. What will it cost to plaster a room 18x16x12 ft. at 37½ cents per sq. yd. allowing for 3 windows 2½x8 ft. and 2 doors 3x8 ft.?

8. How many spoons each weighing 16 pwt. 11 gr. can be made from 5lb. 1pwt 11 gr. of silver.

9. Face of note $1.000 Date July 20, 1884, Interest 8 per cent. Installments: Mar. 5, 1885, $50.00, July 5, 1885, $450.00. What was still due?

10. Find sq. root of 1866.24
Find cube root of 166.375

GRAMMAR.

1. (a) Write a declarative sentence with phrase used as attribute complement.
(b) Write an interrogative sentence with word object.
(c) Write an imperative sentence with clause object.

2. (a) Name 2 kinds of phrases.
(b) Name 3 kinds of clauses.

3. Write the possessive singular and possessive plural of lady, man, mouse, chimney, who, me, deer, fox, piano, hero.

4. Write the feminine of Czar, executor, wizard, earl, actor.

5. What are regular, irregular and defective verbs? Give examples.

6. Give a synopsis of "go" in second person, singular.

7. Correct and give reasons: Who have they employed? Sit the sofa near the fire and lay down. It is John, him to whom you wrote. Let each esteem others better than themselves.

8. Mention 7 kinds of adverbs according to meaning.

9. What tenses are found in the Potential mode? Subjective mode? What modifications have verbs?

10. Diagram:
Saint Augustine, well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Locate, Cape Farewell, Sitka. Biscay, Athens, Danube, Baikal.

2. Define: isotherm, tropic, zone, meridian, equator, zenith, trade winds, glacier, moraine, erosion.

3. Bound California. Name the coast Counties and their County Seats.

4. Name all the States on the Northern boundary of the United States.

5. Name 10 countries of Europe in the order of their importance and give capital of each.

6. (a) Describe the form of Government of each of the 5 great powers.
(b) From which countries of Europe are each of the following obtained. Tin, salt, grain, olives, carpets.

7. Name 5 countries of Asia; give capitols and describe governments.

8. Where is the grain country of Africa? The date country? Ivory? Gold? What part of Africa does England control?

9. Give production of Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Borneo.

10. Name the countries of South America.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Name ten men who took part in the discovery and settlement of the New World, and tell what each did.

2. Name the 13 colonies and tell by what nationality each was settled.

3. Before the French and Indian War; how was N. America divided among the leading nations of Europe? Give the causes and results of that war.

4. Give the causes of the Revolutionary War and tell what you can about the 5 most important engagements.

5. (a) Tell something about 5 American inventors.
(b) Tell something about 5 great authors of the U. S.

6. What was the principal cause of the Civil War? Give first and last action of civil war, and tell who was President during the War.

7. What caused the Mexican War? What treaty closed it? What were the terms of the treaty?

8. What do you know of: Charter Oak? Bear Flag? Milan Decree? Monroe Doctrine? When was California admitted into the Union?

9. What is Protective Tariff? Revenue Tariff?

10. Tell what you know of the following: 13th Amendment? Specie Circular? Wilmot proviso? Missouri Compromise? Lexow Investigation?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

insolvents	fricasse
separate	lacerate
chaotic	conscientious
initial	commercial
chenille	infectious
oriental	Asiatic
abstemious	synonymous
specialty	halcyon
homogeneous	exhalation
excerpt	obeisance
remittance	exaggerate
anodyne	apothegm
miscellaneous	intercessor
tyrannize	effervesce
comparative	vertical
cuticle	indelible
chloroform	strychnine
amethyst	reconnoiter
sophistry	emulate
ecstatic	effulgence
docility	secession
excrescence	scurrilous
irretrievable	practicable
cyanogen	paregoric
fuchsia	pique

WORD ANALYSIS.

1. Define root, prefix, suffix and give examples of each.

2. Analyze: post script, manufacture, pronoun, subscribe, transgress.

3. Analyze: diameter, hemisphere, amphibious, delude, retrograde.

4. Give three suffixes meaning "one who."

5. Analyze: biography, astronomy, phonograph, contribute, telescope.

6. Give 2 derivatives from plectere.
" " " " haerere.
" " " " polis.
" " " " bodos

7. Give 2 synonyms each of hard, blind, bad, sharp, deep.

8. Define, hyper, apo, epi, ana, eu.

9. Write 3 nouns and 2 adjectives with the suffix "er."

10. Give three suffixes meaning diminutive.

COMPOSITION

1. Give 3 rules for use of comma, 3 for period, and 2 each for dash and hyphen.

2. (a) Punctuate the following: Let us sing said the preacher that familiar hymn When I can read my title clear found on page 94.
(b) Give 3 rules for the use of capitals.

3. Define sentence, paragraph, discourse, redundancy, simile.

4. Combine the following statements into a simple sentence, a compound sentence and a complex sentence: We came to a spacious mansion of free stone. 2. The mansion was built in the Grecian style. 3. We did so after riding a short distance.

5. Write a composition on one of the following: Favorite Flowers, Mid-winter Fair, Christopher Columbus, The Blacksmith, George Washington, Birds' Nests.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Who holds the highest office in the U. S.? in California?
(b) for what term?

2. Of what houses or branches is Congress composed?
(b) Of what branches is the Legislature composed?

3. Who are the U. S. Senators from Cal. at present?

4. How many amendments have been added to the U. S. Constitution?
(b) Import of the last one?

5. Who established the Constitution of U. S.? For what purpose?

6. Name the legal Holidays of Cal.

7. Government is divided into what 3 branches?

8. How many kinds of taxes are there?

9. How may a foreigner become a citizen of U. S. (b) can he ever become president of U. S.?

10. How may a bill become a law without the signature of the President?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give proof that bones contain animal matter. (b) mineral matter.

2. What juices aid in digestion?
(b) Where is each secreted?

3. Do veins ever carry pure blood?
(b) How can you determine from the flow of blood whether a vein or artery has been severed?

4. Name the special senses and nerve of each.

5. Define narcotic. (b) Name two kinds
(c) What is the vital element of air?

6. Describe the course of the blood through the body.

7. Name two kinds of nerve material: Which carry messages? Which receive impressions?

8. Give the technical names of the following: Collar bone, knee pan, breast bone, gullet.

9. Which one of the four cavities of the heart is enclosed in the thickest wall? Account for this.

10. Name the parts of the eyeball.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. 40 credits. Either by single or double entry. Drygoods business.

Independence, April 1, 1895.

Began business with cash capital, $1,000
Apr. 3 paid for repairing store, $75.
4 Bought mdse. of G. A. Crocker on acct $2 517.
5, Sold mdse to C. S. Troy on acct. $175.
8, Sold mdse to Jas. McCook, cash $210.50
10, Sold mdse to Ed. Folsom, note 30 days, $412.75.
10 Paid one mo's rent of store, cash, $100
13, Paid clerk for services, $50.
15, Sold mdse to Jas. Brower on acct., $317.75.
16, Rec'd of C. S. Troy, goods, not as ordered, for which we credit him $25.
20, Rec'd of Jas. Brower 75 percent. of his acct. $—, in cash, lost balance of his acct., $ —.
25, Paid cash for expenses, $17.50.
26, Paid G. A. Crocker, cash on acct. $500
29, Sold mdse for cash, $375.
Mdse on hand per Inv. $1584.72.

Double entry—Journalize, post and make out full statement.

Single entry—Cash book, ledger and make out full statement.

2. 5 credits. Write note of 10th inst. payable to yourself.

3. 5 credits. Write a receipt for cash on acct., 26th inst.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain

Flour, etc., constantly

on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5:20 p. m
Dayton	11:25 a. m.	4:45 p. m
Wabuska	1:40 p. m	2:30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5:00 p. m	Lv. 11:00 a. m
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne	6:00 a. m.	7:25 p. m
Luning	7:10 a. m.	6:15 p. m
Sodа Springs	7:50 a. m.	5:35 p. m
Belleville	8:50 a. m.	4:35 p. m
Candelaria	9:40 a. m	3:50 p. m
Benton	1:30 p. m	11:50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m
Alvord	:05 p. m	8:55 a. m
Independence	4:35 p. m.	7:25 a. m
Lone Pine	5:20 p. m.	6:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar 7:00 p. m.	Lv. 6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville-Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRI. with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by our home treatment. "We prove it." Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet "Home Treatment for Eyes," free. Inquire if everybody wants it. "THE EYE," Glens Falls, N.Y.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. P. MAINS Pro

feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG 10P ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROSSI, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Inde, Cal., March 9, 1895.

j16tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes for

Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are bought at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to use them in place of the ROYAL *at the same retail price.*

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome, and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS SQUIBS.

America contains 12,000,000 houses.

Lawyers were known in Babylon 2300 B. C.

The raw silk from Kansas cocoons is said to be the best in the world.

A Belleville boy starts out in life handicapped by the name of Turnipseed.

Perhaps the Japs might head the Johnnies off if they should take around this way.

Atchison, Kan., has a girl 22 years of age who claims to have had ten offers of marriage.

A good many English sparrows were frozen to death during the blizzard even as far south as Kentucky.

Afghanistan has an area of 279,000 miles, or about the combined area of Idaho, Colorado and Florida.

The Miller boys killed another huge wildcat in the timber in the bluffs, north of town of Troy, last week.

Massachusetts may claim great credit to herself over the fact that of her 353 towns and cities, 321 contain free libraries.

Oldtime Friend—Now that you are married are you happy, Mrs. Newlywed? Mrs. Newlywed—Well, yes, I am very happy compared with some people. Oldtime Friend—Compared with whom? Mrs. Newlywed—Well, with my husband, for instance.

"Your Honor!" shouted the attorney, in most impassioned tones, "we move that this suit be dismissed. My fair client is charged with wearing a high hat at a dramatic entertainment on the night of February 18. As your Honor well knows, there was no dramatic entertainment in town on the night of February 18. The only thing going on was an Uncle Tom exhibition."

City Editor—Mr. Penman, write up a description of how Mlle. Skreechowl, the cantatrice, learned to walk. Penman—Why, how do I know any thing about it? I suppose she learned to walk the same as everybody else does. City Editor—That makes no difference. So much easier to write it out. I tell you it will take like wildfire. The true secret of newspaper success is to be timely, sir; yes, sir, timely.

The Georgia Womens' Press Club will withdraw from membership in the General Federation of Women's clubs because three clubs of negro women have been admitted in Northern cities.

Charlie—What's the "strong-arm," pa? Ward McHeeler (prominent in the convention)—A form of parliamentary procedure, my son.

Colds Coughs Croup.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria have for over 50 years yielded to

Pain Killer

and they always will.

Scalds, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Cuts are also promptly cured by its use. Popular for 50 years—most popular to-day. Made only by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

Buy a bottle All druggists sell it NOW

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES COLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.)

CHAPTER I.

"Have I forgotten something?"

"Did I ever tell you that story about Jason Brigham, the man without a past? Ah, I thought not! Well, if you care to spend the fag end of the night listening to an uncommon incident I'll spin the yarn. Our train don't start until seven, and it isn't worth while to go to bed at four."

The speaker was the major. For the purposes of this story that is all that need be said of him, perhaps. However, a better all around newspaper man one would not find anywhere; a more companionable fellow one would not care to meet. We were the last ones left in the major's den in The Tribune office, for the paper had gone to press and the night gang had deserted the rooms. That we remained was due to the fact that our annual outing was at hand, and at seven a. m. we were to cut away for two weeks—the major making a flying trip south, I going for a little fishing up near the Sault Ste. Marie.

"Light a fresh cigar," said the major, handing one of his favorite black weeds over. "It will help keep you awake if the story don't. Tough work this, telling stories, but it's better than missing a train for the sake of catching a nap that at best would make a fellow feel stupid, so here goes.

"I guess you know that in seventy I was on the Memphis Avalanche. There was no end of good fellows in town then, and the papers were holding up a long string of bright men who were doing 'space work.' It was a kind of haven for the fellows who were drifting north or south—a half way house where they staid awhile to recruit. As a matter of fact I was doing a little recruiting myself, and had a sort of brevet place on the city staff, which enabled me to pay the rent of a room and cherish a faith that I might eventually liquidate my board bill if no unforeseen bad luck befell me. I came into the office one night, and the city editor said to me:

"Gilman, we have a new man on the police work tonight—just arrived from St. Louis—and looks a little the worse for wear. Jones is on a spree and I put him on. Hadn't you better take him home and look after him?"

"Well," I replied, "I'm used to almost all kinds of bedfellows, and I guess I can stand it if he isn't too bad."

"There is something about him I fancy," replied the city editor, "rather something that appeals to me. I'm not usually susceptible to that sort of thing, but this new man looks to me as though he would stand some care, and I knew I could ask you without your feeling offended."

"In other words, you knew I wouldn't be particular who I roomed with," I retorted laughingly.

And so the matter was settled. Really the man dropped out of thought until the nub of the night was passed and the work well out of the way. I was vaguely conscious when he came in and sat down at his desk, though the boys kept dropping in and going out all evening, but along about two o'clock I finished my assignment, turned in the last page of copy and lit my pipe. Then I thought of the new arrival, and looked over to where he was sitting. His head rested on his arms as they lay folded on the desk in front of him. I thought him asleep. He was of middle height, slender in build, with a full head of dark hair, and hands that had been tanned by the wind and sun. After watching him awhile I went over and laid a hand on his shoulder to waken him, but he looked up instantly, and said in a wonderfully sweet voice, "Have I forgotten something?"

"No, I guess not," I replied; "what makes you ask?"

"I don't know," and he stammered a little in confusion, "but sometimes I have a feeling that I have forgotten what I set out to do. Are you the gentleman the city editor spoke to me about?"

"He said you would share my lodgings," I replied. "Shall we go now?"

Now it was plain to me what the city editor meant when he said this man appealed to him. I could not define the cause, but I experienced the sensation.

The stranger's features were regular, clean cut. His forehead was of medium height, broad and intellectual, his nose was straight and fine, his eye a trifle too large, perhaps, but with a wonderful light in it which gave it a mysterious hold upon one's thoughts. A brown mustache drooped over his mouth. It was a good face, but there was absent from it that firmness which is the expression of virile manhood. It was wanting in resolution, in purpose, and yet it was such a face as inspired confidence and gave assurance of fast friendship. It called forth sympathy even when one sought to elude it. In other words, it was a face that a Christ might wear, or such a mask as a devil might assume to trap the unwary. In my time I have thought it was both—but I am getting ahead of my story.

In those days, when we were "meeting up," as we used to say, with so many good fellows, we sometimes overlooked the little formalities of conventional association with our fellow men, so I did not even ask the new man his name until the next evening. We chatted in a desultory way about a score of commonplace things connected with our work. He said he had just arrived from "up country," and I took it for granted that he had drifted down from Chicago or St. Louis, on the regular fall campaign, which always wound up in New Orleans. It was plain enough that he was not an "old rounder;" but he did not appear a novice, for he did his work very well, as things went in those days. No very heavy assignments fell to him at first. In fact, I think he was kept among the cotton factors, looking up the new crop, which was just beginning to move.

I was home before him the second night, for having shown him the way and given him a nightkey, which the landlady relinquished with more or less reluctance, I took it for granted he could find his way in himself. Feeling in a reminiscent mood, I was sitting by the open window taking a good night smoke and looking out on the magnolia trees in the garden opposite, where the moonlight shone so brightly that one could see the red and waxlike berries that succeed the perishable blossoms. I was wrapped pretty deeply in thought and nodding a bit, maybe, when my new chum came in, and, throwing off his hat, stretched himself wearily in a big arm chair near by.

"We have been in the thick of the work," I said, "and that must be my excuse for not formally introducing myself to you. Then we haven't seen much of each other and are not likely to, except as we meet at turning in time. My name is Gilman, and yours is"——

"Brigham, Jason Brigham," he replied.

"Well, now that we know each other we will get along better," I said. "I suppose that, like the rest of us, you are merely drifting through."

"Yes, merely drifting," was his answer. I looked at him. His face was in the moonlight, and it wore a curious expression of unutterable sadness, such as I have never seen since on any man's face. Yet there was not the shadow of an emotion about it. It was a negative sadness—a mere deepening of its normal expression. We sat silent for some time, he looking out in the peaceful moonlight scene, I furtively studying his countenance. Then he said:

"I wish the city editor had assigned some one else to do the Sufferer's ball tomorrow night."

"Oh, you are booked for that, are you? Lucky fellow. There will be fair maids galore, gallant men, plenty of dancing and no mean spread in the supper room. Brigham, you are to be congratulated. I'll stay up to hear you go into ecstacies over it when you get back here."

"It is not exactly in my line," responded Brigham, "and I am not prepared to present myself in evening dress."

"Give yourself no uneasiness on that score. Wiley has a dress suit, and it will just about fit you. He will be delighted to loan it to you—if for nothing else, to let you know he has it."

"Well, I'd rather stick to the cotton. It has been a long time since I moved in feminine society, and I fear I have lost the fine art of making myself agreeable."

"I'll trust you for that. Where was your home originally? I take it you are an eastern man—a New Yorker, perhaps?"

As I asked the question he looked at me quickly, as though seeking to divine my purpose—as a man might who had some reason for not caring to have his past probed into too rudely. Then he passed his hand across his forehead in a vacant way, and said slowly and with evident effort:

"You must excuse me, but—but somehow my memory is strangely treacherous, and—I—do not remember—I cannot tell you."

"I beg your pardon," I replied. "Let me assure you I had no intention of presuming upon our short acquaintance to seek to know anything of your affairs which you would rather should not be known. The question was asked thoughtlessly enough."

"And it was a natural one," he said. "I wish I could answer it, but I cannot."

"Say no more about it," I replied, knocking the ashes out of my pipe. "The morning stars—that is, the vegetable and fish venders—will soon be singing together under our window. Let us go to bed and get well to sleep before the chorus begins."

Deuced strange, I thought, that this man should be so manifestly reluctant to tell me of his past. What secret did it hold that he was so chary about? He did not look like a criminal—like a man who had done something which made him a fugitive or an Ishmael. But there was the hard fact of his evident embarrassment when the question was asked. It aroused my curiosity, but it did not make me shun him. I had nothing to lose—perhaps that was the reason I only felt piqued at my guest's disinclination to talk about what men most glibly talk of under such circumstances. But that was his affair, not mine.

CHAPTER II.

Memphis was not a large place in seventy, but it was lively and bursting with the new energy of an awakened commercial life. It combined in a remarkable degree the two social extremes of the south—the delightful, luxuriant culture of the old "before the war" days and the

He was too thoroughly master of the situation.

energetic, aggressive spirit of the new cult which was to plant a victor's banner on the soil. The town was the gateway of the Yazoo delta, that garden spot of Mississippi whose twin portals are Memphis and Vicksburg, and on which the benison of plenty seems to have been poured. We men of the press were too cosmopolitan to feel or be susceptible to any restraint which others might have experienced. Hail fellows well met, we expected and received the courteous treatment we accorded all men.

As for the ruffian and the braggert, we were familiar enough with him in the cities of the north to meet him on his own ground—by a ready resort to the pistol when necessary. Into the gay social life of the place we entered with a pleasureable abandon all the more sincere because the relaxation from work came so seldom. Thus it was with a good deal of satisfaction that I learned early in the evening that I might attend the Sufferer's ball, Jones for a wonder being sober and the rest of the gang all on hand. But it was close to midnight when, having donned a clawhammer coat, I presented myself at the door, and looked around for Brigham. I did not see him at once, and wandered about looking for an acquaintance upon whom I might bestow myself.

I had been in the city long enough to make some friends, but I couldn't help thinking that it would be tiresome work for my associate on the paper who was doing that most unenviable of all assignments—reporting an affair where he knew no one, and would likely be treated with indifferent grace as a reporter by the people he did meet. Imagine then my surprise when I caught sight of the object of my solicitude the center of a bevy of fair girls, who were listening to something he was saying with the most evident interest. An occasional peal of laughter showed that his powers as a rencounter had a humorous subject. There was no disguising the fact that Brigham was feeling perfectly at home, and that he was covering himself and The Avalanche with glory.

What was Wiley as a society reporter compared with this brilliant cavalier who could hold the attention of half a dozen belles and who looked every inch the gentleman in a borrowed evening suit? He was too thoroughly master of the situation for me to encroach upon the ground, and I waited until the little group was broken up by an irruption of evidently envious cavaliers, when Brigham strolled off with the sweetest little bit of femininity imaginable upon his arm. It was the daughter of the wealthy cotton factor, Jerome Percival, and Emily Percival was one of the belles of the town. Not that kind of a beauty who overawes one, not the girl who would be the season's belle at Saratoga or Old Point Comfort.

(*To be Continued.*)

Sugar-beets that were not mature enough to work up into sugar at the Chino factory before the season closed are now being dug for cattle and horse feed. They sell at $4.50 per ton, and are said to be not only nutritious but a cheap food at that price.

Bobbie—What are descendants, father? Father—Why, the people who come after you. (Presently) Who is that young man in the passage? Bobbie—That's one of sisters descendants come to take her for a drive.

RIPE FOR A HARVEST.

"It's the worst season for dampness I ever saw," said a traveler on a train. "Yes," answered a man of big words, "it's the supersaturation of the atmosphere from fogs and vapors; these cause too much moisture, and sickness follows." "Maybe 'tis, but, as I said, it is the worst season for wet and for such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, faceache, headache, toothache and the like." "Well, you've struck a combination I can break," said a third party. "How?" "With St. Jacobs Oil." If it's the worst season, St. Jacobs Oil is the best thing to use for the troubles which it brings. It will cure in no time anything in the shape of ache or pain.

"I should have you know, sir, that I am a Londoner, and was born in London."

"But I, sir, was born in Cork, and I am a Corker!"

SELF PRAISE.

Self praise is no recommendation, but there are times when one must permit a person to tell the truth about himself. When what he says is supported by the testimony of others no reasonable man will doubt his word. Now, to say that ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the only genuine and reliable porous plasters made is not self praise in the slightest degree. They have stood the test for over thirty years, and in proof of their merits it is only necessary to call attention to the cures they have effected and to the voluntary testimonials of those who have used them.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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(*From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.*)

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To a reporter for the Press Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgic and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

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Large Sores Broke Out

on my body. I then purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and a half of another bottle, the sores and humor disappeared. I attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in Montreal and also visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather of the summer. Was on the go all the time, but

Had No Recurrence

of the burning and itching sensation which had marred every previous summer's outing. I have reason, therefore, to be enthusiastic in my praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla."—SAMUEL S. SCHNELL, Pastor of Free Baptist Church, Apalachin, N. Y.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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JAPAN'S PRISONERS.

How the Chinese are Treated by their Captors.

UTILIZING CUES AS MANACLES.

J. W. Davidson on His Tour of Investigation—Why the Chinese Have Been so Often Defeated.

From without, as I viewed the massive gateway, and ran my eye along the high stone wall which incloses the grounds of the Kannon Temple at Asakusa, it recalled to me the tales of other days, when Japan was subject to petty feuds and revolutions, and all property of value had to be fortified. Again these walls are alive with watchmen, and guarding the ancient gates are warriors, not clothed in armor and with bow and arrow, but regular up-to date soldiers, equipped as well, if not better, than the soldiers of larger military nations. They look a little out of place beside these antiquated old buildings, but travelers in Japan are used to that, for the old mingles with the new everywhere, and with striking contrast.

As we wander through old Japan, with its temples of many centuries, we cannot help but be impressed with it; influenced by their surroundings, we are charmed, and carried back to olden times; then we are suddenly awakened from our spell by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, as she flies along with her modern train, filled with modern people, of modern ideas; and looking about us we see, hanging down from the old wood-carved ceiling of the temple, an electric light, brightening up the weird old faces of the wooden idols who grin down upon us more horrible than ever. Yes, old and new Japan, and the extremes of both, all in the same building.

After taking a snap shot of the guard at the entrance gates, for which he seems truly grateful, our credentials are presented, and we are admitted, much to the envy of a crowd of curious Japs, who surge about the gateway, all anxious to catch a glimpse of a Chinese prisoner, but without show of success, for the prison quarters, as well as the drill ground, are surrounded by the temple and auxiliary buildings. As my intention was to interview the Chinese, and the War Department had provided me with the necesary credentials, I was in need of a good, honest interpreter, whom I secured through the kindness of the officials at the prison; but, while a fluent conversationalist in Chinese and Japanese, he could not speak a word in English, so Mr. Sakai, my regular Japanese interpreter, accompanied me, and Mr. Goepfert, an Austrian friend, helped me with my pictures. As our little squad appeared on the drill ground we were courteously received by several officers, who were extremely kind and accommodating and aided me in getting such information as I desired. When we arrived, about 9:30 a. m., the prisoners were out, taking their morning drill. All were dressed alike, in a blue "kimino," or native Japanese overcoat, flannel drawers, and a great variety of footgear. On the left arm was sewed a white tag, with the name, squad, and number, written in Japanese. The drill they were executing, which takes place for an hour twice a day, was to us a decidedly ludicrous affair, giving the impression of a corps of harlequins training for a pantomime, rather than that of soldiers taking their morning drill.

With their bland, impressionless faces, and their unmilitary bearing, it was evident that they were not intended for soldiers, and rather substantiated the remark made by a prominent Chinaman in Yokohama, in respponse to my accusing him of being "very poor fight," "Chinaman blissness (business) man, no fightee man." Three Chinese officers, recognizable by their native dress, which they alone were permitted to wear, were in charge of the drill, and were running about shouting their orders, in about as unofficer-like a manner as could be imagined.

The 179 soldiers and three officers here confined were captured at Kinshu, where they had escaped from Port Arthur. They were brought on with others to Japan, arriving in Tokio December 25. On their arrival, as there were no regular accommodations prepared for them, they were divided and sent to six different districts, at present there being confined, altogether, in Japan, 828 men, but the colonel informed me with characteristic confidence that he expects 1,000 more men from Wei-Hai-Wei, as though the Japanese were as sure of capturing them as if they were cattle on a ranch, and only had to be corralled and driven to market.

It was the usual custom to cut off the cues of all Chinese prisoners, but the Japanese government had given strict orders not to inflict this penalty, which to the Chinaman is most humiliating, and, as it is an "ill wind that blows nobody any good," their cues are turned to great advantage by tying them all together.

After their capture, and for some time after reaching their Japanese prison, the Chinese were greatly frightened, but now seem perfectly contented and happy, and from what I have learned from several interviews I am led to believe that they consider this a regular bona fide "snap." As one replied, in answer to my question, "Which would you prefer, a Japanese prison like this, with Japanese protection, or a Chinese army, with Chinese protection?" "Me takee this jail,' he answered.

At my request Chow-Hung-Lee, a bright-looking Chinese officer, was called, and accompanied me during my tour of the buildings, providing me with the information I desired, with the exception that I was not allowed to ask him any questions touching the "Port Arthur massacre," as another correspondent sees fit to term it.

Captain Chw-Hung-Lee was in command of a company of 125 men, originally farmers, and who had had only three month's drill before going into battle, and some of the companies, he informs me, were made up of men with scarcely a month's drill.

The marching movements and company drills were limited to single file, a column of fours, and falling into line, and as to a manual of arms they had none whatever; in fact, the variety of weapons would not admit it. This company—and it was a fair sample of the Chinese army—was equipped either with swords, bows and arrows, spears, pistols, or a few guns of every size and shape—anything from a flint-lock blunderbuss, which no one dared to use, to a modern rifle without suitable cartridges; so many styles of arms, requiring so many different forms of ammunition, that even a good percentage of them were useless.

The battalion commanders were gathered in from all parts—the only necessary qualification being that they have sufficient funds to buy their commissions.

Each soldier received, or was expected to receive, two taels ($1.50 at present rate of exchange for United States currency), and from this amount, with the exception of two pounds of rice per day issued as rations, he was expected to provide the rest of his food. Under ordinary conditions, the Chinaman could have purchased an abundance with this amount, but in time of war and battle, pushing into unfamiliar country, through districts hostile, or, if friendly, where there was scarcely enough food for the inhabitants, it is not surprising that many of them had to resort to stealing in order to satisfy the cravings of hunger; and again, the two taels—monthly wages—sometimes did not put in an appearance, and then the soldiers were obliged to forage, one and all. That they had no regular commissary department, and that soldiers were obliged to secure their own food as best they might, could not result otherwise than in general demoralization in the ranks, making proper organization impossible. Marching to the front with banners, drums, and that vast assortment of weapons (some carrying bird cages), must have had every appearance of masqueraders at a mardi gras, and not resembling an army marching to the front, in modern days. How then can we blame the Chinese soldier, half starved, improperly clothed, undisciplined, undrilled, and almost unarmed, without commanders, and, above all, degraded and scorned by friends and countrymen, from turning and fleeing in confusion upon meeting the magnificent forces of the enemy, provided with elaborate accoutrements, armed with the deadliest implements of modern warfare, and inspired by the cheers of the whole Japanese nation.

Ah! Give the Chinese the equipment, drill, discipline, and command provided the Japanese, and the encouragement of their own people, and the tale of Port Arthur would have had a different sequel, and the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei would never have been written.

When the prisoners first arrived at their present quarters they were covered with dirt and vermin, and it took some time to get rid of both, especially the latter. The Chinese aversion to a hot bath is proverbial in the East.

The prison quarters consist of several well lighted and well ventilated buildings, the prisoners occupying the largest, which contains one large room, divided into eight sections, but unpartitioned.

Each section is provided with one charcoal stove, and the floors are nicely carpeted with clean straw matting, making it warm and comfortable. One section, 36 feet long by 15 feet wide and 12 feet high, contained twenty prisoners, which, according to the latest hygienic rules, is more than sufficient breathing space. Of course, there are no beds, the men sleeping on the floor, wrapped up in heavy quilts furnished them.

At the forward end of the room, in a niche in the wall, were three small photographs of a favorite Chinese idol, and in front were two cheap vases containing sticks of incense burning. This was the temple of these poor people, and here twice a day they assembled to prostrate themselves before the shrine and pray to their Buda (god). Chow-Hung-Lee informs me that their first prayer every morning is for the Japanese Emperor. Mr. Loomis, an American missionary, as a representative of the United Bible Societies, has presented each prisoner with a Bible printed in Chinese, which I am glad to say is read by fifty-one out of the 179 that are able to read. I am informed that this society is also providing every soldier in Japan with a Bible, 60,000 having already been delivered.

In the kitchen I found everything neat and clean. The cooking is done by Chinese on the native "shebatchee" or stove, one of the mementoes of old Japan, that could well be abolished in favor of the modern stove, but which, I find, is in universal use all over the empire. It is a kettle-shaped affair, made in one piece, with the cooking basin extending about half way through. Below and on the side is a small door wherein the fuel is placed. A draught is obtained by constantly fanning at the opening, and the smoke escapes anywhere the best way it can, making it necessary to have an opening in the roof to let it out of the building.

All the kitchen work is done by Chinese, under the superintendence of a Japanese officer, but it is slight compared with the work in European kitchens. The rice, likewise the potatoes and vegetables, have to be b[illegible] minced pork stewed, and the cooking is through.

The Chinese prisoner has the same allowance of money to purchase food as the Japanese soldier, but, as with the exception of rice, their tastes differ, they are provided with a different bill of fare.

At 7:30 a. m., the morning mess is served, which consists of vegetable soup and rice; at 12 m. rice, a vegetable stew, containing potatoes, carrots, Japanese turnips, and minced pork. At 5 p. m. the evening mess consists of rice, boiled fish, and boiled vegetables.

Rice is the principal food with both Chinese and Japanese. When the Chinese first arrived they were provided with the same quantity of rice as the Japanese soldiers, but of a superior quality. But as soon as they were informed that they could have such food as their allowance of money would purchase they requested that a greater quantity of second-grade rice be furnished them. Their requests were complied with, and they were perfectly contented, receiving six pounds of rice a day, served each meal in little wooden boxes, holding forty-two cubic inches.

My Chinese informant tells me that at home the most of his men were satisfied with a day ration of a couple of bowls of rice, with scraps of vegetables or pieces of fish added, and are now receiving better food in prison than they ever received outside.

I next viewed the hospital, which I found in charge of an expert surgeon, who informed me that he at present had no cases of importance, the health of the men being excellent. Three weeks before he and his assistants had finished quite an undertaking in vaccinating every prisoner.

The bath-house near by is a roomy building, containing a number of large wooden bath tubs, all kept scrupulously clean, every prisoner being obliged to bathe twice a week.

Chinese New Year's Day a special ration of chicken, rice, vegetables, and fish was issued to each man and all were allowed the freedom of the temple court, also to pray at the Japanese shrine, which they all did, praying first for the Japanese Emperor and then the Empress. During the day they presented New Year's cards to their favorite Japanese officers, and a large banner with the following inscription, written in Chinese, to the commandant: "When we were hungry you gave us food; when we were thirsty you gave us drink. You are all kindness to us, and we care not to return to China." As the prisoners have no occupation during the day they are at present being examined and divided into classes for the purpose of setting them to work manufacturing such articles as they seem best adapted to make, the profit to go to themselves, which will give them money to purchase papers, send letters, and keep them provided with tobacco, which they seem to miss more than their freedom.

And as I take a last look at their childlike features I have a doubt if one could find in the whole Chinese army as happy and contented a lot of men as these captives of war.—James W. Davidson, in Inter-Ocean.

CLOTHING THE FAMILY.

"My dear," said Mrs. Bloobumper to her husband, "I really need a new street gown. I am ashamed to go out any more with the only one I have."

"Very well," replied Mr. Bloobumper. "Get yourself a street gown."

"By good rights I ought to have a bonnet, too. I haven't had a new one for three months and it's getting real shabby, to say nothing of its being utterly unsuited to this weather."

"Get a bonnet, too, darling."

"Then Annie needs a few more things. She can't possibly put off getting a new dress and a new hat any longer. A young lady of her age is absolutely required to dress well. You know that yourself, Harry."

"It is true, dear! Get whatever is necessary and proper for Annie, and make her look as sweet as a peach."

"Baby Bess will have to have some new dresses, Harry. It is a wonder what a lot of clothes a little girl of eight requires. You wouldn't believe t if you didn't have to provide them and keep them looking at least semi-respectable."

"That is true, little wifey. Baby Bess deserves all the nice clothes she gets, and it is quite right for you to take a proper pride in dressing your daughter neatly."

"Then, Harry, dear, you need an entire new suit yourself, and a new hat. I don't think you can have noticed how shiny your coat is in the back, while your trousers have commenced to fray a little at the ends as well as bag at the knees. Won't you get a new suit, love?"

"I don't know about an entire suit, dear, but I was thinking that after you and Annie and Baby Bess were provided for, I'd get myself a three-dollar pair of pants if I had that much money left."—Truth.

Sacramento capitalists have organized a telephone exchange in opposition to the Bell. Arrangements are already made for lines through El Dorado and Amador counties and in other directions. Already, it is said, half the Bell subscribers have gone over to the new project.

Mother—I gave you a penny to be good yesterday, and today you are just trying to show how bad you can be. Willie—Yes, but I am just trying to show you today that you got the worth of your money yesterday.—Pearson's Weekly.

First Family Man—Why, Jones! do you carry home your own purchases? That doesn't seem very well-bred. Second Family Man—It isn't; its' loafer bred.—Judge.

OUR WAR VESSELS.

A New World in Ordnance Shipbuilding Revealed.

A COMMERCE DESTROYER AT WORK.

An Imaginary Chase by the Columbia of a Swift Cunarder—A Very Exciting Race.

As yet our new and slowly growing navy has fought John Bull only in magazine and newspaper articles. Even these non-destructive engagements have their thrill for the spectator, for they are written by marine experts, and they reveal a new world in ordnance shipbuilding and steamship to the untutored layman. Suppose, as an article in the Boston Herald, allows us to suppose, we are at war with Great Britain, and our famous cruiser the Columbia, first named the Pirate, is scouting on the high seas. She sees a Cunarder, steering for Halifax, and armed to the degree that the new Atlantic passenger craft are designed to be armed in case of war.

At the first glimpse of another steamer the Columbia will spread the banked fires under all the reserve boilers, will put on the forced draught, and start all three engines at work. By the time the Campania takes alarm and changes her course in flight, the Columbia's three screws will be revolving at their highest speed, the ship will be stripped for action, and the long, stern chase will have begun. Let us assume that ten miles separate the two ships, and that each is in a condition capable of doing her best.

On board the Columbia there is no excitement, save such as naturally accompanies the exertion to its full capacity of enormous power. Furnaces are at white heat, while half naked firemen methodically shovel in additional fuel, and the great fans whirr incessantly as the air is driven into the fireroom and is sucked up through the glowing grate bars. As the steam pressure touches 170 pounds in one set of boilers the safety valve lifts, and on deck a roar is heard like the rage of an imprisoned and tortured giant. From end to end the mighty hull rattles and quivers with the throbs of the propellers, sharper and more staccato-like as the bow plunges and the stern lifts to the moderate surface-swell. It matters not what may be the direction of the breeze, the ship makes her own wind as her speed rises above twenty-two knots, and showers of hot cinders sweep the decks abaft and smoke stacks.

Every eye on deck is leveled at the distant steamer, now in full flight, dead ahead. There is no question as to her identity, for no other craft likely to be in that neighborhood could hold such tremendous speed. Far distant though she be, the Columbia's officers on lookout aloft have been able to recognize her distinguishing features of rig, hull, and smokestacks. The occasional gleam of foam glancing from her bow as she plunges into a wave, shows that she, too, is going at no ordinary seed.

Steadily the registers on the Columbia's engines click off the revolutions. A weird voice is heard in the engine-rooms, "What number of revolutions are you making?" And the replies presently explode in the silence of the coming tower: "One hundred and thirty-six a minute, starboard engines, sir;" "135, port enignes, sir;" "132, midship engines, sir."

"That means 23 knots," says the captain, with an anxious look ahead. "If we can hold this gait six hours we shall have her within easy range."

"What do you give the Campania?" asks the executive officer.

"Well, she is probably making between 21 and 21.4," replies the captain. "She has a start of 10 knots. It is now 10 o'clock, and if we can gain a knot and a-half an hour we shall be within a mile of her at 4 o'clock, and can take her before dark, but if we gain less than that it will be an even chance that she gets away after nightfall."

Thence forward there is no change until noon, except that the revolutions fall off five or six turns per minute, and then pick up again a little. But there is evidently an equal decrease in the Campania's speed, for the gain apparently increases slightly, and the steamers are now little more than six miles apart. The Campania's people are aware that they must do something if they wish to escape, and presently they drop overboard their boats and all unnecessary gear about decks.

"They are breaking cargo out of their after hatches, sir," says the keen-eyed cadet at the Columbia's masthead.

About 1 o'clock he reports that the Campania has jettisoned her life raft.

"That's odd," says the Columbia's captain. "I should have thought that would have gone before the boats." As he levelled his glasses on the float ing mass tossing in the Campania's wake.

Presently he shrugs his shoulders and orders the helm a-starboard. As the bow swings a half-point to port every one looks with astonishment at the captain, but he paces the bridge without appearing to notice the blank looks. The change of course is trifling, but it is an evident loss to the pursuer for which no one can account. Five miles from where the course was changed the helm is ported, and the direct chase is resumed. Meanwhile the catamaran dropped from the Campania's quarter is just abeam; but in stead of passing it close aboard, as was the case with the Campania's boats, it is half a mile away. Then the Columbia's crew get a sudden proof of their captain's shrewdness. There is a great puff of smoke and flash of flame on the surface of the water, a bursting of shells in the air, and a scattering of wreckage and luggage all around the spot where the catamaran recently tossed so peacefully.

"I thought so," says the captain. "When they saw how close we passed to their boats they whipped up a couple of tons of powder and ammunition, loaded them on the catamaran, and set going a time fuse to explode them just as we were due to pass. I don't think it would have hurt us, but I didn't want to take the chances of the effect of a nearby explosion on our boilers."

Having failed in this little ruse, the Campania now begins to jettison her cargo in real earnest, hoping to gain speed by dropping weight. But it is too late to effect the result. The Columbia maintains her speed magnificently, while the Campania is not holding her own as well as at the beginning of the chase.

By 2 o'clock the distance between them is less than three miles, and the captains of the Columbia's forward six-inch guns keep their eyes on the sights and dally with their primer landyards suggestively in the hope of getting an order to try a long shot. But the captain only smiles, shakes his head, and continues to pace the bridge.

Soon, however, the Campania's crew stop whipping cargo overboard.

"They're training her after six-inch gun on us, I think, sir," reports the Columbia's cadet at the masthead.

He hardly finishes speaking when a flash of flame from the Campania shows that she intends to cripple her pursuer if possible. The shell flies wide, striking the water far off on the Columbia's starboard quarter. This firing is repeated four or five times in the next five minutes, with some resulting improvement in range, but very uncertain train, shells striking first on one side and then on the other.

"Mr. Holystone," says the Columbia's captain presently, to the lieutenant commanding the forward guns, "you may open fire on the chase."

"Aim, carefully, men, and fire when you're ready," says the lieutenant. Both six-inch guns are already trained, and, taking the distance from the officer at the range finder, the gun captains fire almost simultaneously. They are the crack shots of the navy, having been chosen for these two guns from the prize marksmen of the whole service. As the guns explode the crews automatically reload them in a few seconds, so that each is ready for another shot before the flight of the first has ended.

"Well done," says the captain, "you winged him the first time."

One shell has struck the Campania's after smokestack, and, exploding immediately, has plainly left her in trouble. She yaws from her course and on resuming it is evidently not holding her former speed. The two guns again belch forth, and this time both strike the Campania. The latter has but two alternatives—immediate surrender or battle. The Columbia is now coming up fast. The shell that exploded in the Campania's smokestack drove the flames and ashes back through the furnace door and ash pits in one fire-room, killing every man in it and depriving the ship of that much boiler power. It is a question of only a few minutes when the Columbia's whole battery will be brought to bear. Already her forward four-inch guns are nearly effective. The Campania, by a quick change of course eight points, can bring three six-inch rapid fire guns to bear on her pursuer, and for several minutes will have a slight advantage over her in the weight of metal thrown. If she can even temporarily cripple the Columbia, she may yet escape.

Her captain takes the chance. Putting his helm hard a-port, he swings across the Columbia's bows and rattles away a half dozen shots from his three six-inch guns thus brought to bear. But it is hopeless effort, for the Columbia's bow guns—two six-inch and two four-inch rapid firers—quicker worked and better aimed, are hulling the Campania at every shot, and just as the former starboards her helm to bring her whole starboard battery to bear, the Campania's flag comes down and the chase is over.

COULD NOT DANCE.

Canrobert's first meeting with his wife was interesting. It was at a ball in the Tuileries, where the lady, seeing the Marshal enter, went up to him and playfully asked him to consider her a Russian and take her out for the first dance. Though fond of the ladies Canrobert did not dance, and he answered: "Impossible, mademoiselle! I do not dance, and we are at peace with the Russians now." Then, turning to a Lieutenant of the Guards, he said: "Here, young man, take mademoiselle for your partner, and remember that a Marshal of France has this night envied the good fortune of a sub-Lieutenant." A few months later the Marshal and the lady, Flora de Macdonald, were married.—N. Y. World.

Most insects, says a scientific observer, seem to be deaf to the sounds which are heard by human beings. At the same time there is no question that they produce sounds and hear sounds that are entirely beyond our own range of auditory perception. Sir John Lubbock has said that we can no more form an idea of these sounds than we should have been able to conceive a notion of red or green if the human race had been blind. The air is doubtless often vocal with the sounds made by insects of so high a pitch as to be entirely out of range of man's power to hear.

The mean depth of the Altantic Ocean or the average of many soundings is 13,200 feet.

IN AN ENGINEER'S CAB.

James Covington's Experience on the Rails.

NARROW ESCAPES OF DISASTER.

Tells How He Once Ran into an Open Switch and Saved His Life by Jumping.

The life of a railroad engineer is one of hazard. There are a continual change and a certain excitement in the work, however, which lend it a charm. The man who has handled a lever and swept over the rails with a ponderous train swirling along behind him obedient to his slightest finger pressure enjoys the work and learns to love his big iron horse as the mother loves the child of her tender care.

Many are the tales of wrecks and disasters, of thrilling escapes and peril barely averted that the engineers could tell were their experiences reduced to words.

When the big engine pulling the Monon vestibuled train from Cincinnati to Chicago came to a standstill in the Polk street depot at 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening, few of the hurrying crowd of passengers turned their heads to glance at the stalwart but begrimed man in blue check suit who, with light in hand, was busy examining the monster motor that stood panting after its rapid run. They did not pause to think that for hours their lives had been lying as in the hollow of his hand, and that a single signal overlooked, or one moment of forgetfulness upon his post at a critical moment, might have landed them into eternity as a breath of air quenches the flickering flame. Nor did "Jim Covington allow any sentiment to enter his mind.

It was his regular daily routine, and he went about it with the methodical care that has become habit from long years of work in the same line. When he had satisfied himself that all was right and his work for the day ended he hurried away to his happy South Side home, where wife and children were waiting for him to join them at the family meal. He was found later by a reporter for the Inter-Ocean and talked pleasantly and freely regarding his life on the rail.

James M. Covington is a man of strong figure and pleasant feature. Forty-one years of age, he has spent over half his life on the railroad. Lafayette, Ind., was his birthplace, and when 20 years old he accepted a fireman's position on the short line running from Lafayette to Kankakee which is now a part of the "Big Four system. He remained there about two years. He was shifted to different lines but finally went to firing on the Lafayette Muncie and Bloomington which is now a portion of the Lake Erie Western.

After working there for two years he was promoted to the position of engineer in 1880. After two and a-half years in that position he gave up the road temporarily, and for nine months had charge of the steam fire engine at Lafayette. He engaged with the Monon people Dec. 15, 1883, first taking a freight, which he kept for two years, and then a passenger run which he has retained ever since.

Covington has one of the most desirable runs on the road, pulling what is called the Cincinnati vestibule express. He leaves Chicago at 10:15 o'clock each morning, going as far as Monon, at which point he is due at 1 o'clock. On the return trip he leaves Monon at 2:45 o'clock and is due at the Polk street depot at 5:30 in the evening. The run is eighty-eight miles, schedule time, while two hours and forty-five minutes is, in reality, much faster. It takes fifty minutes to run the twenty miles through the city and beyond the Indiana line, which leaves sixty-eight miles to be made in one hour and fifty-five minutes, including stops..

"I have made the run in two hours and twenty minutes from Monon to Chicago when it happened that I was delayed on the start," he said. "Out of that time must be figured the fifteen stops required for crossings that will average from two and a-half to three minutes each. Many times I have run fifty miles an hour.

"In the twelve years that I have been with this road," said the engineer, "I have never pulled off a day or had a wreck through my own carelessness.

Such a record, I believe, can only be secured by the most careful watching. Have I ever killed a man? Well, yes; one, but that was not held to be my fault, and when you remember how many years I have taken the fast trains in and out of the city, with all the grade crossings, my record is one for which I feel I need not make apologies.

"The one fatal accident that I had was in 1888 during the time of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy strike. When I approached the crossing at Thirty-first street I saw a man standing on the track looking down with his head on one side as if examining something. I set the whistle going but did not slacken speed as I presumed, of course, he would step aside as the train approached. But he never budged from his tracks, the pilot struck him on the head, knocking him twenty feet and killing him instantly. It was my belief at the time, and will always be the same, that he deliberately committed suicide. His relatives, of course, sued the company, but the facts were all the wrong way and they failed to secure anything.

"I will never forget a funny accident that occurred one night when I had No. 3 and eleven coaches behind me during the World's Fair. Alderman Gahan and a warehouseman, whose name I have forgotten, were driving a buggy and attempted to make a crossing in front of the train. I heard the fireman yell 'Whoa!' and put on the air brakes just in time to make a perceptible stop. Otherwise we would have hit them square and they would have been killed sure. As it was we just caught the hind wheels, and the way that buggy, horse, and men were mixed up would have passed for a fair sample of a Chinese puzzle. Luckily both men escaped with a few scratches on their shins.

"I struck a big cooper wagon one time out at the Forty-fifth street crossing," continued the engineer, with a little chuckle, as he recalled the circumstance. "There were a pair of mules hitched to the wagon, which was piled high in the air with new empty barrels. With usual perverseness the mules balked right on the track and stayed there, despite the whip and muscle of the driver, who finally jumped and left them to their fate. The brakes worked well, but the train could not be entirely checked, and the mules got the wosrt of the matter, while the barrels went rolling in every direction.

"I remember one night striking an old woman who was picking up coal. She evidently thought she was far enough out from the track, but the pilot struck her on the hip, and I thought she was gone sure. As I leaned out of the cab window, however, and looked back she was upon her feet again, shaking her fist at me. If I did not put on the air-brakes and slacken speed very often when people and teams were crossing the track I would hit any number of them."

When asked about the wrecks he had been in Mr. Covington said that he had been in a good many rear-end collisions and such when he was firing, and many times had to jump.

"Perhaps the worst accident that I experienced was a little over four years ago," he said. "I got out of it pretty well at that, better than one in a thousand might have done. My time had not come, I suppose. It was on the night, or rather early morning, of October 2, 1890. We had been laid out an hour at Rensselaer, and were about that much behind time.

"Mr. Barker, the general passenger agent at that time, and Frank Reed, who now holds the position, were with me on that trip, and it was their intention when we left Monon to come forward and ride in the cab. They got to talking with some men at the station, and when the signal came to start they got on the sleeper. To that lucky change of plan they probably owe their lives. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, as we approached the station of Battle Ground, made famous by the battle of Tippecanoe. As I said, we were an hour late and running to make up at a forty-mile rate or more. Suddenly as I peered through the light sent forward by the engine I saw the switch target and it was thrown for the side track. I'll never forget how that target looked. It seemed as big as a building. Frank Miller, who was firing for me, was my brother-in-law, and was at the moment bending over putting coal in the fire. 'Frank the switch is open,' was my cry to him, as I mechanically threw the engineer's valve which supplied the air brakes for the emergency. Instead of jumping from the steps I got through the cab window, and using the window ledge as a boy about to make a long dive would use a log I sprang upward and outward, driving myself forward with all the strength of my legs. You see I knew the ground and remembered that right there we were in a small cut, so that if I did not make the top of the bank I would be liable to fall back under the wheels or have some of the coaches fall on me.

"The fireman had no time to jump before the engine was out of the open switch and had turned a double somersault. It was just as well, perhaps, for him. The tank, fortunately, was empty, and as it fell forward he tumbled into the pit and after it was all over crawled out of the wreck with hardly a scratch. He found me for dead forty feet away, where I had rolled after striking on my hip and shoulder, such was the velocity of the train. Blood was pouring from mouth, nose, and ears, and when the town doctors examined me they said I could not live until morning. The telegrams giving the news of the wreck stated that the engineer was killed. But with morphine and brandy for a stimulant I was taken home and in a week was out of bed and in six weeks at work again. I have had to jump from the cab window on three different occasions, and as I have always got off pretty well I am beginning to believe it is a good way."

The number of fowls, dogs, and cattle that an engineer will kill in the course of a year would reach large figures were they footed up.

"I killed thirteen head of cattle one night," said Covington. "The drove got on the track some way and instead of getting off when I came along they started to run down the line. If ever one of them had gone under the wheels it would have been all over with me, but as they were all running I punted them over into the ditch and went through them like a big ball through a bunch of ninepins. It seemed to me there were a million of them."—Inter-Ocean.

Thomas Blanck, the murderer and jail-breaker of Seattle, is dead. Robert Crow and John Shepich, two of the men who have been hunting for the murderer ever since his escape, killed him in a personal encounter on the North Pacific Railroad track, about a mile north of Kent station. Blanck died fighting, and seriously wounded Shepich.

Dean Hole is the authority for the opinion given in his latest book that for one silly young woman there are fifty silly young men.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.....1895

As nobody ever seems able to foretell how seasons of depression come upon the world, so nobody is able to foretell when, why or where prosperity is to revive. According to the Rural Press there seems really no reason why next year should be better than last year, nevertheless there are many signs that it is to be so. Wheat, though still very low, is a little steadier in price of late; cotton, it is noted, has advanced a little; silver is making a little gain; clearing-house statements all the country over show a bigger volume of business. In California there is manifestly a better feeling. Real estate sales are more frequent; railroad enterprise is stirring; the value of beef cattle is advanced; people are beginning to really hope for the Nicaragua canal; there is a general hopefulness of better times ahead. All this is well, for if we really expect good times, it will go far towards bringing them,

People who are working themselves up into a state of violent perspiration because England has taken steps to enforce the payment of an indemnity by Nicaragua for injuries done to her subjects and are denouncing our Government for not declaring war against England to enforce a false notion of what the Monroe Doctrine is, have their attention called by Senator White to the circumstance that American citizens have claims pending before the State Department for damages against Nicaragua. Should it be determined that Nicaragua should pay these claims how would our government collect them? It seems that those who are doing the loudest talking in this matter know, or care, the least about it, but simply desire to become conspicuous.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, one of the member of the United States delegation to the proposed international monetary conference, has returned to Washington. He says he knows of no progress making toward the holding of such a conference, and in an interview expressed the opinion that the next Democratic platform would declare unequivocally for free silver and independent of action by other nations, and that the Republican platform would declare in favor of bimetallism and an international agreement.

Senator White has felt it proper to say in reference to a telegram sent out from the East, that he would not consent to become candidate for Vice-President in 1896. No one who is well acquainted with Senator White's abilities and popularity among the Democrats of the East would be surprised, however, to see his name figuring prominently among those mentioned for the first place, before the National Democratic Convention meets. Senator White ranks up alongside the best of them at Washington, and all California recognizes his devotion to her interests.

There is no money in the general fund in San Francisco and the inmates of the almshouse, hospitals and jails are on the verge of starvation. The city is in debt to the contractors and there seems to be no way to pay the bills, and no further supplies will be delivered unless the money for the same is forthcoming immediately. The finance committee of the board of Supervisors are holding sessions and are trying to devise ways and means to keep the city government on its feet.

The London Chronicle thinks and says that Russia might as well try to invade the moon as to invade Japan, because for every Russian soldier sent there would be ten Japanese to meet him. The recognition of a fact like this is a healthy sign in England, and probably accounts for the indisposition of that country to interfere with the treaty arrangements between Japan and China.

Lord Sholto Duglas says he will not marry the variety actress, a statement that is corroborative of what the young lady said a few days ago. The cruelty of poverty is plainly shown in this case. Here is a coronet ready to pluck, but the poor girl who is willing to do the picking is too poor to keep its owner

EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment (No. 8,) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 29, 18 5.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 645, for the N½ of N½ sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oakland Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 641, for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ sec. 12. Tp. 15S. R. 36 E M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co, Cal. Joseph Halliday, Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

——The only hotel in——

LONE PINE INYOO CUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MOORE, Proprietor

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plain tiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of Caliornia.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1, 1895. Cash on hand		$20,494 93
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	721 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector	12 50	
P A Chaifant, Assessor	73 95	
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees	31 00	
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees	27 40	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	74 80	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	49 50	
D. M. Geiger Int S Schl fd	22 40	
Wm Roan "	42 00	
J. H. Shannon "	33 60	
Nathan Gilbert "	11 20	
Sarah C. F. Wrinkle "	4 80	
" "	13 32	
" Int lake fd	20 87	
P. C. Grant "	40 91	
Samuel T. Black, State School	4,904 55	
	26,585 23	
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	376 33	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees	5 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	83 60	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	66 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 80	
	27,172 11	
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector	555 50	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	29 00	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	44 60	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fine	50 00	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	55 75	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	176 35	
A. W. Carroll, Int State land	2 80	
" "	89 22	
J. G. Birchim "	32 00	
" " Swamp land	25 68	
Thos. W. Perry, Int State land	51 96	
S. W. Austin, Schl Supt fees	4 00	
J. S. Gorman, bal. Tax Col.	25 88	
D. J. Hession, bal. Clerk & Rec.	7 75	
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int State land	11 20	
	28,323 80	

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,224 18	
Hospital Fund	416 00	
Bishop School Bond	5 40	
Bridge	121 46	
Sundry Road Districts	1,190 60	
General Expense	3,053 96	
Bishop School	362 25	
Union School	94 00	
Milton School	41 75	
Big Pine School	160 20	
Riverside School	125 03	
Lone Pine School	144 00	
Station School	160 37	
Round Valley School	75 00	
Warm Springs School	70 00	
Independence School	82 63	
Fish Springs School Dist.	76 35	
Independence Special	2 37	
Fish Spring, Special	4 05	
Irving Library	41 95	
Big Pine Library	12 72	
Round Valley Library	25 00	
Milton Library	3 00	
	7,427 27	
Feb. General Expense	593 00	
Independence Bond	605 00	
Salary	1,424 98	
Hospital Fund	41 00	
Lone Pine School	215 15	
Union School	85 00	
Independence School	85 00	
Bishop School	261 11	
Milton School	240 00	
Fish Springs School	85 00	
Station School	129 97	
Warm Springs School	123 60	
Irving School	90 00	
Big Pine School	4 60	
Unapportioned County School	12 60	
Warm Spring Library	25 00	
Big Pine Library	3 60	
Fish Spring Library	22 82	
Lone Pine Library	40 11	
	11,118 11	
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	234 00	
County Bond	1,575 00	
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22	
Salary	1,083 78	
Hospital	20 00	
Fish Spring School	75 00	
Big Pine School	103 00	
Station School	65 25	
Independence School	109 00	
Round Valley School	101 00	
Milton	80 00	
Bishop School	253 65	
Irving School	111 00	
Lone Pine School	180 00	
Riverside School	125 00	
Station Library	30 38	
Big Pine Library	14 50	
Lone Pine Library	3 10	
General Expense	656 70	
Apr. Cash on hand	12,075 31	
	28,323 80	

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	927 10
General Expense "		295 37
State General "	738 26	
Hospital "	587 74	
Bond "	1,074 40	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
General Road	133 45	
To the various Road District Funds.		
No 1	337 22	
No 2	275 39	
No 3	582 25	
No 4	140 54	
No 5	194 61	
Unapportioned County	58 12	
Road Poll Tax	113 05	
Bridge Fund	410 03	
Swamp and overflowed Land	1,639 33	
Institute	80 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 50	
Big Pine Special School	56 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	429 83	
County School		948 33
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Riverside	88 16	
Round Valley	138 34	
Irving	164 37	
Bishop	412 49	
Station	127 83	
Warm Springs	339 27	
Big Pine	833 23	
Milton	113 56	
Independence	247 80	
Fish spring	157 13	
Union	391 49	
Lone Pine	446 83	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 68 52	
Round Valley	3 76	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	129 67	
Station	87 28	
Warm Springs	7 41	
Big Pine	35 05	
Independence	31 21	
Union	46 44	
Riverside	20 32	
Lone Pine	80 30	
Fish Springs		4
Independence Bldg Fund	5 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Lone Pine " "	10 84	
Independence Schl. Special	26 49	
Independence Bond Fund		13 0
Bishop (old) " "	73 02	
Bishop (new) " "	930 59	
Union " "	364 60	
Big Pine " "	626 49	
Fish Springs " "	5 49	
Lone Pine " "	1,362 98	
Cash Balance		
	$12,075 3.	
	$14,2 0 65	$14 260 65

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 24 day of January, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD
Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc, given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5

NOTICE.

Wherens, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
oct5 1d Tax Collector.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
30-tf Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FARROW'S
MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.
This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.
MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.
All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.
MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO.,
611-621 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 11th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osbun	194	100	$ 83
R C Avery	274	2,500	21 25
J H Allen	305	3,000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5,000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	248	400	3 40
E Bedford	342	625	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25,000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40,000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4,650	39 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40,000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1,0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1,0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2,0	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	360	550	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	368	7,000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Donoll	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fussell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 45
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T E N Eaton	198	500	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	223	4,000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	230	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	312	250	2 15
I M Hough	85	1,000	8 50
I M Hough	319	6,000	51 00
G L Houlton	125	1,200	10 20
G L Houlton	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie High	216	300	2 55
Horan & Parker	363	5,000	42 50
E J Inwood	255	1,000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jansen	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnsen	212	350	2 95
W T Johnson	230	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs. T Luther	231	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	185	100	85
W T Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	30,000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5,000	42 55
R W McIntyre	285	19,000	161 50
R W McIntyre	286	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	354	300	2 55
G E Nelly	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	300	1,900	16 15
Mamie M Norris	202	2,050	17 40
Mamie M Norris	203	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2,000	17 00
John S Phelps	180	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2,000	17 00
A L Park	47	5,000	42 50
A L Park	48	4,000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1,000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,000	8 50
A L Park	164	1,500	12 75
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	3,400	28 90
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	231	10,000	85 00
A L Park	235	10,000	85 00
A L Park	236	3,000	25 50
A L Park	285	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Shafer	221	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	223	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 05
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,530	13 50
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1,000	8 50
F H Wilson	57	1,000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
Grant Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	296	750	6 40
J J Suess	326	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

Feather work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone

FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 68 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gorde Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispitcada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PRO-
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 20th
" .....February 17th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 14th
" .....May 19th
" .....June 16th
" .....July 14th
" .....August 11th
" .....September 8th
" .....October 13th
" .....November 10th
" .....December 8th

THOMAS C. ROLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 10.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1895.

Estate of August Matschka, deceased—Filed inventory and appraisment.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1895.

H. J. Robinson, Insolvent—Filed order setting apart personal property.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

A lecture will be given at Lone Pine next Thursday evening at 7:30; at the Georges Creek School House next Friday evening at 7:30; and at Independence, the 16th. Subject, "The Tower of London."

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .67⅛
Antimony.....	10
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5¼
Pig lead.....	3.90

MARRIED.

INMAN—LINSCOTT—Near Bishop, April 28, 1895, by Rev. A. Clark, Mr. Claude C. Inman and Miss Carrie A. Linscott.

Supervisor Stewart was at Independence on Wednesday.

J. A. McKenzie shipped a carload of ore on Tuesday last.

Tom Williams of Round Valley was in town yesterday.

Miss Elsie Eibeshutz is expected to arrive from New York about two weeks hence.

A. Cohn came down from Bishop last Monday and remained in town a day or two.

H. C. Bellows and Henry Dyke came up from Olancha last Monday, returning Wednesday.

Mrs. W. M. Richards of Keeler spent the week at Camp Independence, the guest of Miss Lena Thompson.

John McSweeny has completed the foundations for County Treasurer Bunney's new house on Edwards St.

Wilfred Watterson was in Independence yesterday, his band of sheep passing west of town on its way to Bishop.

Henry Levy arrived home yesterday morning from a visit of a month's duration Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Judge Davidson has had a steady run of legal business lately, the sheep cases making matters especially interesting.

Supervisor Eldred came down from Big Pine on Wednesday and spent several days in town. Mrs. Eldred accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. C S. Meroney came up from Keeler last Saturday. Charley is employed by Sheriff Given to make up the delinquent tax-list.

R. J. Whittaker of Big Pine made final proof on his desert claim on Monday. J. C. Miller and Henry McMurry came down with him as witnesses.

M. W. Trask and N. L. Apple returned to Lone Pine at the end of last week. Each of them having been on a prospecting trip to Death Valley.

His Honor, Judge Robinson—Upon the proper petition being presented to the Board of Supervisors this afternoon, E. Robinson was duly appointed Justice of the Peace for the Third Township.

Arlie Mairs arrived home yesterday after a months absence, during which time he visited Los Angeles and other points of interest in Southern California.

The Tax-Collector states that there will be about two hundred names on the delinquent tax-list, though the aggregate amount of delinquent taxes will be small.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Another Spring fight occurred in front of the postoffice on Wednesday, in which some blood, and considerable bad language was spilled. No arrests were made, and a little fellow visiting here from Los Angeles wanted to know if there were no "cops" here.

Fighting The Sheep License.

What promises to be one of the hardest fought law suits ever begun in this County is now under way. The sheepmen who for many years past have paid the sheep license tax, claim that they are not subject to such tax this year for the reason that they are simply passing through Inyo County to Mono County, their destination. The Tax-Collector has directed suit to be brought and many bands of sheep have been attached. The sheepmen immediately give bonds and release the attachment. The officers are also proceeding against them for violating the ordinance and three have been arrested and admitted to bail. District Attorney Forbes is attending to the County's interests and P. H. Mack is attorney for the sheepmen. It is said that about forty civil and forty criminal prosecutions will follow. The District Attorney is making a vigorous fight, just what the people of the county want, and will make every possible effort to secure the rights of the people in this matter.

The Supervisors Meet.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were in town yesterday and an informal meeting was held last evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means of enforcing Ordinance No. 51, relative to the collection of sheep license. The Board again met this morning. It is intended to engage special counsel to assist District Attorney Forbes in the prosecution of the cases. The main fight will of course be made before the Supreme Court. It is reported that a telegram was sent to R. S. Miner Esq. this morning relative to securing his services. A definite course of action will undoubtedly be decided upon today. The Board is unanimously of the opinion that a determined effort to enforce the law will meet with the approval of the majority of the people. Sheriff Given has several deputies actively employed in carrying out the law.

Meteorological Summary for Month of April 1895, Independence, Cal.

Mean barometer, 29 98
Highest barometer, 30 36 date 6th
Lowest barometer, 29 76 date 27th
Mean temperature, 57.
Highest temperature, 80 date 19th
Lowest temperature, 28 date 5th
Greatest daily range of temperature, 34 date 5th Least 11, date 4th
Total excess in Temp. during month, 1
Total excess in Temp. since January 1st, 44
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 6830 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 35 miles Northwest on 4th.
Total precipitation, T
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 0
Number of cloudless days 17; partly cloudy days 7; cloudy days 6.
Dates of frost, 5th

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

Held For Trial.

Last Tuesday Frank W. Howe was examined in Judge Davidsans court on a charge of burglary. District Attorney Forbes appeared for the people and Attorneys Yandell and Lamar for Howe. Quite a number of witnesses were examined and the fact that Howe stole a number of articles is proven by his own confession. The defense will endeavor to prove that the stolen goods were taken in small lots, in the day time, and that the crime amounts at most to petit larceny. He was held by Judge Davidson to answer to the crime charged in the complaint before the Superior Court, and bail was fixed in the sum of $500, which has not yet been given. It is said that the fellow has well-to-do relatives residing at or near Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Austin, Miss Frankie Shannon and A. W. D. Carroll, of Lone Pine, spent several days at Mazourka canyon last week. Mr. Carroll had his photographic outfit along and took a large number of views, including several of the Piute monument. The trip was full of interest, and the ladies became the proud possessors of a placer mine, the first "colors" being found bythemselves.

A new game has made its appearance in Hawthorne and is going to be the rage. It s called "Cheese," and is played as follows: Six young ladies stand in a row and one of them bites a piece of limburger cheese, and the young men guess who bit it. The successful guessers kiss the other five girls, while the unsuccessful kiss the girl who bit the cheese.

C. A. Walter of Camp Independence presented this office with several boxes of delicious strawberries on Wednesday. Mr. Walter uses great care in handling his fruit and is prepared to supply the market with an abundance of fine berries.

P. H. Mack Esq. starts for San Francisco to-day to attend the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. which meets next week. He will go south by the Keeler and Mojave stage, returning via Reno and will be gone about ten days.

Meads, Schober and Spratt arrived at Independence last Sunday with three big teams, all loaded with merchandise for various points in the valley. The two former had eight animals each and the latter drove eighteen. The combined outfit had on about thirty tons of freight.

Last Monday evening Sheriff Given arrested an old Mexican, who has been an inmate of the County Hospital for many years, on a charge of insanity. He is known as "Oil Poleto." He has not yet been examined.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffett arrived from Los Angeles last week and have taken up their residence in Independence. They were accompanied by Harold Eaton, son of Fred Eaton, of Los Angeles.

H. E. Wilkinson will occupy the building formerly used as a postoffice and will fit it up as a jewelers store. Mr. Wilkinson has a first class watchmaker's outfit and does all kinds of fine repairing.

A new postoffice has been fitted up adjoining the store of L. Wood, and all the furniture from the old office was moved on Wednesday. It is a central location and a neat office.

Judge Gould of Darwin has become totally blind, and, as he is in indigent circumstances an effort will be made to secure his admission to the State asylum for the blind.

The special two month's term of the Independence school will close next Friday.

Al Staudinger came up from Inyo yesterday, returning to-day.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

GARDENING BY HORSEPOWER.

It Pays When Prices Are High For Labor and Low For Produce.

To grow garden stuff in sufficient quantity is a difficult task if wrong methods are practiced. If correct methods are adopted, it is a comparatively easy matter. In this day of progress a garden so small it cannot be worked by horsepower is inexcusable on a farm where land is plenty. It requires about one whole day for a man to work over one of the little square gardens and put everything in good shape. With a horse and cultivator he can work over a half acre plot in less than two hours and do the work better. Besides following the cultivator is easy compared with the back breaking process of hand hoeing.

In these times of high prices for farm labor and low prices for farm produce certainly no one can afford to spend much time hoeing in the garden when the work can be done better and ten times as fast with the help of a horse which would otherwise be idle. Most garden crops can be successfully cultivated by horsepower and by Plant, Jr., horse hoe better than with the hand hoe, writes a correspondent of Practical Farmer, who says: Of course there are some crops that in order to save ground should be planted too close to be tended with a horse, but even then can be cultivated almost entirely without the old fashioned hoeing. If you are able to afford it, there are a number of most excellent wheel hoes now on the market, and nearly all of them will do splendid work, and do it very rapidly. If you are not greatly overburdened with wealth, you can get along without going to this expense. If you will watch the columns of the farm papers, you will probably soon see a drawing of a home-made device that will do grand work, and the cost will be trifling.

But the main point is that nearly all the cultivation in the garden ought to be done by horsepower and as little as possible by hand. Lay off a small plat to be used for close planted crops and tend them with some kind of wheel hoe. But plant the main crops wide enough to be cultivated with the horse hoe. And let the plat of ground devoted to garden vegetables be liberal. Thus home gardening will become a pleasure rather than an irksome task. The health of the family will be the better for the supply of wholesome, nutritious food.

The Buff Plymouth Rock.

The popularity of buff plumage is doubtless responsible for the Buff Plymouth Rock. This popularity is in itself something remarkable. For years and years the Buff Cochin had the honor of being the sole representative of this color. Then the Pekin Bantam appeared, which was but a diamond edition of the Buff Cochin. This was followed by the Buff Leghorn and the Argonaut, and then appeared simultaneously the Buff Wyandotte and Buff Plymouth Rock. In some cases these two varieties were bred from the same yard of fowls, those with rose combs being called Wyandottes and those with single combs Plymouth Rocks.

In the Buff Plymouth Rock, when fully perfected, we have a medium sized fowl of great practical value and of remarkable beauty. The color is a soft, rich, even buff, a color that cannot be surpassed among solid colors for beauty, and a color that is as useful as it is beautiful, for it harmonizes with the desired rich yellow of the skin and legs, produces pinfeathers that are inconspicuous on the dressed poultry, and does not readily show stains and marks of soiling. It is a color therefore that adapts the fowl to all sections of the country and makes it of value to the practical poultry raiser, according to H. S. Babcock, who writes the foregoing to American Agriculturist.

The Best Part of Cornstalks.

It used to be thought that the tops of cornstalks made the best feed. This idea was wholly based on the fact that they were fine and easily chewed. By the test of sweetness the lower part of the stalk is much the richest, only near the butt the stalk is apt to be hard. The cow test of the best part of the stalk is easily made. She will invariably grasp the stalk in the middle, double it up and then chew until she has left outside her mouth only the butt and a little piece of stalk attached to the tassel. This will be rejected, and another stalk will be taken up, to have repeated on it the same process.—American Cultivator.

Corn or Oats For Horses.

From the Utah station comes a report concerning a test to determine the comparative feeding value of oats and corn for horses. It was found that the weight of the animals was more easily maintained on the corn ration. A summary of three experiments shows that during the summer a ration of corn and timothy was not as good as one consisting of wheat, oats and clover. During the winter corn and timothy did as well as oats, clover and timothy in maintaining the weight. During the spring and summer corn, wheat or bran and mixed hay produced more gain than oats, wheat or bran and mixed hay.

Bees as Fertilizers.

According to information sent out from the United States department of pomology, bees, instead of destroying fruit, as they are sometimes accused, are the only agents through which certain orchards ever bear fruit. Pears are given special attention in a recent bulletin, and among others the Bartlett is pointed out as nonfecundating and must be fertilized by pollen carried from other trees by insects. The remedy suggested for nonbearing orchards is grafting other varieties into occasional trees.

Shipping Fruit In Gas.

An experiment is in process with shipping California fruit in carbonic acid gas. An ordinary car is made airtight, with a zinc lining. When filled with fruit, the gas is introduced. A condenser filled with the liquefied gas will be placed in the car to supply any possible leakage. Growers who have made the test assert that if fruit is surrounded with this gas all decay and deterioration are arrested and the flavor of the fruit not impaired. The object is to save the expense of refrigerator cars.

FEEDING VALUE OF ROOTS.

The Addition of Roots to Ordinary Fodders Is Attended With Profitable Results.

The great majority of farmers in the northwest have yet to learn of the real value of roots as a factor in winter feeding. Many farmers have been deterred from using roots because they do not possess convenient and proper barns for storing and feeding them. Others have been misled by assuming that a material made up so largely of water, and consequently so small a proportion of dry matter, was an expensive food to handle, and the results obtained did not justify the expense incurred in growing and handling the crop. Any one conversant with English agriculture knows how important a place roots hold in the estimation of English farmers. Roots form a very large proportion of the food fed to all classes of live stock, and the excellence of their animals is a good indication of their skill in feeding. It is true that our Indian corn crop in this country to a large extent fills the place of roots in England, but a great many feeders in this country have recognized the importance of roots as a useful adjunct in the winter feeding of stock. F. B. Mumford of the Michigan Agricultural college writes to Prairie Farmer that roots may be grown and placed in the root cellar for from 3 to 5 cents per bushel. The above figures are submitted after several years' experience, and he believes any one who will become thoroughly familiar with the best and most economical methods of production can easily duplicate these estimates.

Several experiments at the Michigan station have clearly indicated that an addition of roots to our ordinary fodders has invariably been attended with satisfactory results. In bulletin 84, Michigan Agricultural college, are recorded the results of feeding roots to fattening lambs. In this experiment one lot of lambs received a constant grain ration of oats and bran mixed in the proportion of two pounds of oats to one of bran and were fed at the rate of one pound per day and head. In addition to this grain ration, they were supplied with all the clover, hay and sugar beets they would eat. The lambs were fed for 12 weeks and gained at the rate of three pounds per head a week during the entire period. The average weekly consumption of food was as follows: Roots, 30 pounds; grain, 7 pounds, and hay 7 pounds. The animals were at all times in the best of health, and gained steadily from the first. This experiment indicates that by a liberal use of sugar beets lambs can be fattened without the use of a heavy grain ration.

Other experiments, under different conditions, have seemed to point to the conclusion that the dry matter in roots was of more value for feeding purposes than the dry matter in our common grains. These and other feeding trials with roots make it apparent that every farmer ought to grow some roots at least, and by so doing add a cheap and efficient food to his present limited variety of materials.

Corn Harvesters In the Northwest.

A Minnesota correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes that it is difficult in the northwest to get men who can cut corn at all. Most farmhands here have had no experience, and few can cut and shock a half acre per day. He writes: Farmers here need to grow more hoed crops, and would grow more corn but for the bugbear of cutting and shocking, and would welcome a machine which would cut and bind corn well at $1.25 per acre, if not too costly. The successful corn harvester will not elevate, but will cut, gather, bind and drop it in a standing position. All schemes for elevating it are a waste of power. When a machine is devised which will do this, two rows can be cut and bound as well as one by a two horse team, as the power required is not great. There seems to be no difficulty in cutting the corn with a sliding knife such as is used on the sled cutters. Most of the machines brought out to cut and bind corn seem too complicated and costly and are evidently an attempt to adapt the plan of grain harvesters to the cornfield, instead of being original inventions.

The heavier soils as a rule contain more potash than the lighter ones, and in a general way it is safe to assume that potash is not needed on such soils so long as they produce fair crops.

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OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....		10.50 a. m.		5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.		4.15 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m		2.35 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m.	Lv.	11.00 a. m
		No. 3.		No. 4.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne,.....		6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m
Luning		7.10 a. m.		6.15 p. m
Sodа Springs.....		7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m
Belleville.....		8.00 a. m.		4.35 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m		3.50 p. m
Benton		1.30 p. m		11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.		9.50 a. m
Alvord		4.05 p. m		8.58 a. m
Independence.....		4.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m
Lone Pine.....		5.20 p. m.		6.40 a. m
Keeler.....	Ar	7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. & R. R. while connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (38 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dowieyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Adla Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (7 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

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GENERAL

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Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

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JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

D. I. MAIRS Prop

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Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

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0-m RENO, NEVADA

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, and the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEFER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

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Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

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FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1884.

j164fm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

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OVER THE RIVER.

On a pleasant day last autumn a little tot of a boy was standing on the dock looking out over the water toward the Canadian shore. He was so quiet and sad eyed that a good-natured policeman, who saw him there, came up to speak to him. Before he had a chance for that, however, the boy had spoken to him.

"Is that heaven over there, sir?" he asked with a faint tremor in his voice.

"Well, I should say not, my little man," laughed the policeman. "That's Windsor."

"Well, that's the river isn't it?" asked the boy, with a stubborn kind of persistence which the policeman's laugh had not affected in the least.

"Yes, that's the river. There ain't any mistake about that."

"Then," said the boy, firmly, "that's heaven over there."

The policeman looked at him seriously.

"What makes you say that?" inquired the policeman, with a smile of encouragement.

"Because," and the boy's lip trembled and his eyes grew moist, "mamma went to heaven last week and she told me she would meet her little boy there and yesterday when I asked papa where heaven was he told me it was over the river. Now, sir," and he was very earnest and serious, "they wouldn't tell me stories, would they?"

Then the big policeman sat down and taking the boy on his knee, they talked together a long time.—Detroit Free Press.

Lord Acton, who was recently appointed religious professor of history at Cambridge, in succession to Sir J. R. Seeley, has had a strange education for an Englishman. He is a Catholic, was brought up by the Jesuits, and afterward studied with Dr. Dollinger at Munich, but he never studied or passed an examination at either an English or a foreign university. He is the first Catholic who has been appointed to a history professorship in England since the Reformation. He has the reputation of being a very learned man, but his writings have been chiefly theological, in defense of the old Catholic movement.

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

Hers was not the luxuriant southern beauty you read about, but of the sweeter, less obtrusive sort, which is associated with home belongings, a tete-a-tete in the conservatory—a presence such as would make almost any sort of place the dearest spot on earth—brown hair, blue eyes, red lips, and cheeks that kept their color all the time. You see I'm not much of a hand to analyze or describe feminine beauty, but Emily Percival had the kind that lasts, that don't wither after a ball-room season; the kind that comes from good health, good spirits, innocence and affection.

"Ah, you here, Gilman?" Brigham said gayly. "You have met Miss Percival? Then help me to thank her for the aid she has rendered me tonight. I should have been moping about as a pitiable example of the most dejected wall flower if she had not come to my assistance, told me where to get the names of the guests, found me a messenger, and raised me from a most forlorn condition of loneliness into a state bordering on ecstasy."

"I have reason to know what a good Samaritan Miss Percival is," I rejoined, "and I also know that it sometimes requires as high an order of courage to succor the wayfarer in these latter days as it did of old in Judea."

"Don't you think it depends a good deal on the wayfarer?" asked Miss Percival.

"I am becoming inordinately vain," said Brigham sententiously.

"You needn't be a bit," responded the charming woman on his arm. "I meant that there are some depths of distress so heartrending that even the Pharisees would relent and take pity on them."

"Consider me the embodiment of woe then," said Brigham, as the orchestra began to play a waltz quadrille, "and as a further evidence of your gifts as a ministering angel give this dance to me."

"He will do very well," I thought, as I stepped back out of the way of the dancers and watched the couple float by me in the graceful movement of the quadrille. "He will do very well, but it's deucedly strange that a fellow like that should be so manifestly anxious to conceal his identity."

CHAPTER III.

I didn't see much of Brigham for a week or two. A change in the force moved me up to the post of editorial writer, though the staff was so flexible that the editor of one day was apt to be the police reporter of the next. It was a kind of free-for-all born of the transition state of things about us. And as a matter of fact it lent spice to the life we were leading. It was a lottery in which all had an equal chance. It might be a little disappointing for the man at the top to be asked to step down, but then there was always a great incentive to the fellow at the bottom before whom was held out the promise of stepping up.

Brigham and I roomed together still. It was mutually agreeable, I take it, and neither one suggested a change. But though I saw less of him I noticed a marked change in my roommate. He was manifestly shaking off the gloom that seemed to be about him when he had first come to town. He was not putting off an old nature and taking on a new, but rather was coming into his rightful possession of gay good humor and debonair fellowship. I guessed at the reason for this when I heard of him leaving an order with Zimmerman, the florist, for roses for Miss Percival. My suspicion was confirmed when on passing the cotton factor's home one evening on my way to the office I saw him just ringing the bell.

It was all very pleasant and quite romantic, I thought cynically, but then what in the deuce did this young Bohemian, with not even expectations, mean by paying attentions to the daughter of a man whose fortune was away up in G; who owned half a dozen cotton places and held mortgages on a score of others; who shipped his cotton to New Orleans on his own boats and could afford to gratify every taste of a luxurious life. Brigham was not a fortune hunter. I felt sure of that. He was only doing what any other young fellow of parts would have done if placed in the same position—cultivating the acquaintance of a delightful woman. But then—was it right for a man who was afraid of his past, who did not dare tell where his home had been or who were his associates, to do that?

That was a question I had it in mind to ask Brigham half a dozen times. But then it is an awkward thing to do, particularly when you have no occasion to meddle. It was a matter for Brigham to settle with his conscience and Miss Percival's father. And, too, perhaps Miss Percival was very well able to take care of her own affairs, and needed no help from one who would only court the accusation that he was prompted by jealousy or spleen if he did interfere. It was really nothing to me if a man of indefi-

"What's that?" I asked. "An old wound?"

nite and presumably doubtful antecedents paid marked attention to a young lady of exceptional beauty and undoubted social prominence.

Still, I'll confess that the thing preyed on my mind, and as I got to know Brigham better my solicitude intensified, for I came to like him the more. He was frank and generous and chivalrous. His morals were above reproach. No appeal was made to him by the needy or the suffering that was not granted, though often it left his purse empty or took him on many a weary tramp into the quarters where the destitute huddled.

I remember that one night while I sat by the window I heard him come up the street, and just in front of the house some one accosted him. It was a man who was begging for assistance "for a sick wife and young un."

"Where are they that you should leave them at this hour of the night?" I heard Brigham ask.

"They uns is up in the boat nigh the mouth of Wolf river," responded the mendicant. "We uns jest pulled in there through the chute nigh about sundown, an' I cum up town lookin' fer soutin' to do, but I couldn't find nothin', an' I didn't hev the heart to go back to they uns with nothin', fer there bein' airy thing to eat in the boat."

"I have half a notion to go up with you and see," I heard Brigham say, "for if what you say is true help must be needed pretty badly, and if it isn't true it would be worth the trouble going up there to thrash you for the lie."

"Don't take my word fur it, mister, but give me some meal and taters an' meat to tote, and cum long an' see that I don't tell you no lie."

"I'll do it," responded Brigham.

"Well, then, I'll go along," I said, leaning out of the window. "You would be a fool to go up in that thieves' den alone at this hour. How do you know this man is not trying to decoy you?"

"I read it in his honest countenance," responded my roommate with a laugh as he struck a match and held it up in the dirty vacant face of the typical Johnny—boat tenant of the Mississippi—one of those uneasy vagrants who are always restlessly moving up and down the great stream, tramps upon the highway of a nation's internal commerce.

And nothing could persuade Brigham not to make the trip. He was set upon verifying the fellow's story, he said, for if a woman and child were sick and without food in a Christian land it was high time some one went to their rescue.

"I may be that way myself some day," he said, "and I should like to know I had not been wholly callous to such appeals in my days of good fortune."

So having offered to accompany him, and really fearing for his safety in a region where murder was done almost nightly, and where the assassin could find ready means to hide his crime and escape, I perforce had to do what I had said I would, and with a good deal of grumbling went with him and verified what the river rat had said.

But if I have digressed from the thread of my narrative it has only been to give you an insight into this man's character, so that you may know something of the conflicting emotions I felt when the wholly contradictory facts of his career were presented to me. For here was one who was prompted apparently by the kindliest sentiments, who was brave and generous and tender and trustful. If at times he was despondent and seemed melancholy it would have escaped observation, or at least not occasioned solicitude on my part, were it not for the enigmatical past of which he seemed jealous. As time went on I grew strangely fond of him and he of me. As I look back upon those old days I can see how he clung to me as though he found a certain support in my stronger nature, as though he hoped that I might somehow stand between him and his fate.

One sunny afternoon in the late autumn we were strolling along the bluffs below the town, looking out over the river and talking of the naval fight when the fleets met and decided the fate of the beleaguered city.

Brigham was carrying his hat in his hand, and as the wind tossed back his hair I noticed above his ear and well back from his forehead what looked like a deep scar.

"What's that?" I asked, "an old wound—a relic of a boyhood raid on some innocent neighbor's orchard, or memento of a more perilous expedition?"

He put up his hand and ran his fingers along the white scar, and then said with a puzzled expression:

"I'd give a good deal to know how that came there, but I don't. It makes me dizzy when I touch it, but it gives me no pain."

"Come, come, Brigham, a man don't get a crease like that along the side of his cranium without retaining a vivid recollection of the event."

"But I have no recollection of it. If I had I should tell you. But that is of less importance than what I walked out here to say. I must jump right into the middle of it, too, or my courage will fail. Gilman, I love Emily Percival."

"If you had expected to surprise me, let me assure you you did nothing of the sort. I have eyes."

"You suspected it?"

"Oh, no; I knew it."

"Well?"

"I have no advice to offer. Are congratulations in order or have you declared yourself to the young lady yet?"

"No, I have not. I believe she likes me—I will not say she loves me. But I have not felt at liberty to speak to her upon the subject. As you know, I am scarcely in a position to ask the daughter of a millionaire to be my wife."

"That is a weighty consideration," I replied steadily and with a purpose gradually taking shape in my mind.

"But I infer it would not be the most important one to Miss Percival or to her father. It would be very natural and highly proper, however, for them to know something of your past. Are you prepared to tell them?"

It was a cruel thing to say, but I did not mean it should be cruel, nor did it seem so at the time. But if this man could not tell me of the life he had led in the days and years before I knew him, how much less could he reveal it to the sweet, trustful woman he professed to love. What right had he to love such a woman if he did not dare confide in her? What thing could he invite her to more barren and cheerless than a heart where some skeleton was in keeping?

But what seemed unkind in the repeating did not appear to either anger or hurt Brigham. The joyousness went out of his face as the sunshine is blotted by a passing cloud, and into his eyes there crept a far away look as of one who was seeking to peer into the beyond. It was an eerie expression of unutterable sadness, a look such as I fancy must sometimes come into the eyes of the dying who are reluctant to leave that which they have knowledge of for that they know not of. The lines about his mouth deepened, the pallor of his cheeks became more apparent, and dark circles crept up under his eyes. The man seemed to age ten years as I looked at him. Then he passed his hand over his head in the old, irresolute way, and slowly there came from his lips these words, spoken in pitiable anguish:

"I have no past."

I grew suddenly impatient, and laying my hand rudely upon his shoulder spoke sharply: "My God, man, what do you mean by this imposture? What is there in your life you fear that men may find out? Not for my sake tell it, but for the sake of the woman you profess to love."

"I have told you the truth," he said slowly, and then with gathering force went on: "I have no past. There is a tradition of one who spurned the Saviour and who was bidden to go on forever. Perhaps I am he, but if so, that early sin is mercifully hidden from my knowledge. I live only in the present—in today—this moment. It is with wonder that I see children about me in the streets, for I never was a child. The faces of the people I meet are strange to me, yet I never knew any others. Sometimes at night I look into the windows of homes as I pass and see pleasant groups gathered under the lamplight. But I never knew such a home of my own. You talk about your kindred and your friends to whom you will some time return, but I have neither kindred nor friends. You keep always asking me about my past, my past, but I tell you I have no past. And then I feel that you doubt me, and that you suspect that perhaps I have committed some grave crime for which I fear the knowledge may come to you. You have read the story of the man without a country. I am a man without a past."

"But surely"——

(To be Continued.)

The medical advisors of the Prince of Wales make queer distinctions when their royal patient is under the weather. The Prince recently had a severe cold. His doctors allowed him to attend a meeting of the Aged Poor Commission of the House of Lords in the morning, forbade his going to the Queen's drawing-room in the afternoon, but permitted him to join her dinner party in the evening.

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He—That's Mrs. Grimshaw, who lectures on bimetalism. I've heard her. How exasperatingly clever she seems to be! She—Yes, but how consolingly ugly!

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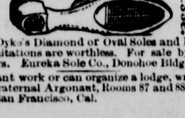

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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MAKING CURRIES.

A System of Spicing Applied by Oriental Cooks.

ITS ORIGIN IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Delicious Messes Compounded Out of Simple Ingredients by the Deft Cooks of the East.

They were sitting in one of those delightful French restaurants which abound near Broadway and had just finished a meal so satisfactory that the party was in a condition of perfect peace with all mankind. The artist knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar and said:

"Your highness, we have had many growls among ourselves in regard to curries and curry powders, curry paste and curry making, and, to be candid, we have not a particle of knowledge on the subject."

The Rajah, who is not a Rajah at all, but only a genial man of the world, who has traveled and lived in every clime, smiled and replied: "Of curry paste the name is legion and of curry powders there is no end. Both of them are snares and delusions and their priests belong to false gods. "Curry is simpler than baked beans, but far more palatable. To understand it completely put yourself in position to follow Charles Reade's valuable suggestion of the Oriental cook who makes it. No matter whether he be a Hindoo, a Persian, a Parsee, a Cinghalese, a Malay, a Siamese or a Chinaman he is a poor man himself and his employer is not over rich. Meats in all these countries are comparatively dear, vegetables are inexpensive, while fruits and spices are very cheap. Human nature is the same in those lands as it is in our own; they believe in the old principle of tonjours perdix and desire variety in their daily fare as much as possible.

"The cook conforms to their wishes under the conditions described. Maybe all the food in the house consists of eggs and rice. These he prepares with fruit and one set of spices for one meal, and with different fruits and a different set of spices for a second. He and his ancestors have been doing this for three or four thousand years, and in the course of that period have learned hundreds of combinations which are as agreeable to the stomach as they are to the taste. Armed with this knowledge they prepare even eggs and rice three times a day for 365 days of the year and produce a different dish every time.

"Curry simply means a school of cooking in which the main flavor comes from the use of Oriental fruits and Oriental spices. The very word curry almost conveys these facts upon its face. It is derived from the Tamil word karri, which means a grinding or grating stone. These are coarse grained stones which correspond exactly to our graters. On their surface the native cook rubs the cardemons, the poppy seed, the nutmeg, the clove, the turneric root, the coriander seed, ginger and other aromatic substances until they are converted into powder or into fibers or slivers. So much for the name which it seems to me explains the general character of curry better than any description.

"The first great principle in curry making is to use such spices in such proportions as will produce an agreeable flavor. This depends upon the food ingredients and upon the season of the year. Many spices are magnificent when fresh, but lose their virtue as they grow old. No one, for example, can ever realize the delicacy and exquisite pleasure of nutmeg and mace until he has eaten them from the parent stem. The difference between fresh spices and the same when they have grown stale is very well exemplified by the difference between green ginger root and the powder abominations sold in tin cans.

"A native cook buys his spices fresh every morning, or every week in the market, just as an American housekeeper buys the vegetables which are served at dinner the same day. It is on this account that all curries made from dry and ancient curry powders give a very poor idea of the dish as it ought to be. It may be safely said that no perfect curry is made in the United States. Even in London, with all its facilities, for communication with the Orient, there are not more than five restaurants where curry can be provided the same as in your own home in Far East. The curry system is applied by the Asiatics to nearly every class of food.

"It makes a large and very appetizing sub class of soups, of which we have adopted only one and incorrectly styled Mulligatawny. It is applied to birds, domestic and wild, baked fishes, and even to small roasted animals such as the kid, hare, suckling pig and squirrel. These, for lack of a better name, are known as dry roasts, curried or curried dry roasts. It is applied to meats re-warmed. Of this class the ordinary 'devil' is a good illustration, and the 'East Indian devil' is nothing more or less than a curried rechauffee.

"What we call curry in our restaurants and hotels is the cheapest and commonest class employed in the East, and is nothing more than a curried stew, ragout, fricassee or pot roast. Curried vegetables we never have, but they are very popular in tropical Asia, and might be added with very great benefit to our daily bill of fare. Fruits can also be curried, one variety, chutney having long had a world-wide reputation as a delicious, wholesome and even hygienic food.

"It will be noticed that in every case and class the food article is curried, that is to say it loses in whole or in part its original flavor and takes up that of the spices or rather spice combination with which it is concocted. Still greater variety is produced by the Eastern chef in currying either one or both of a pair of ingredients of a dish. Take for instance roast chicken and boiled rice.

"An American cook, who, with his British cousin, is the very worst in the world, will serve the luckless bird wet and steaming on a platter, and the rice bunglingly boiled in a vegetable dish. The Frenchman neatly dissects the chicken, arranges it in the middle of the rice on a platter and pours over it some agreeable sauce. The Italian serves it the same way, but prepares the rice with tomatoes and other pleasing ingredients and lo, you have the rizotto of chicken.

"The Orientalist goes much further. He may curry the chicken and serve it on plain rice, like the Frenchman; he may curry the rice and serve the chicken plain with it, like the Italian; or, best of all, he may, and generally does, curry the chicken with one set of flavors, and the rice with a different but complimentary one. Upon this basis the rice may be white, pink, red, orange, yellow, gray, brown, light green, emerald, or even dark grass green. It may be uniform in color, striped like American flag, or variegated as a Scotch tartan.

"In curry making the Eastern chef uses a judgment and common sense that comes close to scientific knowledge. He instinctively knows that all food, either animal or vegetable, should contain a certain amount of oil. Where this is not supplied by the food itself he adds it in the curry. The best substance for the purpose is ghee or clarified butter and cream. Next to that, but seldom used in that part of the world, is olive oil. The very poor use peanut oil, bean oil and other cheap compounds.

"Of the fruits employed the prime favorite is the cocoanut. This should be young and full of milk. For thickening purposes she employs rice flour and rice starch. Of these there are many varieties known to the Oriental dealer, the chief difference between any two varieties being in the amount of gluten contained.

"A very hard, glutenous rice makes a thickening with a firm body and white color, while on the other hand a fine rice starch, when properly cooked, is as clear and colorless as pure water.

"Of the spices used I would not intrench upon your patience to recite the long list in English and a dozen Asiatic tongues. I have already named the seven most important and might add to the number white, black and Chili pepper, fenugrek, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allspice, sesame seed, sorrel, cherrypit, plumpit, peachpit, lemon and orange peel, anise seed, soy beans, bay, laurel, mint leaves, camphor leaves, onion, shallot and leek.

"In all the wet curries the general practice is first to select the spices which you propose to employ. In the pounding or in the grating throw into them one tenth of their weight in salt, which is said to extract their flavors more fully. When this is done you are ready for the most serious work.

"In our own country, where you cannot buy the ingredients from the markets, you must depend on the curry powders put up by the wholesale grocers, all of which are equally good or equally bad, according to how you look at them. Worse than that, they are all much alike. You can, however, by taking thought, modify them or change them to any extent. To make them hoter, add cayenne, chili or cloves; to make them milder and smoother, add pulverized slippery elm, nutmeg, almond flour, grated peachpits or grated lemon peel.

"Now for the serious work: Slice a large onion fine and put in a saucepan with a large piece of butter. Cook until the pieces are a pale yellow. Add half a cup of milk, a tablespoonful of curry powder and a tablespoonful of pulverized cocoanut, or, better still, a cupful of cocoanut milk if it can be procured. Boil down slowly for an hour and be careful not to burn. It will then be a thick and smooth sauce. Take two sweetbreads, slice, wash and drain; then fry them in butter until brown. Transfer them to the sauce pan.

"Instead of sweetbreads you may use slices of cold chicken or any poultry or game, or hard-boiled eggs quartered, or slices of lamb or veal. Allow them to simmer a half hour, adding a cup of milk. Toward the close of cooking add several slices of green ginger, a pinch of cayenne, a dash of lime or lemon juice and one or two ribbons an inch long cut from green or red chilis.

"The long immersion and boiling of the meat causes the fibers to absorb a much larger amount of the liquid than might be expected. A very delightful way of demonstrating this is to take the pieces of meat from the pan, bread them and fry over a quick fire. This makes a curried fry and is extremely toothsome. If you desire to make your own curry powder, you can do so by purchasing the raw materials from a trustworthy druggist and grocer. The formula is as follows:

"Turmeric, eight parts; coriander seed, sixteen parts; cummin seed, four parts; fenugrek, four parts; poppy seed, two parts; ginger, two parts; dried chilis, two parts; black pepper, two parts; mustard, one part; salt, four parts; pulverize, mix, bottle in small bottles, cork and wax the corks to prevent evaporation of the essential oils.

"White curries, or Cinghalese curries, are so called on account of their color. When made properly their ingredients are cream, grated cocoanut, cocoanut milk, white pepper, white mace, ginger root juice, coriander and cardmom oil, almond flour, salt, anise seed, poppy seed and cummin seed. When well made it is a thick white, velvety fluid.

"So far as can be learned the birthplace of curry was southern India; but long before the Christian era the system had spread through nearly all of the southern Asia. Each place has its own methods and formulas. Experts discriminate between the various methods and have divided them into the following classes: Bagdad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Tamil, Celyon, Batavian, Siamese and Canton. The mildest of all is the Bagdad and the hottest is probably the Batavian."

The Rajah stopped at this point, because the last of his auditors had fallen off asleep.—Mail and Express.

CARLYLE AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

In the Athenæum has appeared a very interesting letter written by Carlyle to his sister Jean, to give an account of his interview with the Queen at Dean Stanley's: "The Stanlays and we (he wrote) were all in a flow of talk, and some flunkeys had done setting coffee pots and tea cups of a sublime pattern, when her Majesty punctual to the minute, glided in, escorted by her dame-in-waiting (a duchess dowger of Athol) and by the Princess Louise, decidedly a very pretty young lady, and clever, too, as I found out in talking to her afterward. The Queen came softly forward, a kindly little smile on her face, gently shook hands with all the three women, gently acknowledged with a nod the silent bows of us male monsters, and directly in her presence every one was at ease again. She is a comely little lady, with a pair of kind, clear and intelligent gray eyes; still looks almost young (in spite of one broad wrinkle which shows on each cheek occasionally); is still plump; has a fine, low voice, soft; indeed, her whole manner is melodiously perfect. It is impossible to imagine a politer little woman; nothing the least imperious; all gentle, all sincere; looking unembarrassing—rather attractive even—makes you feel, too (if you have any sense in you), that she is Queen. . . . Coffee fairly done, Lady Agusta called me gently to come and speak to her Majesty. I obeyed, first asking, as an old, infirmish man, her Majesty's permission to sit, which was graciously conceded. Nothing of the least significance was said, nor needed; however, my bit of dialogue went very well. What part of Scotland I came from?" Dumfries (where Majesty might as well go sometimes). Carlisle, Caer Lewel, a place of about the antiquity of King Solomon (according to Milton),' whereat Majesty smiled. Border Ballads and old James Pool slightly alluded to, not by name. Glasgow, and grandfather's ride thither, ending in more psalms, and streets vacant at 9½ p. m.—hard sound Presbyterian root of what has now shot up to such a monstrously ugly cabbage tree and hemlock tree! all which Majesty seemed to take rather well. . . . Majesty herself (and I think apropos of some question about my shaky hand) said something about her own difficulty in writing to dictation, which brought forward Lady Lyell and husband, mutually used to the operation; after which, talk becoming quite trivial, Majesty gracefully retired with Lady Augustus, and, in ten minutes more returned, to receive our farwell bows, which, too, she did very prettily, and sailed out as if moving on skates, and bending her head to us with a smile."—Westminster Budget.

WONDERS OF NATURE.

Human hair varies in thickness from two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

The fibre of the coarsest wool is about the five hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

The thread of silk spun by the common silkworm is only the fifteenth hundredth part of an inch in thickness.

Some of the common garden spiders spin webs so fine that 30,000 of them laid side and side would not cover the space of an inch.

The very finest of sheep's wool is three times the diameter of the coarsest mentioned above, or only fifteen hundredth part of an inch thick.

Lenenhock and Humboldt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

The pores of the skin are so fine that it is estimated that there are thousands of them to every inch of square surface.

Miss Henrietta Rohdes says that there is silk enough in a single cocoon to extend a distance of 535 miles.

The diatoms, single celled plants of the seaweed family, are so small that 3,000 of them laid end to end scarcely suffice to cover an inch of space on the rule.

The microscopists say that in the milt of a codfish, or in water in which decaying vegetables have been infused, animalculæ to the number of 10,000 can be found in every drop as large as a wheat grain.

The smallest known species of hog is the pigmy swine of Australia. They are exactly like their larger brethren in every particular except size, being not larger than a good-sized house rat.

The sting of a bee, when compared with the point of a fine needle, under a powerful microscope, is hardly discernible. The point of the needle appears to be about an inch in diameter.

Woods, the naturalist, says that when young spiders begin to spin 400 of their threads are not equal in size to one of the full grown insect.—St. Louis Republican.

Those swimming wild hogs of America are doubtless of the razor-back variety seen in the pine forests of the eastern shore of Maryland. They are fleet beasts, the razor-back hogs of Maryland, and good swimmers, as are all lean swine. Fat swine float admirably, but when they swim their sharp fore hoofs dig cruelly into the hanging flesh of the breast and neck, and the swimmers are sometimes exhausted from loss of blood.

MAKING PERFUMERY.

How Nearly all Ordinary Perfumes are Made.

LARD USED TO EXTRACT THE OIL.

Why Don't Some Enterprising Californian Open up a Factory?—Fashions in Perfume Vary.

It seems a strange place for a perfume manufactory. On one side the Chicago river stagnates, redolent of the combined odors of a thousand sewers, and on the other switch engines clang back and forth, busily violating the city's smoke ordinance.

And yet on a bright spring morning, when the dingy windows of the factory are agape, it is no unusual sight to see a group of men and boys standing on the sidewalk with their hands in their pockets and snifling the odors which the breeze brings down to them. They can have apple-blossoms, attar of roses, eau de cologne—anything, just as if they were attending a charity ball. And the red brick building goes on in its own sweet way, making a little oasis of fragrance in a Sahara of vile odors.

Inside of the factory the scent is still more intense. It is a bouquet of hundreds of different perfumes. In the main room there stands a number of brass distilling tanks about the size of small barrels, and stretched out at one side of them are coils and loops of iron pipes. Below them stand closed pails into the funnels of which drips the perfumery. Around the sides of the wall of this and adjoining rooms stand almost endless rows of bottles of all sizes and shapes, each filled with some oil or essence out of which the scents are made. Most of these are imported from foreign countries by the Chicago factory, where they are mixed, distilled and bottled for the market. Practically no perfumery is made in its original form in Chicago.

One of the largest rooms in the corner of the building is devoted to the packing and bottling of the product of the distillery. Here rows of girls sit at long tables with big canisters of the perfumery in front of them. Out of these the small, delicate shaped bottles are filled. Then the glass stoppers are put in and colored cotton is wrapped around them. Over the tops little hoods of lambskin are drawn and tied with colored ribbons. Then the labels are pasted on and the bottles are aranged in neat boxes ready for shipment. It is all rather slow work, and the girls who do it have to be skilled as well as artistic. Much of the perfume manufactured is used in making toilet soaps in the adjoining factory, but a large quantity is sold for general use.

Attar of roses is an oil made from rose leaves and it comes largely from India and Constantinople. Of late years the Balkan provinces in Bulgaria have also been a great source of the supply. Nearly all the blossoms used are taken from a bushy variety of the damask rose, and the rest come from the white musk rose. Beginning in the last of May troops of boys and girls with baskets on their arms climb the long mountain slopes before sunrise in the morning to gather the roses. It is important that they be picked while the dew is yet on them, so that they will remain fresh until they reach the distillery. The still houses are mostly placed in the center of the great rose gardens, and as fast as the loads of blossoms are brought in they are placed in big, cool cellars. The stills are of tinned copper, with a miniature furnace underneath. About twenty-five pounds of fragrant blossoms are put into each of them, then water is added and the fires started. When about one-fifth of the contents has been drawn over through a water-cooled worm the still is emptied and rechaged and the process is repeated until all morning's harvest of roses has been used up.

The first product is simply rosewater like that the old-time housewife used to make in much the same way. This rosewater is now returned to the still and about one-third its bulk of "second rosewater" is drawn over. Through out this liquid there are scattered little globules of a precious oily attar very sweet to smell. The distillate is now put into bottles, and the oil gradually comes to the top and is dipped out with a spoon. The attar costs about $6 an ounce, but this will not seem unreasonable when it is known that 60,000 roses have been used for every ounce.

Nearly all the ordinary perfumes are made by a process known as enfleurage. This consists in placing freshly-gathered flowers in a glass case, the lid of which has been daubed with lard to the depth of half an inch. In the course of a day the lard absorbs all the essential oils in the flowers and they are replaced by fresh ones. Sometimes it takes as many as eighty charges to fully impregnate the lard, and sometimes, where the scent is very strong, it requires only half a dozen charges. When fully charged the lard is scraped off, melted and combined with alcohol, wihch brings the volatile oil to the surface. It is then skimmed off and filtered ready to be bottled and shipped. The waste leaves from the process are used as fertilizers for the flower gardens from which they originally came.

The oil of lavender is procured in a similar way. The growers of Surrey, England, carry their harvest to one of the many distilleries which dot the country. The oil is contained in glands situated chiefly in parts of the flower, but also extending down into the stalk. The first run takes two hours and the result is a fine, clear and almost colorless oil. The second run requires four hours, and the oil is of an amber color and poorer in quality.

A few perfumes, like oil of bergamot, are obtained by pressure. The rasped layers of the unripe fruit are placed in hydraulic presses and squeezed until the oil runs out.

Combined perfumes are known as bouquet odors, and upon his skill in making such mixtures hangs the perfumer's success.

Some time ago a well known scientist named Dr. Septimus Piesse tried to establish a rule for mixing odors by showing that a certain scale or gamut existed among odors as among sounds, taking sharp smells to correspond with high notes and heavy smells with low. He classified fifty odors on a music scale just like notes, asserting that in order to make a perfect bouquet the odors must correspond with the notes of a musical chord. For instance, on his odophone, as he called his system, santal, geranium, acacia, orange flower, camphor, corresponding with C bass second line below, C bass second space, E treble first line, G treble second line, C treble third space, constitute the bouquet of chord C.

Fashions in perfumes vary greatly. Fifty years ago lavender was much thought of; later, musk came into favor, and since that time fashion has run the whole gamut of rose perfumes—violet, apple blossoms, lily of the valley and half a hundred more. For a time sachet powders were very popular. They were made by grinding together vanilla, musk and tonquin beans in various proportions. Violet sachets are also much used.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE HORSE.

"I have invented ways and means to introduce the horse to a series of gymnastics which will shorten the time many seconds on trotting records, and there is no reason why a well-bred horse subjected to my gymnastic exercises cannot make a mile in two minutes," said Prof. Bartholomew, the horse educator, to a writer for the Kansas City Journal.

"Wonderful advancement has been made in breeding and training horses during the past forty years, but with scientific gymnastics added to a horse's training it is sure to cause yet greater surprises in record breaking. The human body has been wonderfully developed by gymnastic exercises, as every one knows, and had the idea of gymnastics been introduced in the training of horses years ago," Prof. Bartholomew continued, "greater advancement would have been made along the lines of speed and endurance.

"A horse can trot a quarter of a mile now in thirty seconds, and it stands to reason that if a horse can make a record of a quarter of a mile in thirty seconds, and it has been done, he can be put in condition to go a mile at the same rate of speed. Crack drivers have failed to put their horses in the proper condition so far, and it is doubtful if the present system of training trotting horses will ever bring about a two-minute record or less. Some will ask: How can a horse work in gymnastics? But if the principle had been grasped by horsemen years ago it would have undoubtedly been put in use. I have the principle, without mistake, and winter is the time to do the work. In winter, horses as a rule, are losing speed instead of gaining.

"The exercise I subject my horse to will result in activity and long reach and will cause running horses to make better records, as well as produce more speed in trotters. I refuse to tell how these results can be brought about, simply for the reason that some man would undertake to practice my theory without judgment and knowledge of application, and he would fail to produce the desired result. The public would condemn the principle, which I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction. I have never undertaken to prove my theory to the trotting fraternity, but the theory can be demonstrated in the course of a series of gymnastic strainings, say in four or five months. With horse gymnastics the fleetest horse can improve as much as the slower ones that undergo the same drill. Every muscle and fiber of the horse is brought into play until, in prize-ring parlance, he is in the pink of condition.

"The exercise on a race track won't do it. The animal must have gymnastics and be brought to the 'pink of condition' before he can break a record. He must be taught to walk on his hind legs, to strengthen the muscles of the back. He must be taught to lie down, roll over, reach out and gather quickly. In short, he must be put through scientific course of gymnastics until every muscle shall be brought into play, toughened and strengthened. To do this he must be a trick horse, after being trained in gymnastics. Great results will follow in the way of speed and endurance.

Prof. Bartholomew is a veteran horse trainer, and has enjoyed a national reputation. He formerly owned one of the greatest walking horses in the world. The animal could cover a mile in a square heel-and toe walk in ten minutes, and go the gait day in and day out.—Kansas City Journal.

BUSINESS PREVENTED TROUBLE.

Two passengers on a western train became involved in a controversy which waxed so hot that one of them called the other a liar.

"What's that—a liar?" and he was on his feet in an instant.

"Yes, a liar," was the emphatic response, "or my name ain't John Smith, of Smithville."

"What, the hardware merchant?"

"The same."

"Mr. Smith, I am delighted to meet you. I represent Mr. Sharpedge & Co., of New York, and can show you a line of samples that will make your hair curl."—Texas Siftings.

William I. Thomas, Postmaster at Jacksonville, O., has been indicted for robbing the mails.

THE PLAYERS.

Life of a Circus Performer Not Easy.

A CIRCUS FROM WITHIN THE RING.

Gymnasts Require Less Time and More Nerve than Do Either Riders or Acrobats.

It was probably a newspaper story pure and simple, but doubtless some thought it true—that tale of the man who bought a circus for his health. As the story ran, the man needed to travel but had not the wherewithal to do it in style, so he sold his business and put the proceeds into a circus. He found that love of horses and a desire for novelty and change of air did not make a showman. Moreover, when one wants to buy even a ten-cent circus the cost is away up into the thousands of dollars, but when that same circus must be sold nobody wants it at any price.

To get ready for a circus season is no easy work. Out in Frankford, Pennsylvania, and up in Bridgeport, Connecticut, are the great practice-barns of two of the largest shows ever put on the road. Very soon now these enormous buildings will be the scenes of daily performances which differ from the regular thing chiefly in the absence of band-music and peanuts.

One must be very supple, and therefore usually quite young, to be able to acquire the necessary dexterity for any of the gymnastic and athletic feats which make the circus so fascinating even to the timid woman who shudders while she looks. It is for this reason that the ranks of circus performers are so largely recruited from the children of professionals. The average parent cannot quite bring himself as yet to feel, in a child who turns up damaged from a fall in the first attempts at trapeze-work, the same pride that he seems to feel in the son who dislocates his collar-bone in a foot-ball match.

The truth of the matter is that the foot-ball match is far more dangerous to life and limb than the most athletic circus performance. There was a time, to be sure, when the gymnast had to rely solely upon a sinewy arm, quick eye and a marvelous nerve to save himself from a terrible fall. In these days, however, there are strong nets always ready, and when the performer has learned how to alight he should have courage for anything.

When little Lena Jordan is tossed from hand to hand over the heads of the audience, there is a perceptible thrill all over the house and a deep-drawn sigh of relief when the number is finished. I never heard of a recall. And yet, I venture to say that there is not a father in any audience where that feat has been performed who has not tossed up into the air his own son or daughter, running proportionately greater risk through lack of skill, strength, practice, the machinery which invariably assists in sensational gymnastics, and the safeguards which surround the modern public performer even when rehearsing. It was only the other day that I read of a man who found it difficult to obtain sufficient healthful exercise, so he took it lying on his back upon the floor, throwing his little child up in the air and catching it in his hands. So far Mr. Gerry has not disturbed this gentle pastime.

As for healthfulness, both physical and moral, circus life seems exceptionally good. I have hunted hard for a single proven scandal that has involved a circus actor, and have found none. Indeed, I cannot remember even any direct charge of a scandalous character Naturally the innuendoes of people who think circuses disreputable without ever having seen one, or known an actor, do not count. Moreover, a circus performer must be temperate both in eating and drinking; he must let tobacco entirely alone unless his temperament be acutely nervous. He must not indulge in dissipation of any kind or he will lose his nerve. He has no time to satisfy any inclination he may have toward vices, small or large, since he must breakfast at eight, go to rehearsal, take a light luncheon, give an afternoon performance, dine, perform again and be in bed within an hour and a half after the close of the evening show. Any circus performer who is not in bed by twelve o'clock at night must pay a heavy fine. A star performer usually lasts twenty-five years as a star, without counting the years of early training and indifferent performing.

Gymnasts require less time and more nerve in gaining proficiency than do either riders or acrobats. There is a great difference between exercising on a horizontal bar near the ground, and performing the same feat away up next to the roof. To learn to ride or to do trapeze-work well requires years and years of practice. The trapeze performer usually starts in by turning somersaults and leaping from bar to bar, at first near the ground and then higher up; then, as courage comes and strength and dexterity increases, new tricks are attempted. In practising new feats, there may be a thousand falls for every ten successes, but before an audience is permitted a view, this proportion must be reversed, and the failures reduced to ten out of a thousand successes.

In gymnastics and trapeze-work the performer is his own teacher to a great extent, but the circus rider in has a teacher. In former times, the pupil was kept in a slight degree from injuring himself through falls by a "lunge belt" with a cord attached. The cord was held in the teacher's hand, and by it the pupil was assisted to a soft bed of sawdust when a fall was inevitable. Now, however, the pupil does not fall at all. The lunge belt is fastened by a cord over a pulley to the revolving arm of a pole placed perpendicularly in the middle of the ring, and when the pupil and the horse fail to make the desired connection, the horse passes on and the rider remains suspended in air.

Perhaps the most dangerous feat, and the one most seldom attempted, is the triple somersault in the air from a spring-board. I am referring to the full triple somersault in which the performer finally stands upright after three complete revolutions. Nine out of ten performers who attempt it break their necks, while two-thirds of the remainder succeed in saving their lives by stopping at something a little over the double. John Armor, who traveled with Dan Rice for so many years, and who was the first American circus-actor to turn a double somersault over four horses, tried to turn a triple somersault in 1859, but landed on his forehead and broke his neck. Out of twelve other performers skilled in the double somersault whose records are at hand, eight were killed in attempting the triple leap; three claim to have done it successfully, although there seems to have been no witnesses; while the twelfth actually did it in rehearsal, but nothing is said of his having accomplished the feat in public.—Kate Field's Washington.

FIRELESS PEOPLE.

If the eating of flesh food be instanced as a distinction that separates man from anthropoids, it can be urged, on the other side that the latter feed on insects, and when in captivity by no means despise flesh food. The first man, too, was probably a "vegetarian," but necessity and the absence of sufficient vegetable food for his augmenting species may have driven him to flesh diet.

The cooking or roasting of meat must be regarded as an acquisition of a later epoch, because in the earlier stages of man's development there was undoubtedly a very long fireless period, and because there are said to be fireless people even in the present day, such as the Dokos, in Abyssinia. The Australians, too, knew nothing of boiling and roasting food until the advent of the Europeans. For the rest, all the savages know how to kindle a fire by the well-known method of friction of two sticks, or, what is simpler, they take a torch along with them on their wanderings that never goes out. The Andamanites preserve their fire by consuming the interiors of hollow trees.

Since the Andamanites have come in contact with Europeans, they have superseded this method of preserving fire by the use of matches, which are very favorite objects with them. They eat their food either raw or roasted, less frequently boiled, as they have no cooking utensils. Moreover, according to the latest accounts from Otto Luders of these savages, great mortality prevails among them, and they withdraw themsleves into the woods more and more at the approach of the Europeans. They go completely or almost naked, live in holes in the earth or under overhanging rocks, or build themselves a sort of rough hut with branches and leaves. Their weapons are spears, bows and arrows, tipped with iron, which they seize as booty from the wrecks of stranded ships. Their hatchets and axes, formerly made of stone, are now made of iron, and are bound to the handle with thongs. They only count up to three, and have no conception of immortality; they believe in a good and bad spirit only, hide their dead in the ground or throw them into the sea, or lay them on wooden scaffolds; dance to the tune of a sounding board, have a very keen sense of vision—with their arrows they shoot fish that no Europeans can see—are of a fierce, suspicious disposition, and, according to Luders, they probably constitute the transition of primitive nations of Indians to Australians, a remnant of an extinct people. They are of nearest kin to the Negriton of the Philippines. Their body height is fifty-six to fifty-nine inches.—Fortnightly Review.

SOUTHDOWNS.

The breed stands at the head of all others as a strictly mutton sheep, and reach a tremendous size when full grown. Some time ago some specimen wethers exhibited at the London Fat Stock show weighed 250 pounds; but, of course, these sheep were gotten up for exhibition purposes and their mutton was certain to be of inferior quality. We would not advise breeding them to any size over 160 pounds when well fattened. The mutton from the average-sized ones is of the best, and it will, in most cases, command the highest price and sells very easily on account of the large percentage of lean meat on so large a carcass. They are an old and well-known breed, and have held their own alongside of the different new breeds that are classed as mutton sheep. They are very docile and their beauty is an attractive feature. They are also very hardy, having a tight fleece which enables them to stand hardships and exposure to weather that would be almost impossible for the breeds with less wool to endure.—N. Y. Witness.

It is well known, says the American Microscopical Journal, that light reflected from white clouds is one of the very best for illuminating the microscope. George Rust writes that when white clouds are wanting he moistens the fingesr with watch oil and spreads an even but very thin coat over the face of the mirror, which produces much the same results.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has joined her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, in Washington, and expects to remain until the latter sails for Europe some time in April. Mrs. Grant will then go out to California to spend the summer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 17 1895

The number of hogs slaughtered in the United States for the year ending May 1, 1895, was 21,610,000, for which the packers paid $232,000,000. There is money in hogs. Of course nearly all of this vast amount of pork was produced east of the Rocky mountains. And if hog raising will pay in a region afflicted with so many disadvantages, it certainly should be an exceptionally profitable industry in Southern California. In our corn and alfalfa we have the most healthful and nutritious of foods for swine, while the climatic conditions are so favorable here that the poker reaches a degree of development astounding to the eastern farmer. The prices that rule here—5 to 6 cents per pound, in the carcass, would seem to offer ample inducements for enterprise in this direction. It is stated on competent authority that hogs can be raised and sold at 4 cents per pound, and leave the grower a handsome profit. Let some of our agriculturalists who are dissatisfied with their profits in other lines enter the pig pen business for a while.

Those who have predicted that fruit growing in California may be easily overdone should read what E. L. Goodsell, the best American authority on fruit, has to say on the subject. He declares that the growing of fruit in the Eastern states is dying out, and he cites as proof of this assertion the remarkable fact that Delaware, which only five years ago produced 6,000,000 baskets of peaches yielded last year not over 10,000 baskets. The yellows, that fatal disease, has ruined thousands of acres of the finest orchards in the State, and New York now looks to California for her supply of this luscious fruit. All this State needs is cheap and rapid transportation of her perishable fruits. Given this and California can beat any rival.

The simple announcement that the Rev. J. George Gibson would preach in a certain church in San Francisco last Sunday was sufficient to pack the house. Yet this is the man whose queer conduct in Emmanuel church on the day when the baby of Minnie Williams was found murdered and whose utterances to the reporters in subsequent interviews showed him to be a person of unclean mind and afflicted with a pruriency that is disgusting to any person of manly or healthy moral instincts. But the people went to see him and hear him, just as they go to see Durrant, to satisfy their morbid curiosity rather than to gain any spiritual enlightenment or comfort. People are queer animals, after all.

Business never was in a condition to suit everybody. Legislation can't help the man who won't work, or the man who prefers to growl at every one else rather than make an honest industrious effort himself. Legislation cannot prevent the daily demand for bread and butter, and the first duty of every man is to earn that. The times always improve when all hands go to work with a will, drop grumbling, hunting for the bright things of life rather than its unpleasant features.

What a pity it is that the foreign policy of our government could not be directed by some of these "idiotorial" writers who have been criticising the Government for its course in the Nicaragua affair! They must feel extremely disappointed to know that the influence of the Administration with England brought about a peaceful settlement without loss of dignity to any one. War, bloody war, would have been so much better!

If the administration had followed the advise of the Jingoes we would now be in the midst of a war with Spain and just entering on a war whth England, yet the troubles with both countries are amicably settled without loss of dignity or material advantage on the part of any government. The Jingoes are the Pharisees of the political world.

Lord Douglass says that he was hazy when he proposed marriage to Lauretta Addis. Douglass is the only English Lord who didn't get near a golden haze when he proposed marriage in this country.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

BY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment (No. 8.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 29, 18.5.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 645, for the N½ of N½ sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oakland Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 641, for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ sec. 12. Tp. 15S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. Joseph Halliday, Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. T. MOORE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Jan. 1, 1895, Cash on hand		$20 490 93
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector		721 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax Collector		12 50
P. A. Chaffant, Assessor		73 95
J. S. Gorman, Sheriff fees		33 00
J. S. Gorman, Tax-Collector fees		27 40
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		74 80
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees		49 50
D. M. Geiger	Int S Schl fd	52 40
Wm Roan	"	42 10
J. H. Shannon	"	33 60
Nathan Gilbert	"	11 20
Sarah C. F. Wrinkle	"	4 80
"	"	13 32
"	Int lake fd	20 87
P. C. Grant	"	40 91
Samuel T. Black, State School		4,904 55
		26,585 23
Feb. A. M. Given, Tax Collector		875 33
A. M. Given, Tax Collectr fees		5 00
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees		83 60
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		66 15
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees		55 80
		27,172 11
Mar. A. M. Given, Tax Collector		555 50
A. M. Given, Tax Collector fees		29 00
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees		44 60
A. M. Given, Sheriff fine		5 00
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees		55 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees		176 35
A. W. Carroll, Int State land		2 80
" "		89 22
J. G. Birchim "		32 00
" " Swamp land		15 68
Thos. W. Perry, Int State land		51 96
S. W. Austin, Schl Supt fees		4 00
J. S. Gorman, bal. Tax Col.		25 88
D. J. Hession, bal. Clerk & Rec.		7 75
A. A. Cashbaugh, Int State land		11 20
		28,325 80

DISBURSEMENTS—

Jan. Salary Fund	1,224 18
Hospital Fund	416 00
Bishop School Bond	5 40
Bridge	121 46
Sundry Road districts	1,190 60
General Expense	3,053 96
Bishop School	352 25
Union School	94 00
Milton School	41 75
Big Pine School	160 20
Riverside School	125 03
Lone Pine School	144 00
Station School	100 37
Round Valley School	70 00
Warm Springs School	79 00
Independence School	82 63
Fish Springs School Dist.	76 35
Independence Special	2 37
Fish Spring, Special	4 05
Irving Library	41 95
Big Pine Library	12 72
Round Valley Library	25 00
Milton Library	3 00
	7,427 27
Feb. General Expense	595 00
Independence Bond	605 00
Salary	1,024 98
Hospital Fund	41 00
Lone Pine School	215 15
Union School	85 00
Independence School	85 00
Bishop School	261 11
Milton School	240 00
Fish Springs School	83 00
Station School	129 87
Warm Springs School	123 00
Irving School	90 00
Big Pine School	4 00
Unapportioned County School	12 00
Warm Spring Library	2 00
Big Pine Library	3 00
Fish Spring Library	22 82
Lone Pine Library	40 11
	11,118 11
Mar. Fish Spring School Bond	234 00
County Bond	1,575 00
Unapportioned Property tax	1 22
Salary	1,083 78
Hospital	20 00
Fish Spring School	75 00
Big Pine School	103 00
Station School	65 25
Independence School	109 00
Round Valley School	101 00
Milton	80 00
Bishop School	253 65
Irving School	111 00
Lone Pine School	180 00
Riverside School	125 00
Station Library	34 38
Big Pine Library	14 50
Lone Pine Library	3 10
General Exponse	956 50
Apr. Cash on hand	12,073 31
	28,328 80

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund		$	927 10
General Expense "			295 37
State General, "		738 26	
Hospital "		587 74	
Bond "		1,074 40	
Bishop Special Fund		5 13	
General Road		133 49	
To the various Road District Funds:			
No 1		337 22	
No 2		275 39	
No 3		282 25	
No 4		140 54	
No 5		394 61	
Unapportioned County		58 12	
Road Poll Tax		113 05	
Bridge Fund		470 03	
Swamp and overflowed Land		1,639 53	
Institute		80 00	
Teachers Library Fund		43 50	
Big Pine Special School		56 00	
Coroner's		88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax		429 83	
County School			948 33
To the various School Dist. Funds:			
Riverside		88 16	
Round Valley		158 14	
Irving		164 37	
Bishop		412 49	
Station		127 13	
Warm Springs		336 27	
Big Pine		833 23	
Milton		113 56	
Independence		247 80	
Fish Spring		157 17	
Union		391 49	
Lone Pine		446 83	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:			
Milton		$ 63 52	
Round Valley		3 76	
Irving		26 82	
Bishop		129 67	
Station		87 28	
Warm Springs		7 41	
Big Pine		35 05	
Independence		31 21	
Union		46 44	
Riverside		20 31	
Lone Pine		50 30	
Fish Springs			
Independence Bldg Fund		3 00	
Fish Springs " "		19 84	
Lone Pine " "		10 84	
Independence Schl. Special		26 49	
Independence Bond Fund			13 0
Bishop (old) " "		71 02	
Bishop (new) " "		950 59	
Union " "		364 60	
Big Pine " "		626 49	
Fish Springs " "		5 49	
Lone Pine " "		1,562 98	
Cash Balance			$12 075 3
		$14,2 0 65	$14 260 65

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Apr., 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 3d day of January, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK.
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug 3 5

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

(Official.)

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless said prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m.; and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
oct5 1d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
36-47 A. J. DAVIS, Independence.

The JOCKEY Saloon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
MARSH. NAYLOR
PROPRIETORS
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING EVENTS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.
This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G. W. Olson	194	100	$ 85
R. C. Avery	274	250	21 25
J. H. Allen	305	300	25 50
J. H. Allen	334	5,000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A. J. Boyer	169	200	1 70
J. Bum	238	400	3 40
E. Bedford	322	620	5 25
Mrs. R. R. Cate	69	25,000	212 50
M. F. Cate	70	40,000	340 00
M. F. Cate	235	1,430	12 15
M. F. Cate	256	50	40
M. F. Cate	307	4,650	39 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	104	40,000	340 00
Geo. J. Caldwell	111	5,000	42 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	242	5,000	42 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	243	5,000	42 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	248	100	8 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	249	100	8 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	250	200	17 00
Geo. J. Caldwell	314	5,000	42 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	331	10,000	85 00
Geo. J. Caldwell	335	550	4 70
Geo. J. Caldwell	368	700	5 50
Geo. J. Caldwell	369	600	5 10
W. Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Dowell	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fossell	63	500	4 25
T. E. N. Eaton	152	300	2 55
T. E. N. Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T. E. N. Eaton	211	500	4 25
T. E. N. Eaton	157	100	85
J. M. R. Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J. M. R. Eaton	200	3,500	29 75
Mrs. T. E. N. Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss G. Lyde Eaton	199	300	2 55
Geo. M. Eaton	219	200	1 70
Chas. E. French	221	4,000	34 00
Chas. E. French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E. French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E. French	325	10,000	85 00
Abby R. French	210	1,000	8 50
J. B. Griffith	311	250	2 15
J. M. Hough	85	1,000	8 50
J. M. Hough	319	600	5 10
G. L. Hopkins	125	1,000	8 50
G. L. Hopkins	134	400	3 40
Hattie M. Huffman	200	700	5 95
Mrs. E. H.	216	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	383	5,000	42 50
E. J. Inwood	233	1,000	8 50
H. Clough (trustee)	91	500	4 25
J. W. Johnson	83	600	5 10
W. T. Johnson	82	600	5 10
W. T. Johnson	150	300	2 55
W. T. Johnson	212	300	2 55
W. T. Johnson	231	300	2 55
E. S. Jacoby	131	100	85
Mrs. T. Latham	131	100	85
A. M. Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W. T. Mitchell	183	100	85
W. T. Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R. W. M. Intyre	163	29,000	246 50
R. W. McIntyre	283	5,000	42 50
R. W. McIntyre	285	10,000	85 00
R. W. McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R. W. McIntyre	254	700	5 95
T. W. Nelles	145	1,000	8 50
H. S. Newlove	191	200	1 70
H. S. Newlove	190	300	2 55
H. S. Newlove	191	500	4 25
H. S. Newlove	330	1,000	8 50
Minnie M. Norris	201	2,750	23 37
Maude M. Norris	203	1,250	10 62
Susie A. Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A. Otto	119	2,000	17 00
John S. Pine pa	150	100	85
A. L. Park	43	10,000	85 00
A. L. Park	44	10,000	85 00
A. L. Park	45	2,000	17 00
A. L. Park	47	5,000	42 50
A. L. Park	48	4,000	34 00
A. L. Park	49	500	4 25
A. L. Park	122	1,000	8 50
A. L. Park	111	3,000	25 50
A. L. Park	153	1,000	8 50
A. L. Park	154	1,000	8 50
A. L. Park	188	500	4 25
A. L. Park	189	10,000	85 00
A. L. Park	207	3,400	28 90
A. L. Park	208	4,000	34 00
A. L. Park	209	10,000	85 00
A. L. Park	23	1,000	8 50
A. L. Park	26	3,000	25 50
A. L. Park	25	12,000	102 00
Ralph C. Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O. W. Shafer	21	30,000	255 00
O. W. Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O. W. Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O. W. Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O. W. Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O. W. Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O. W. Shafer	371	5,000	42 50
O. W. Shafer	375	900	8 00
Schlueter Onto & Co.	356	1,300	11 50
S. H. Vheel er	50	4,000	34 00
J. N. Wilson	56	1,000	8 50
J. H. Wilson	57	1,000	8 50
M. Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
C. C. Wright	86	500	4 25
J. J. Suess	294	750	6 40
J. J. Suess	336	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California, March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
Loom work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and repaired satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 58-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bank of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, and designated as the "La Dispriada lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 17.....189

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... W. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, May 13, 1895

Inyo County vs. Pedro Eero—Filed Summons and writ of attachment.

Inyo County vs. Jaun Inda—Filed Summons and writ of attachment.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.90

BORN.

WAY—At Bishop, Cal., May 6, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Way, a daughter.

DIED.

ROBERTSON—A Samuel, Santa Cruz County May 10, 1895, Mrs. Rachel M. Robertson, aged 80 years.

Dave Holland came up from Keeler last Saturday morning and remained in town a couple of days.

Miss Agnes Ford and Miss Emma Yandell of Bishop, are visiting friends and relatives in Independence.

A. H. Greenhalgh of Junction, Nye county, Nevada, has been visiting at Independence for several days past.

Tom Taylor and John Hughes started for Silver Peak last Monday, and will try their luck in that promising camp.

There were showers along the mountains yesterday and considerable rain fell in the Valley between Big Pine and Fibbets.

O. C. Harper of San Francisco has accepted a position as saleman at Raine's. He arrived at Independence last Friday.

The cattlemen of the vicinity expect to start for Long Valley next Monday. Charley Summers and his vaqueras came down from Bishop to-day.

John McSweeny and Neil McLean have gone to Cerro Gordo to haul ore for Pat Chuton, who has in the neighborhood of fifty tons ready for shipment.

The various mountain streams are running bank full. A considerable stream is flowing through the Symmes ditch, a thing that has not occurred so early as this for many years past.

The Independence Water Company intend putting in six-inch mains in place of the four-inch now in use. This will be a great improvement, as the present arrangement is to small to carry an adequate water supply.

A social dance will be given at Mair's Hall to-morrow evening to which all are cordially invited to attend. Excellent music will be provided and special features will be added that will make the occasion doubly attractive. Come and see for yourself.

George Mead and Rudolph Schober went south to-day with twenty animals and two wagons to haul borax from Salt Wells Valley to Mojave. There are about fourteen tons ready for shipment. At Mojave they will load with merchandise for Owens Valley.

School Superintendent Austin was up from Lone Pine on Wednesday. He states that a special meeting of the Board of Education will be held about the first week in June for the purpose of examining the papers presented by various pupils of the public schools for graduating diplomas.

Everybody in this vicinity abided by the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors and forebore the pleasures of trout fishing until Wednesday. That evening the *Independent* force ate speckled beauties, being indebted to the kindness of Johnny Moore for the pleasure.

Landlord Mairs is making a few changes in the arrangement of the Norman House. The apartment formerly used as a reading room has been newly painted and will be fitted up as a bar-room. The former bar and club rooms will be newly furnished and used for private parlors.

The Peak

At Silver Peak work has commenced on the ore grade and woodcutting also. Tony Sais, of Bishop, has a contract to furnish both mills with all the wood they want, which will take some twenty men all told. There is no lumber here for building, and several parties have returned to their respective camps to tear down buildings and move them in. Candelaria, Belmont, Montezuma and another place are on the list. The old saying, "the early bird catches the worm" must be so. The first move was to to take up lots; the next is to build. It will probably be overdone on the start, as several paydays must elapse before the camp becomes substantial.

Notice.

All parties wishing wheat ground will please bring it in before the 1st of June as I wish to close down for repairs of mill.

A. N. BELL.

Wm. Arcinaiius came in from Darwin yesterday with his big team for a couple of weeks lay-off. He received a letter from D. C. Lane yesterday saying that the new shaft in the Sorba mine was completed and that sufficient ore would now be taken out to keep the team running steadily.

County Clerk Hession left Charley Maroney at the helm of local clerical affairs and started for Bridgeport last Tuesday morning. It is understood that the object of his mission is to secure the co-operation of Mono county relative to sheep license matters. He is expected home Wednesday evening.

C. A. Walter left a sample of cheese manufactured by the Fairview creamery at this office a few days ago. It a very good article and all such home industries should be encouraged.

SUBSOILING AND IRRIGATION.

Let Deep Subsoiling Precede Irrigation Wherever the Subsoil Is Hard.

One of the great questions of the day, and one which is enlisting the thoughts of many of our wise philosophers, is the question, "How shall we avoid the damaging effects of a drought, such as this otherwise favored country of ours passed through last summer?" While facts and figures apparently prove that irrigation must play an important part in the solution of this question in many sections, Kansas Farmer thinks it will be wise not to ignore the fact that deep subsoiling should precede irrigation wherever the subsoil is hard. Then the facts and figures would be simply asounding for the satisfactory settlement of this question.

As a rule, says the authority referred to, the subsoil immediately underlying the cultivated top soil has become exceedingly hard, rendered thus by action of rain carrying fine sediment into it, and being so short a distance from the surface the moisture has all been evaporated from it time and again, so that finally it has become cemented together, every pore effectually stopped and rendered practically waterproof, except where cracked open by shrinkage. This is largely the condition of the subsoil everywhere, and to irrigate such ground without first subsoiling would be a failure, and worse than a failure if done in a hot, dry spell, with no clouds to protect from the blazing sunshine. It would evaporate so quickly that the top soil would be baked so hard that cultivation would be a most difficult operation, and the soil would be left in a worse condition than before.

But how reasonable and evident is the fact, to every one who will take the time to consider the question to any extent, that deep subsoiling would furnish a storehouse for water, by irrigation or rainfall, in the right place to protect the crops from all damage by drought. The advice is therefore given to buy a good subsoil plow which will tickle old Mother Earth so deeply that she will respond with a bountiful harvest when irrigation follows.

In the Poultry House.

A few lice in the henhouse now mean thousands later. Poor hens and few if any eggs will be the result. Do you think it will pay to feed wheat to lice? That is what many do without a murmur—at the lice. The hens are only the go betweens and get all the curses. Clean out everything—nests, roosts, partitions—and scrub them with kerosene. Paint everything with strong lye made of wood ashes, convert the pests into soap and then scrub the building with them. Cut new poles for roosts and hang them with wires fastened to the roof. Dig out the floor with a hoe and wash it. When dry, whitewash every part. It will pay to do a good job while about it. It will be too cold by and by, and then those pullets must begin laying before cold weather, or they will hold off till spring. To succeed you must give them meat, not make meat of them for parasites.

The pullets may, with care and comfort, pay a profit on their cost before spring. They will not if they are animated vermin factories. A supply of leaves packed away for use on the floors will make a cheerful sound as the hens "rustle" for wheat among them on cold days. Several loads of buckwheat hulls will be a profitable investment. The white dust will choke lice when the hens roll in it, says Rural New Yorker, authority for the foregoing. Of course you have barrels of road dust put away. That and plaster when thrown violently against the roosts will make a smudge and destroy many of the red mites. It is likely that hens would take care of the louse question themselves if always provided with suitable dust material. When their roosts become too bad or the nests too hot, they will abandon them for a tree and starve out the midnight marauders.

Some Causes of Poultry Diseases.

High roosts—bumble foot.
Filthy houses—lice.
Drafts in the hennery—roup.
Impure water—cholera.
Damp quarters—diarrhea.
Musty food—canker.
Breeding in and in—consumption.
Overfeeding—apoplexy.
Unwholesome diet—indigestion.
Wet weather—pip.
Close confinement—debility.
Want of exercise—black rot.
Exposure to cold—rheumatism.
High feeding—leg weakness.

Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas state board of agriculture has issued a pamphlet on "Feeding Wheat to Farm Animals," which gives the best information now obtainable. It is a collection of all the important articles on feeding wheat that have appeared in agricultural papers and bulletins.

Iowa farmers claim to have escaped the ravages of hog cholera this year. They have been feeding wheat.

Reports make it appear that through central and southern Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and northern Kentucky the crop of turkeys is very large, the largest this country has ever seen.

There is one thing sure—manure that has been thoroughly fined and rotted in a compost heap will be far more effective when worked in with a harrow than the coarse, hard lumps right out of the barnyard. It needs a plow to get the latter under cover.

A short crop in hickory nuts is reported.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

HANDLING LIQUID MANURE.

How It Is Done at the Ellerslie Stock Farm—Another Plan Recommended.

The importance of saving every drop of liquid manure is generally conceded, but how to handle it with profit remains a question. Farmers who have built tanks experience trouble because the pumps clog with the thick sediment. H. M. Cottrell, writing to Rural New Yorker from the celebrated Ellerslie stock farm, tells that he has had the best experts in this line looking for a pump that will prove satisfactory for more than two years, and they cannot find one. Large steam pumps will do the work, but they are too expensive. He writes as follows: We absorb most of the liquids. What is not absorbed passes through a thick bed of shavings, and then through a brass screen before it runs into the cistern. We pump it into the sprinkler with a common brass lined pump. We use a brass lined pump because the other kinds soon rust and then will not work. We use a Studebaker sprinkler for distributing the liquid manure. This is the only kind we could find that would not clog.

I do not favor this method of handling manure, and the arrangement I have just spoken of is the only thing in our Ellerslie barn that is not satisfactory. The pipes carrying the liquid manure to the cistern are always getting clogged, and it requires too much labor to pump the manure out of the cistern.

The plan I would recommend is this: I would make the gutters behind the cows with a very slight grade, not over one inch in 100 feet run. I would then keep the gutters well filled with a good absorbent, shavings, sawdust, chaff or cut straw. Any of these will absorb nearly the whole of the urine and will retain it so that the ammonia does not escape and taint the air. Our cattle are kept in the stable most of the time, and we find it necessary to remove this material from the gutters once a week. For the small amount of urine that will not be absorbed in the gutters I would continue the gutters to the outside of the barn and have it empty into a shallow tank. I would half fill this tank with absorbents, and as fast as they became saturated haul them to the field. The gutter leading from the cows to the outside tank should have a hinged cover so that it may easily be cleaned and washed.

Bee Diseases.

A new bee disease has made its appearance in California and some of the other states. The brood dies in the cells in all stages of growth. The black or discolored larvæ of all sizes and the dead pupæ are found scattered, often thickly, throughout the maturing brood. Professor A. J. Cook, at a California farmers' institute, told that his observations and experiments led him to conclude that scant stores, too meager nourishment and consequently imperfect nutrition caused the mortality. The obvious suggestions are more care and attention, more honey left in the hives at the close of the season, and careful attention and if necessary feeding in years of honey dearth.

Bee paralysis, also called nameless disease, is attracting attention. In this disease the imago, or immature bees, are the ones that die. The dead or enfeebled bees are carried by other bees outside, and thus the ground in front of the hives has constantly a mound of dead bees. Usually the colony does not wholly succumb, but it is so weakened that it produces little or no honey. Generally the colony recovers after a time, usually after the bees have replaced the queen with a young one.

Professor Cook thinks this last disease comes from some constitutional weakness of the queen which shows itself in debility of her progeny, the worker bees. He has known in several cases the disease to soon disappear after the queen was superseded, and in other cases, where the bees replaced their queen with a young, healthy one, the the disease soon vanished.

The best advice which can be given in case the old bees die off too rapidly is to see that the bees have abundance of food, and in case that fails to bring relief try requeening of all affected colonies.

The newest Style

of

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain

Flour, etc., constantly

on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESSED WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10:30 a. m.		5:20 p. m
Dayton	11:25 a. m.		4:15 p. m
Wabuska	1:40 p. m		2:38 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5:00 p. m	Lv.	11:00 a. m
	No. 3.		N. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning	7:15 a. m.		6:15 p. m
Sodа Springs	7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Belleville	8:10 a. m.		4:35 p. m
Candelaria	9:40 a. m		3:50 p. m
Benton	1:30 p. m		11:50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.		9:50 a. m
Alvord	05 p. m		8:65 a. m
Independence	4:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m
Lone Pine	5:20 p. m.		6:10 a. m
Keeler	Ar 7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (33 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stag for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

ASTHMA FOR EVERYONE

Cigarettes, snuff, or fumes can be absorbed and relief have received without the Dutch treatment. Dissolve or fumigate with Dr. Piffard's Asthma Remedy. Can be had of druggists everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price, $1 per package. Circulars free.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. F. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Articles supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164fm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Highest of all in Leavening Strength. —U. S. Govt. Food Report.

The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce, which was greatly in excess of that shown by any other, and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Hence Royal Baking Powder makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

It is officially learned that whatever Canada may desire the decision of the Paris Behring sea arbitration will be strictly adhered to during the ensuing season, and no side issue will be allowed to affect that decision.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

APRIL NEWS.

A136. Ladies' triple cloth Capes, in cardinal, black, navy blue or tan; ruffle at neck and pinked edges. Price, $1.50; postage, 13c. **AT 50c.**

A137. The Kayser black silk Gloves, with double finger tips that will out wear the rest of the glove. Price, 50c. **AT 25c.**

A138. Children's checked gingham or white cambric Sun Bonnets. Price, 25c. **AT 20c.**

A139. A little device that will make any pair of scissors sharp in ten seconds. Price, 20c; postage, 2c. **AT $2.00.**

A140. Men's neat leather Shoes for every day or dress wear, elastic sides or hook and lace, stout soles. Price, $2.00; postage, 30c. **AT 20c.**

A141. Infallible Corn Cure, simple and guaranteed to cure. Price, 20c; postage, 2c. **AT 75c.**

A142. Ladies' pure white chamoise Kid Gloves, long, loose wrists and very stylish. Price, 75c. **AT 3c.**

A143. A tablet of good cream ruled Note Paper for letter writing. Price, 3c. **AT $2.00.**

A144. Ladies' black kid button Shoes, with black cloth tops and patent leather tips, medium heels and toes. Price, $2.00; postage, 15c.

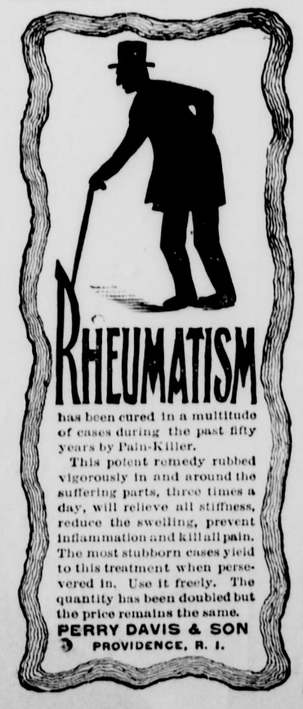
CARPETS REDUCED.

A145. Smith's Tapestry Carpets sewed to fit any room, 45c yd; Roxbury Carpets, 70c; best Moquettes, sewed, 95c yd; all choice patterns.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Sacramento, Cal.

The Bell, a large clothing store on State street, Chicago, was burned recently. The loss is $75,000. J. H. Smith, a salesman, was fatally hurt, dropping from the second story. Two firemen were probably fatally hurt.

The great thing in observation is not to be influenced by our preconceived notions, or what we want to be true, or by our fears, hopes or any personal element, and to see the thing just as it is.—John Burroughs.



RHEUMATISM

has been cured in a multitude of cases during the past fifty years by Pain-Killer.

This potent remedy rubbed vigorously in and around the suffering parts, three times a day, will relieve all stiffness, reduce the swelling, prevent inflammation and kill all pain. The most stubborn cases yield to this treatment when persevered in. Use it freely. The quantity has been doubled but the price remains the same.

PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

"Say, you fellows!" broke in a familiar voice, and Jones hurried up the hill toward us. "I've been looking for you all over town, and just met Hannon, who said he saw you come out this way. You're wanted at the office instanter. The stockholders held a meeting last night and raised old Ned about the expenses of the paper, roasted the business manager for calling for assessments on the stock so often and ordered a general cutting down. I've just been let out and the 'old man' wants to see you for the same agreeable purpose, doubtless. It's getting cool up this way anyhow, and I'm off tonight for New Orleans. Ta, ta, I'll see you this evening."

Brigham and I walked back to the office in silence. I was too busy trying to reconcile my companion's strange confession with my reason to think much of the "old man" or my fate at the office. I had no chick to care for and was heart free, so the possibility of discharge gave me no uneasiness. A bird of passage anyway, I had no care for the morrow. The old Bohemianism asserted itself at the very possibility of change. But it was different with Brigham. He was certainly not so well equipped as I was to look out for number one—and besides he was in love. The chances of his marrying Emily Percival might be infinitesimal—perhaps were—but I could understand what his emotions must be at the possibility of being driven away at this time. In fact I remembered how—but that has nothing to do with this story.

When we reached the office the managing editor was waiting for us, and he said with an abruptness which was perhaps assumed for the occasion:

"Boys, there has been a general order for the doubling up of work. Three men are to be let out, and the choice has fallen on Jones, Brigham and Hallam. I'm sorry, but you know how it is, and that will save me making a long story of it."

"But, Mr. Blake," I said, "you must take into account another thing. I am going to resign—intended to mention it to you last night, but got wind of this, and thought probably my resignation would be called for anyhow, so I waited. The fact is I am getting tired of Memphis, and had decided to go on down toward New Orleans, with the probability of visiting some friends in Vicksburg on the way. So as that will solve the question for one man, I want to ask you to book Brigham for my place. He likes the town, and can do the work better than I could."

"I will not take your place," said Brigham, rising. "I see your intent, Gilman, and I thank you for it, but I could not stay under those circumstances."

"But you must, my dear boy," I said. "The thing is no new resolve with me. Was decided on last night, I assure you. I want you to stay. All towns are alike to me and I am at home anywhere. Memphis has really become a great bore to me, and I long for the Bayou Cook oysters and the pompano of Farbacher's on Royal street."

He was stubborn, and for a long time held to his purpose to go too. It was like handling a shy horse with a hard mouth and a straight bit, but at last he consented to do as I had proposed.

That evening he called on Emily Percival and came back in high spirits. I was in bed and asleep when he entered the room, but woke up when he lighted the lamp and sat down on the edge of the couch.

"I couldn't help waking you, Gilman," he said; "I wanted to tell you Emily loves me."

I took his hand. "I do congratulate you, old fellow, with all my heart. She is a woman who would make any man happy—a woman with a heart that wealth has never hardened. Life is all before you, and it will be your own fault if it disappoints you."

"Yes," he said joyously; "I have no past, but the future is mine. It is a glorious night, and I think I should smother if I staid cooped up here. I'll go down on the bluffs and take a little stroll before turning in."

When I awoke the next morning, with the sun streaming into my room, I found that Brigham had not yet come in. I strolled down to The Avalanche office, but he had not been there. He was not at dinner, nor was he seen during the day. My train was to go out at ten p. m., but up to the hour of its departure Brigham had not returned from his walk. Then I grew alarmed and decided to wait over a day. In the morning I called on Miss Percival to inquire if he had been summoned away suddenly. She had not seen him since Sunday night, she said, with evident disappointment. The police were set to work, the town was searched, telegrams were sent abroad—but all to no avail. I waited a week, but Jason Brigham had disappeared as mysteriously as though the great and sullen river, which swept by the city's rampart of hills, had swallowed him. And that was what we sadly accepted as the explanation of his fate.

CHAPTER IV.

"See if you discover such a scar as the gentleman mentions."

It was spring again—not the spring of the north which May ushers in with violets and the return of the song birds, but the spring which comes creeping over the landscape of the south, the vernal season that follows the floods of February rains, which clothes the brown fields with green almost before one knows it, and brings swiftly in its train the summer's promise of fertility. I was still in New Orleans, where I had come from Memphis, though my thoughts were turning northward again. I had been doing space work on The Picayune, where Jones held a desk in the city editor's room. Some correspondence for northern papers had fallen to me and furnished a pretty decent sort of livelihood.

Since leaving Memphis not a word had reached me of Jason Brigham. If the river had swallowed him, as we conjectured, then it had not given up its dead, or else had cast its prey upon some forsaken shore, perhaps in a treacherous eddy on the rim of some great desolate sandbar, or among the twisted roots and broken tree trunks in a cove upon some wooded stretch where human eye would never see it. The affairs had ceased to be a present memory to me. I thought with pity of Brigham, and of the lonely woman whose heart had been well nigh broken, but then there are so many tragedies in a newspaper man's life that his nature hardens insensibly and he comes to pessimistically accept the cruel reprisals of fate with a fair share of stoicism.

From the effects left by Brigham I had the photograph of Emily Percival. She had told me to keep it as a memento when I offered to return it to her. There were few things beside that, and such as there were were left in The Avalanche office in the hope that he might yet return to claim them.

The winter had been a gay one in the Crescent City—the season at the French opera had never been better, the Mardi Gras a brilliant success, the town was full of gay life, which renewed and reflected the Latin graces among our Puritanical institutions. In the merry round I had had my share and borne my part as well of the brunt of the work incidental to the daily grind of journalism. So I found myself upon the eve of starting north in anything but a pleasant frame of mind, when the managing editor of The Picayune sent for me and said:

"I wish you would go up to Donaldsonville and do that Mme. Armand murder case for us. You know I have no man here to send, and it is too big a thing for the indifferent local correspondent we have at that point to handle."

Of course I couldn't refuse—to have done so under the circumstances would have been unpardonable. But criminal affairs always nauseated me, and I hated the stuffy atmosphere of court rooms, where ignoramuses make pretense of knowledge to befuddle stupid jurors, and where the whole performance is a mockery of the solemnity of justice.

The case was famous or infamous enough, as such things go. Mme. Armand, who owned a plantation down on the Bayou Lafouche, had been murdered in her bed, presumably for money which she was popularly supposed to keep concealed in the house. The criminal had escaped detection for several months, and then had been apprehended while employed in a timber camp where he was one of a gang of loggers. Just what evidence there was against him the officers of the state declined to make public, and the poor wretch, having no money to tempt a cormorant of the law to undertake his defense, and no friends to intercede for him, had been kept in jail to await trial at the spring term. It was understood in a general way that the evidence against the accused was incontrovertible, and it was further understood that as he was a stranger and the law needed a victim, he was to be hanged in due season.

I went up to Donaldsonville the day before the one set for the trial, and landing at the miserable and forlorn place in the evening, hunted up the prosecuting attorney. That worthy was fully imbued with the heinousness of the crime, the necessity of some one's being punished for it, with the conviction that the prisoner was the guilty man, and with the assurance that he would be hanged. Further than that he had nothing to communicate. If I wanted information I must seek the counsel for the prisoner, the judge having recently appointed a member of the bar to defend him.

This advice was good, and I took it. I found the counsel for the defense a mild mannered young man who was evidently just breaking into the profession. But if his legal acumen was not overpowering he was to be commended for his modesty. He had not yet acquired the insolence or the vanity of the prosecuting attorney, and, what was in his favor, he took some interest in his unfortunate client.

"I do not believe him guilty," he said, "and yet I scarcely know why I believe in his innocence. The state, I understand, will bring witnesses to prove that he was seen in the vicinity of the murder, that he carries jewelry inconsistent with his occupation as a lumberman, and, what is more effective in the eyes of an ignorant and prejudiced jury, that he is not what he seems to be. This, I think, will be the most effective weapon they will use. The man is evidently of considerable refinement, of good education, and is not accustomed to the life he has lately been living. Yet he stubbornly refuses to say anything about himself beyond declaring his innocence. The inconsistency of his character and associations is so great that once demonstrated to a jury it will be ready to hang him without a qualm of conscience, if for nothing else, to show that it has the right to inflict the extreme penalty of the law."

"Perhaps he will weaken when he finds himself confronted by the stern necessity of making an effort to save his life."

"If he were guilty I might believe so, but I am convinced the man is innocent, but that for some unknown reason he would sooner die than talk."

"May he not be shielding some one else—a relative, perhaps?"

"I do not think so, for we have been unable to find any one who knows him. He seems to be a total stranger."

"What do his associates in the logging camp have to say?"

"That he walked into camp from the woods one day, applied for work, was given it and took his place. He was evidently inexperienced as an axman, and was put on duty as an assistant to the cook."

"How long ago was this?"

"Only a month. It is supposed that he had been in hiding in the woods or perhaps concealed in the cabin of some friendly negro between the time of the commission of the crime and that day upon which he applied for work at the camp."

The next morning I accompanied Mr. Briggs, the counsel for the defendant, over to the court house—a dilapidated old frame building which had once been whitewashed, as an observer might conclude from the mottled appearance of its exterior. About the door was the customary crowd of idlers; inside, the benches full of gaping curiosity seekers. Within the bar a few men sat with their feet on a long table, copying the attitude of the judge, whose dignity of station was marked by the small raised platform on which his chair was placed back of a smaller table. To be tried in such a place would give an unwonted horror to crime, and would technically make the infliction of punishment an unusual and barbarous distortion of justice. I was still studying the faces of the auditors when the case of the "State versus Ansil Berner" was called, and the sheriff entered with his prisoner—the murderer of Mme. Armand.

As he came up the aisle I looked at him, and, my God! it was Jason Brigham who was led forward, handcuffed and disheveled, to take his seat in the prisoner's box. I could scarcely believe that sight was not playing some trick with sense, that I was not the victim of an absurd and ludicrous hallucination. But there could be no mistake. Under the pinched and drawn face, sallow from exposure in the miasmatic swamps, under the long disheveled hair, the ragged, unkept beard of three months' growth, the rough, uncouth clothes, the slothful, dogged air—beneath all these I saw the face and features and the unmistakable personality of Jason Brigham—the man without a past.

In the tumult of my feelings I was blind to everything else, unconscious of everything else, and, rising to my feet, went forward to meet him with hands extended and his name upon my lips. "Jason—Jason Brigham."

His eye met mine, but there was no recognition in it. His face took on a curious expression of surprise—surprise not at seeing in an unexpected place one he had known, but astonishment that he should be mistaken for any one else than Ansil Berner.

"But don't you know me, Jason?" I persisted. "You have not forgotten Gilman, have you?"

"You evidently mistake me for some one you have known," said the man, raising his manacled hands and then letting them fall again as the steel chains smote sharply on each other. "I never saw you before."

"Never saw me before! Why, man, what new folly is this? You do not mean to tell me you have forgotten the life we led together in Memphis?"

"Some chance resemblance leads you into error," was the reply. "I was never in Memphis, tho' I know of the town very well."

"Yes, I should think you would," I retorted; "but, sir, since you do not choose to recall the past, I will not take measures to revive it."

"Did you know this man?" asked the judge.

"I knew him very well, your honor," I replied. "We were for several months associated together upon the editorial staff of the Memphis Avalanche; we roomed together and were inseparable friends."

"How long ago was this?"

"Last fall."

"And when did he leave there?"

"In November."

"That was impossible, for Mme. Armand was murdered in October."

"Then this man did not kill her, for I will take my oath that he was in Memphis at that time."

"What interest have you in this trial?" and as he asked the question the judge looked at me sharply.

"I have no interest except in seeing an innocent man preserved from a humiliating death. I came here as the representative of the New Orleans Picayune, without any knowledge of the parties in interest. Up to the time the prisoner entered the door I had no idea I had ever seen him, but I recognize in him an old friend, and one who in the nature of things could not have committed this crime of which he is accused."

"But the prisoner appears to deny the acquaintance," said the judge, somewhat cynically.

(To be continued.)

ST. PATRICK'S

Two St. Patrick's days in succession—that of 1894 and 1895—have been remarkable for being clear and cloudless. Nevertheless, there were typical wind flurries, and while the old Saint is supposed to have driven out serpents, he has never succeeded in driving out rheumatism and like pains and aches, which hold their own at this time of the year. No, it has been left to another Saint to accomplish this—St. Jacobs Oil—and whenever used for rheumatism it cures promptly. Don't trust the weather, but have a bottle handy all the time.

Customer—There's a chicken in this egg. Waiter—Of course there is; what did you expect—a duck?

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Flowers in bloom late in autumn indicate a bad winter.—Old Proverb.

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

The Story of a Woman to Wh[illegible] Noise was Torture.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement—[illegible]sicians Baffled by Her Case.

(From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home [illegible] 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and w[illegible] visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long b[illegible] membered, was at one time affli[illegible] with a nervous malady which at t[illegible] drove her nearly to distraction. "T[illegible] terrible headaches are a thing of [illegible] past," she said the other day to a [illegible] *City* representative, "and there is [illegible] a story in connection with it, too.

"My nervous system sustained a [illegible] shock some fifteen years ago, bro[illegible] on, I believe, through too much w[illegible] ing over family matters, and then a[illegible] ing my love for my books to get the[illegible] ter of my discretion where my h[illegible] was concerned. Why, whenever m[illegible] fairs at home did not go along just [illegible] expected, I would invariably bec[illegible] prostrated from the excitement, a[illegible] would consider myself fortunate[illegible] deed, if the effects of the attack w[illegible] not remain for a week. I was ob[illegible] to give up our pleasant home no[illegible] from the Lake Shore drive, becau[illegible] could not stand the noise in that [illegible] ity. I could find no place in the[illegible] which I deemed suitable to one [illegible] nervous system was always on the [illegible] of explosion. To add to my misfo[illegible] my complexion underwent a c[illegible] and I looked so yellow and sallo[illegible] I was ashamed to venture fro[illegible] house at all.

"'Madam,' said my doctor t[illegible] soon after an unusually severe at[illegible] the malady, 'unless you leave t[illegible] and seek some place of quiet, yo[illegible] never recover.' So I concluded I [illegible] visit my uncle, who lives in [illegible] county, Iowa, and whose farm [illegible] surely be a good place for one [illegible] pitiable condition. I picked u[illegible] *Gate City* one day and happened t[illegible] across an interesting recital of t[illegible] covery of some woman in New [illegible] State who was afflicted as I had [illegible] This woman had been cured by D[illegible] liams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo[illegible] thought that if Pink Pills cure[illegible] woman they might do the same f[illegible] I began to take the pills accord[illegible] directions, and I began to feel [illegible] from the start. After I had take[illegible] eral boxes of them I was ready [illegible] back to Chicago. My nervousnes[illegible] gone and my complexion was as [illegible] as that of any sixteen-year-old [illegible] Iowa, and Pink Pills is what p[illegible] color in my cheeks. No wonder [illegible] in such high spirits and feel like [illegible] fighter. And no wonder I like t[illegible] to Keokuk, for if it had not be[illegible] Pink Pills, bought from a Keokuk [illegible] I would not have been alive [illegible] laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills conta[illegible] the elements necessary to give ne[illegible] and richness to the blood and [illegible] shattered nerves. They are for s[illegible] all druggists, or may be had b[illegible] from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co[illegible] Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per b[illegible] six boxes for $2.50.

"Don't you have a great deal of trou[illegible] ting a seat in the street cars?" Flunk—"[illegible] "How do you manage?" Flunk—"Alway[illegible] up."

SYMPATHETIC PAINS.

The different organs of the body a[illegible] sympathetic. One is very apt to [illegible] pain of another, and it is not alwa[illegible] to locate the trouble exactly. A we[illegible] not infrequently occasions a pain [illegible] side, and one limb often aches out [illegible] pathy for another.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are [illegible] remedy in such cases. They are [illegible] in their effect, and draw out the [illegible] that the back or side or limbs are [illegible] instead of stiff, and free to perform [illegible] functions.

They have been tried by thousan[illegible] millions of people in every land, a[illegible] one uniform result, entire satisfactio[illegible]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS will relieve r[illegible] tism.

A Harlem youth refused to study ar[illegible] for fear he would be disfigured for life.

POOR INDEED!

The prospect of relief from drastic ca[illegible] for persons troubled with constipation [illegible] indeed. True they act upon the bow[illegible] this they do with violence, and their o[illegible] tends to weaken the intestines, and i[illegible] dicial to the stomach. Hostetter's S[illegible] Bitters is an effectual laxative, but it [illegible] gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it p[illegible] digestion and a regular action of the li[illegible] the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier [illegible] and remedy for malarial complaints a[illegible] matism, and is of great benefit to the [illegible] nervous and aged. As a medicinal stim[illegible] cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordi[illegible] commend it, and its professional indo[illegible] is fully borne out by popular experienc[illegible] petite and sleep are both improved [illegible] agreeable invigorant and alterative.

What is love? It is a feeling that y[illegible] want another fellow following around h[illegible]

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an [illegible] 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Wi[illegible] Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itchin[illegible] One box has cured the worst cases of ter[illegible] standing. No one need suffer ten minut[illegible] using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It [illegible] tumors, allays the itching, acts as a po[illegible] gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Oi[illegible] is prepared only for Piles and itching [illegible] private parts, and nothing else. Every [illegible] warranted.....

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on [illegible] of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., [illegible] sale Agents, San Francisco.

Wolfe's Worm Powders. The [illegible] Remedy for worms. When your ch[illegible] are ailing, try them. At druggis[illegible] send 25c. to JNO. WOLFE, San F[illegible] Cal., and you will get them by ma[illegible]

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrica[illegible] querade costumes, wigs and play-books. [illegible] masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market S[illegible]

Try Germea for Breakfast.

The Door of [illegible]

The fear of [illegible] and the da[illegible] of parturiti[illegible] many a wo[illegible] breast wit[illegible] may. The[illegible] no reason [illegible] childbirth s[illegible] be fraught [illegible] danger and di[illegible]

It is a natural function, and shou[illegible] performed in a natural way without un[illegible] due suffering. Nature never intended that women should be tortured in this way.

Taken during gestation Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery, thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

MEDICINE

"My little girl has always had a poor appetite. I have given her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since I have given it to her she has had a good appetite and she looks well. I have been a great sufferer with headache and rheumatism. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and have gained in strength. My husband was very sick and all run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began to gain, and now he has got so he works every day."—MRS. ANNIE DUNLAP, 385 E. 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.

[illegible]arsaparilla [illegible]e Only [illegible]od Purifier

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Send for Catalogue. W. C. Beach, Ripon, Cal.

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ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

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"GENTLEMEN: Regarding prospects for the coming year, would say, *we hope to double our last year's output of Aermotors, or, at least, as we have done in the past, sell twenty-four out of every twenty-five windmills that are sold. Since commencing the sale in 1889,* WE HAVE SOLD ABOUT

500 AERMOTORS

We do not attribute this fairly good record entirely to our efforts, but to the superiority of the goods which you make. BURNIE & DAVIS, Urbana, Ill., February 19, 1895."

GENTLEMEN: We bought and put up Aermotor No. 2, and out of the first fifty which you made we had thirteen. Since that time we have sold about

400 AERMOTORS

In our small territory is represented the history of the Aermotor and the Aermotor Company from the beginning to the present hour. That history is one of unbroken triumph. Aside from the Aermotor there have been but few other windmills put up in our territory—just enough with which to compare and show the infinite superiority of the Aermotor in design, workmanship, finish (all galvanized after completion), and ability to run and do effective work when all others stand idle for want of wind. We should have sold more, but this region was well supplied with wind power when the Aermotor appeared, it being only 66 miles to Chicago, and had for years been the battle ground for ten or twelve of the largest, best known and strongest windmill companies, all being located within 50 miles of us. MUCH OF OUR BUSINESS HAS COME FROM REPLACING WOODEN AND OTHER UNSATISFACTORY WHEELS WITH AERMOTORS. You say you have during the past year's record by which you expect to double your year surpassed any previous coming year. Count on us about one-half, and that for our portion of it, for last year's output the Aermotor never stood farther above all competitors in reputation and in fact than to-day. SAITH & BAUER, Marengo, Ill., February 25, 1895."

The next Aermotor ad. will be of pumps. We shall offer for

$7.50 A $15

three way force pump. All dealers should have it or can get it to sell at that price. All Aermotor men will have it. The week following will appear our advertisement of galvanized steel tanks at 2½ cents per gallon. They neither shrink, leak, rust, nor make water taste bad. Aermotor Co., Chicago.

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Special Doctors for Chronic, Private and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator, the greatest remedy for Sexual Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Private Diseases, overcomes Prematureness and prepares all for marriage life's duties, pleasures and responsibilities; $1 trial bottle given or sent free to any one describing symptoms; call or address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 Mason St., San Francisco.

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SAPOLIO

MALARIA! Three doses only. Try it.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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ABE LINCOLN.

Greatful but not Elated at His Re-election.

A GLOOMY AND RAINY NOVEMBER.

If He Knew His Heart, He Said, it Was Free From any Taint of Personal Triump.

Mr. Noah Brook's reminiscences of Lincoln are continued in the April number of the Century. Mr. Brooks gives the following picture of Lincoln's reception of the news of his re-election:

The day of the Presidential election in November, 1864, was gloomy and rainy. About noon I called on President Lincoln, and to my surprise found him entirely alone, as if by common consent everybody had avoided the White House. It was "cabinet day," and at the meeting which had been held earlier only two members of the cabinet were present. Stanton was at his home, sick with chills and fever; Seward, Usher, and Dennison, had returned to their own States to vote; and Fessenden was closeted with New York financiers in conference over ways and means to place the new loan. So Secretary Welles and Attorney-General Bates were left to "run the machine," and very little time had been occupied by them at their session with the President. Lincoln took no pains to conceal his anxious interest in the result of the election then going on all over the country, and said: "I am just enough of a politician to know that there was not much doubt about the result of the Baltimore convention; but about this thing I am very far from being certain." I spent nearly all the afternoon with the President, who apparently found it difficult to put his mind on any of the routine work of his office, and entreated me to stay with him. . . . Later in the evening I returned to the White House and found that the only returns then received were from Indiana, which showed that a gain of 1,500 had been made in Indianapolis for the Republican ticket. Later on we went over to the War Department, and there heard good news from Baltimore, that city having sent in a majority of more than 10,000. Other reports soon came in, but not very rapidly, as a rain-storm had interfered with the transmission of news over the telegraph wires. There was a long lull about ten o'clock in the evening, during which the Prseident amused the little company in the War Office with entertaining reminiscences and anecdotes naturally suggested by the political intelligence that dropped in from time to time.

For instance, when New Jersey broke the calm by announcing a gain of one Congressman for the Union, but with a fair prospect of the State going for McClellan, Lincoln had an amusing story to tell about that particular Congressman, Dr. Newell, who had long been a family friend of the Lincolns. A dispatch from New York city, claiming the State by 10,000, was received by the chief magistrate with much incredulity; and when Greely telegraphed that the State would probably give 4,000 majority for Lincoln, he said that that was much more reasonable than the absurd statement of a bigger majority.

By midnight Pennsylvania, the New England States, Marlyand, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin were tolerably certain for Lincoln; but the President was greatly disappointed that neither Illinois nor Iowa was heard from. The wires continued to work badly on account of the long storm, and it was not until two days later that satisfactory returns were had from Illinois or any of the States beyond the Mississippi.

About midnight of the day of the election it was certain that Lincoln had been re-elected, and the few gentlemen left in the office congratulated him very warmly on the result. Lincoln took the matter very calmly, showing not the least elation or excitement, but said that he would admit that he was glad to be relieved of all suspense, and that he was grateful that the verdict of the pepole was likely to be so full, clear, and unmistakable that there could be no dispute.

About two o'clock in the morning a messenger came over from the White House with the news that a crowd of Pennslyvanians were serenading his empty chamber, whereupon he went home; and, in answer to repeated calls, made a happy little speech full of good feeling and cheerfulness. He wound up his remarks by saying, "If I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity."

Next day, in private conversation, he said: "Being only mortal, after all, I should have been a little mortified if I had been beaten in this canvass before the people; but the sting would have been more than compensated by the thought that the people had notified me that my official responsibilities were soon to be lifted off my back." Dr. A. G. Henry of Washington Territory, whose name has frequently been mentioned in these papers as an old friend of the President, had been promised that he should receive a dispatch from Mr. Lincoln when the result of the Presidential election of that year should be definitely ascertained. Accordingly, on this day, which was November 9, President Lincoln dictated a dispatch, the terms of which were as follows: "With returns and States of which we are confident, the re-election of the President is considered certain, while it is not certain that McClellan has carried any State, though the chances are that he has carried New Jersey and Kentucky."

When I had written the dispatch at the President's dictation, I passed it to him for his signature; but he declined to "blow his own horn," as he expressed it, and said: "You sign the message, and I will send it." A day or two later, when Delaware, whose vote had been uncertain, declared for McClellan, Lincoln sent a second dispatch in order to give his friend on the far-off Pacific coast a clear and exact idea of what had happened, explaining that he took it for granted that Dr. Henry would hear all the news, but might think it odd that the President should leave him without clearing up the situation thus left somewhat undecided in the uncertainties of the election returns.

One day Lincoln narrated an incident the particulars of which I wrote out and printed directly after. These are his own words, as nearly as they could then be recalled:

"It was just after my election in 1860, when the news had been coming in thick and fast all day and there had been a great 'hurrah, boys,' so that I was well tired out, and went home to rest, throwing myself down on a lounge in my chamber. Opposite where I lay was a bureau with a swinging glass upon it" (and here he got up and placed furniture to illustrate the position,) "and looking in that glass I saw myself reflected nearly at full length; but my face, I noticed, had two separate and distinct images, the tip of the nose of one being about three inches from the tip of the other. I was a little bothered, perhaps startled, and got up and looked in the glass, but the illusion vanished. On lying down again, I saw it a second time, plainer, if possible, than before; and then I noticed that one of the faces was a little paler—say five shades—than the other. I got up, and the thing melted away, and I went off, and in the excitement of the hour forgot all about it—nearly, but not quite, for the thing would once in a while come up, and give me a little pang as if something uncomfortable had happened.

"When I went home that night I told my wife about it, and a few days afterwards I made the experiment again, when" (with a laugh,) "sure enough! the thing came again; but I never succeeded in bringing the ghost back after that, though I once tried very industriously to show it to my wife, who was somewhat worried about it. She thought it was a 'sign' that I was to be elected to a second term of office, and that the paleness of one of the faces was an omen that I should not see life through the last term."

This is a very remarkable story—a coincidence, we may say, to which some significance was given by the cruel death of the President soon after the beginning of his second term. I told Mrs. Lincoln the story, and asked her if she remembered its details. She expressed surprise that Mr. Lincoln was willing to say anything about it, as he had up to that time refrained from mentioning the incident to any body; and as she was firm in her belief that the optical illusion (which it certainly was) was a warning, I never again referred to the subject to either the President or his wife.

Subsequently, Lincoln's version of the story was confirmed by Private Secretary John Hay, who, however, was of the opinion that the illusion had been seen on the day of Lincoln's first nomination, and not, as I have said, on the day of his first election.

JAPAN A RICH NATION.

There is a general belief that Japan is a poor country; that a long war would exhaust her more than many other countires—China, for example. Probably the idea originated in the extreme lowness of prices in Japan; but that is no criterion. Living is cheaper in London than in Hong Kong, but nobody calls London a poorer place on that account.

As a matter of fact, Japan is now rapidly becoming self-supporting, and therefore need have little fear of exhaustion. She has money enough for all requirements; her taxation is very high, yet her revenue leaves a surplus over expenditures every year, her imports almost balance her exports, and both are increasing yearly, and are not suffering in the least from the war. When the accumulated surplus (about 40,000,000 yen) had all been voted away in war expenses, a war loan of 30,000,000 yen, and now another of 150,000,000, have been readily raised without causing any appreciable dislocation. Government bonds were about six per cent. premium in the beginning of the year, when there was a distinct boom in the market; now, when the war has gone on three months, the surplus been spent and the loans been raised, they are still at two per cent. premium, with an upward tendency.

The country is not poor in any sense of the word. The land, though of hardly larger extent than England, and in some parts too mountainous for cultivation, supports a population of 40,000,000, and produces a rice crop which is usually larger than the whole grain crop of Russia.—London Times

A battalion of infantry has 150 picks, 150 shovels, 10 spades, 25 axes, 50 bill-hooks, and 4 crowbars. An engineer company has 130 picks, 130 shovels, 6 spades, 81 axes, 13 handsaws, 4 cross-cut saws, 40 billhooks, 13 crowbars, and 20 heavy hammers.

It is now possible for a traveller to go direct by rail from the City of Mexico to British Columbia, a distance of 6,000 miles. This has been made feasible by the recent completion of the California and Oregon Railway.

TO THE NORTH POLE.

A Two Thousand Mile Ride in a Balloon.

ABOUT SIX DAYS AND SIX NIGHTS.

Andree's Novel Airship Will be Operated on a New Plan Which Other Aeronauts Indorse.

S. A. Andree, the distiguished Swedish civil engineer and scientific aeronaut, will start next year on a balloon journey to the North Pole, under the auspices of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science and with the financial support of a number of Swedish gentlemen.

Chimerical as such an undertaking seems to be, its projectors believe it will be a success, with most important results.

In a lecture before the Royal Swedish Academy recently Mr. Andree outlined his plans. He declared that the science of balloon construction and of steering a balloon during the last four years has advanced so far as almost to solve the practicability of aerial navigation.

His plan is to establish headquarters at the Norwegian Islands on the northwest coast of Spitzenbergen. Here a house or shed of sufficient size to cover a balloon of 22 metres, or 72.6 feet, in diameter when filled with gas, will be erected, and from this point the ballon journey to the North Pole will commence. The greatest expert in the world on balloon construction and aerial voyages, the celebrated balloon manufacturer, the late L. Gabriel Yon, of Paris, in a letter to Mr. Andree indorsed the plan as entirely practicable, and advised him to use a balloon of 22 meters in diameter, to be constructed of two-fold silk covers, and said that a balloon of this size and construction would float for thirty days without refilling. As an indorsement of M. Yon's statement, Henri Giffard, Poisneilles and Graham, who are well-known aeronauts, computed that the balloon would lose comparatively a small amount of gas in a month.

The gas used for balloons is now manufactured and for sale, and can be transported any distance in cylinders; 1,700 to 1,800 cylinders are sufficient to fill a polar balloon such as Mr. Andree will use and can without any difficulty be transported to Spitzbergen. As it might be somewhat dangerous to fill a balloon in the open air, Mr. Andree will erect a portable shed to cover the balloon when being filled.

The balloon under construction will be of such carrying power as to support a large, strongly built gondola. The gondola will contain a dark room for photographic purposes, a sleeping room for three persons, and will be provided with a system of sails for steering. The gondola will be suspended from the balloon in such a way that in case of disaster it can be instantly detached.

An interesting feature of the projected trip is that the balloon will not rise higher over the earth on an average than 825 feet. This will be accomplished by means of drag-lines, constructed of cocoa fibre, thus permitting them to float on water. The balloon can therefore be kept at the same distance from the earth in passing either over ice or water.

The balloon will also be provided with a great number of free hanging ballast lines. The object of these is that in case the balloon from some cause or other suddenly sinks to a great depth as soon as the balast line touches the ground the balloon will be relieved of a corresponding weight and the sinking will stop before the gondola touches the ground.

The journey, as now planned, will be in a direct line from Spitzenbergen over the Nort Pole to Behring Sound, a distance of about 2,294 miles, and will not, it is expected, occupy more than six days, which is a fifth part of the time the balloon can float without refilling.

Geographical and meteoroloigcal observations en route will be made by a competent scientist. Photographs will be taken of the country as the balloon floats forward, and these will be taken in double sets. One set will be developed on board the balloon in case the traveler meet with accident and have to take to the gondola. The balloon will also be provided with Davy's safety lamps, and an electric storage battery for cooking, etc.

In the polar regions during the month of July, the sun, both by night and day, is above the horizon, so that the Arctic regions are peculiarly fitted for a long aerial voyage. The lowest temperature at Spitzbregen in July, 1883, was a few degrees above the zero point.

Another advantage of ballooning in the Arctic regions is the absence of vegetation, and thus the drag-lines will pass along evenly and without obstruction. Still another advantage is the absence of electrical storms: no record has ever been made of lightning or thunder in this part of the globe. It has been suggested that a heavy snow fall would destroy the balloon, and this would certainly be a misfortune. But from records made in July at Spitzbergen this danger is not to be feared.

The total cost of the expedition will be about $40,000, and this amount has already been subscribed. King Oscar of Sweden takes a great interest in the proposed balloon journey, and will no doubt materially aid Mr. Andree.

Baron Nordenskjold, the famous polar traveller and discoverer of the Northwest Passage, has strongly recommended the expedition to the Royal Academy, and has stated the only practical way of reaching the North Pole is by means of a balloon. From his large experience of polar and arctic meteorological conditions, he is satisfied that Andree's plan will be successful. As the distance from Spitzenbergen to the North Pole is only about seven hundred miles, with a south wind, the expedition should in a few hours see more of the polar regions than would be discovered in several centuries by old methods of exploration.

Dr. Nils Ekholm, probably the best informed meteorologist in Europe and one of the members of the Swedish Spitzenbergen expedition in 1882, '83, says that the wind currents are favorable during the summer months, for a balloon voyage. The only danger he fears is that on reaching the North Pole, or the centre of the polar regions, a perfect calm may be found to prevail but experience has proved that such a centre is usually surrounded by wind currents blowing outward.

Mr. Andree has a European reputation as a scientific aerial traveler. He is not an enthusiast, but a practical, cool-headed man of science, who has made many experimental tests besides many balloon journeys. In his balloon Svea last November he traveled from Gothenburg on the west coast of Sweden to the Island of Gotland, in the Baltic, a distance of over 245 English miles, covering the distance in five hours.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

The Atlanta Constitution will be represented in Japan this summer by its Washington man, Mr. E. W. Barrett.

James Kemp, who has just died in Boston, is said to have been the first man converted by the Salvation Army in the United States. A member of the army picked him out of an ash barrel while he was drunk. The next day he joined the army, and soon rose to be a captain, an office which he held until his death.

The Japanese Mikado is a man of much energy and endurance in spite of the fact that he is a great cigarette-smoker. He is fond of outdoor sports, and has warmly encouraged the introduction of football into Japan. He is a hunter and fisherman, and is quite a good shot with a rifle. His devotion to lawn tennis is marked, and he wields a very clever racquet.

Mr. Gladstone is a believer in the theory that a man can do better mental work every year to extreme old age if he takes care of his body. He claims that the mind grows stronger and clearer as the body loses vitality, and that it is only disease of the latter that can prevent an intellectual progress that will go on to the end. He is certainly a good illustration of his working theory.

The Sultan of Turkey is more interested in Americans who visit his palace at Constantinople than in guests of other nationalities and frequently extends to them special courtesies. A party of them recently received with the Sutlan's compliments bouquets of fresh flowers that he had cut for their benefit. He is said to consider American women the best dressed of those who invade his palace.

Oscar Wilde is a walking epigram factory. When an idea comes into his head that seems available as a disguise for truth he writes it down at once. It doesn't matter whether he is at a stately dinner party or in conversation at a club. His pad and pencil are always with him and the pockets of his clothes are never free from slips of paper containing startling paradoxes clothed in crisp language.

Rev. Dr. John Broadus, the eminent Baptist preacher, scholar, and author, who died in Louisville last week, attained eminence as an author by the publication of the famous book "Preparation and Delivery of Sermons." This has been republished in all civilized countries and it is used as a text book in the theological seminaries of all denominations in Europe and America and in the missionary schools of Asia and Africa. As a Greek scholar he ranked high.

Kate Field says she thinks that Worth made for her the only dress that he ever made of American material. She took him a piece of American satin for the purpose and at first he refused point-blank to touch it. "The manufacturers at Lyons would never forgive me," he said. "They would accuse me of treachery." But eventually Miss Field's persuasion prevailed. Worth was exceedingly frank with his customers. "Choose that color if you like," he said one day to a rich American woman, "but you'll look like a fright and your husband will refuse to pay the bill."

There is some prospect that dueling in France will be checked by the most potent of French influences, ridicule. M. Rochefort, who himself has been principal in a good many affairs, characterizes dueling as "ignoble slaughtering." He adds: "To say of a poor man one has just run through, 'I am delighted to have killed him,' would be scandalous. On the other hand, to appear to be heartbroken about it would be absurd, as one only appears on the ground with that object, unless it be to get a little fresh air or to arrest a tendency to obesity." M. Dumas thinks one should not, as a rule, take any notice of an insult. If a gentleman is walking with a lady, however, and a passerby insults the lady it is impossible to let the matter pass. He recommends that the gentleman should not challenge the insulter, but should give him a sound thrashing] on the spot.

The amount of ash given by tea leaves when burned is said to be a measure of the quality of the tea. The difference is small amongst good samples, but the quantity of ash increases amongst the inferior and adulterated samples.

IMAGE MAKERS.

Italians Who Make and Sell Plaster Casts.

A FEW FACTORIES IN AMERICA.

How Images are Made, Painted and Prepared for Peddlers—The Work is Done Very Swiftly.

At last the Sicilian fisher-maiden with the red and green turban, who stood lifting one corner of her skirt so daintily, was gone. A woman in a brick cottage had bought her for 80 cents—when she learned that the regular price was $1—and Sig. Benacenti, the vender of images, saw her placed on a corner shelf by the side of a bouquet of artificial roses. Then he lifted the black wicker basket with a peculiar gentle swing to his shoulder and set off down the street jingling the silver in the pocket of his threadbare trousers.

It is true that the brindle cow with the ractured tail still remained hidden under the soiled piece of carpet at the bottom of the basket, but that did not discourage Sig. Benacenti. When he started out in the morning more than a dozen wonderfully painted images and vases with roses all over them peeped out from under the carpet, but they had all gone to ornament the little homes where the Italian had called. When business was so good Sig. Benacenti never cared how tired his throat grew from twanging "Emages, emages" all day long, and he even forgot about the rebuffs which he received from the scores of women who didn't want any of his wares. But often he went home through the little back alley which led to his basement with the fisher-maidens still peeping over the rim of the basket just as they did when he started out in the morning.

In such cases the three other members of the firm of imagemakers and venders were gloomy all the next day.

The factory —if it can be dignified by that name—is in a basement under a saloon conducted by an Irishman of political influence, who visits his neighbors just before each election, but who designates them by the name "dagos" all the rest of the year. Although there are only a few image factories of this kind in America its location and the names of Sig. Benacenti and his companions are not revealed by the city directory. About two years ago the four Italians left their wives and children in a little, narrow Roman street and came to America to see if they couldn't earn some money. That is how the factory in the basement came to be opened.

Two of the Italians busy themselves all the time in making the images and the other two in selling them on the streets. None of them has much English besides the word "emage" at his disposal, but it is wonderful how much expression they can put into that one call.

The models for the images, to the number of twenty or thirty, were brought by the Italians from across the water. Sig. Benacenti and his companions do not claim originality—in fact, the models which they follow are known all over the world and have been used for years.

The little shop is gloomy and foul-smelling. In one corner stands the cook stove used by the four imagemakers, which serves also for heating the glue and oils used in the processes. The mingled odors thus produced are almost unbearable to the uninitiated visitor. In another corner stands the bed, filled with soiled and tumbled clothing. It has apparently only room for two persons, and where the other two sleep is a mystery. Perhaps they take turns or possibly all four crowd into the bed.

In the front part of the shop stands a long bench covered with models, molds and half-completed images, and not far away are barrels containing plaster of paris and clay.

If the image of a fisher-maiden is to be made the model from the old country is taken and covered evenly to the thickness of about three-fourths of an inch with moist clay. Over this a coating of plaster of paris to the depth of an inch is applied with as shallow spoon. This double coating is now allowed to dry, after which the outside plaster is carefully cut away in four sections of such a shape that each will come off without cracking. The edges of the sections are fitted with small, button-like protuberances so arranged that the buttons of one piece will fit into notches of the same size in the next, thus preventing them from slipping sidewise.

Then the Italian who does the painting takes the plaster sections and treats them to a bath of linseed oil until they are literally soaked. After a long process of drying a coat of shellac is applied, and the mold is finished. It is no longer brittle, but as hard and tough as stone. The clay that formed the first coat over the original model is now taken off and thrown away, and the workmen are ready to make the glue face of the mold.

This is done by firmly fastening the model inside of the molds already described in such a way that the space intervening between the two will be just the thickness of the old clay covering.

The sections of the mold are held together by means of pieces of rope. By this time the glue, which has been simmering away on the stove and exhaling strong odors, is ready for use. It has been heated in a common wash-boiler placed within a larger one, with water between the two to prevent scorching.

With his sleeves rolled up, one of the Italians pours the glue from a dipper slowly, into a hole left in the upper part of the mold. When filled it is set outside to cool, after which the sections of the mold with the glue next under them are removed cautiously and placed to one side to dry and harden.

In two or three days the glue and plaster mold is ready for use, and the casting begins. It is the most important part of the whole work and it takes a good deal of skill. Plaster of paris has been mixed in a tub to the consistency of cream and is all ready for pouring.

The mold sections of the fisher-maiden are first oiled with kerosene, then fastened together with cords, and one of the Italians holds them upright in his hands. Then another pours a little stream of the liquid plaster into the hole at the top. Instantly the man who holds the mold shakes and rolls it about so that the plaster will not stick and dry all in one place. As soon as the first pouring has hardened—and it takes only a few minutes for the water to soak out of the plaster—the man with the dipper pours in some more, and this in turn is dashed about until it sticks and dries inside. As soon as the plaster has formed a thin, even shell all over the inside of the mold—and the latlian knows as if by instinct when the right moment has arrived—the sections of the mold are taken carefully away and the hollow, snowy-white image stands forth perfect.

When hollow images of this kind are not desired the liquid plaster is poured into the mold until it is filled and hardens there without any shaking.

Sometimes where there is danger of the legs of animals breaking off, pieces of wire are inserted in the glue part of the mold about the center of the feet, and they take the place of bones when the plaster has solidified around them.

The rough edges left on the image where the mold sections were divided are now cut or sand-papered away and the fisher-maiden goes to the drying cupboard, which stands back of the Italian's cook stove. Here she remains for four or five days until the plaster is as hard as it ever will be. Then the Italian who attends to the painting part dips the image into a vessel containing a thin solution of glue, which is allowed to dry on. This is for the purpose of making the decorating paints and varnishes stick easily.

At another corner of the room there is a long table covered with pots of paint and varnish, each provided with a brush. Here the images go through a transformation. The eyes of the fisher-maiden become brown like those of every pretty Italian girl and the turbans and skirts are painted in colors whose brightness would put to shame any fashion-plates ever issued. The grass on which some of the sheep and cattle recline is intensely green and the roses on the vases are all a deep crimson. The work is done very swiftly, the Italian apparently driving his brush by instinct.

After a few more days of drying the images are ready for the baskets of the peddlers. By hard work and long hours the four Italians hope soon to earn enough money to pay the passage-way of their wives and children across the water and then perhaps the factory may come out of the basement and seek more pretentious quarters.—Record.

OUR MISCELLANY.

Bermuda farms bear three successive crops in one year.

A demand has arisen in New England for the restoration of the half-cent to the national coinage.

A Chinese sect believes that women by embracing vegetarianism will become men on the judgment day.

Will somebody come around and tell a reason why a woman with a waterproof on always wears her best stockings?—Philadelphia Record.

A law in Norway prohibits any one from spending more than five cents for liquor at one visit to a public house, and alcoholic stimulants are supplied only to sober persons.

The tobacco raised in Beloochistan is exceedingly strong, and cannot be smoked by any but the most vigorous white men. The natives do not appear to be affected by it, and children of ten and twelve years puff away all day without any discomfort.

Dr. Delbruch, of the Berlin brewers' school, declares, after a study of American breweries, that their product is excellent and their methods worthy of like praise. He found American beer brewed of Indian corn to be very good, though inferior to that made from barley. He thought it worth while to experiment in Germany with malt made from corn, and he thinks the industry worth attention.

By the time Alaska is ready for settlement, its resources will probably be much improved, which is far better than to have a great wave of immigration to destroy them. The Siberian reindeer taken to Alaska are increasing rapidly, and this domesticated animal will be an invaluable help to settlers. If the waste of fish and game along the coast could be stopped, the big territory would be in excellent shape.

It is now possible to send an express package to almost any place in the United States above the dignity of a cross-roads hamlet, and such is the comity prevailing among the companies that almost any one of them will accept packages to be sent to places within the exclusive territory of another. The business has grown enormously within twenty years, and it is no more a mystery to the bulk of the people.

If you suppress the exorbitant love of pleasure and money, idle curiosity, iniquitous purpose and wanton mirth, what a stillness would there be in the greatest cities.—Bruyere.

The proposed Ladies Club in Boston came to grief very suddenly. The original six members blackballed the applicants as fast as they applied.

LAST YEAR'S GOLD INCREASE.

Colorado did not distance California and become the first of the gold-producing States as was predicted during the latter part of 1894. The Denver Republican canvassed the gold-mining districts and footed up the returns for the year at $11,235,506, an increase of three and three-quarter million dollars over the yield of 1893. Wells, Fargo & Co. the bankers and expressmen who carry practically all the gold and silver out of all the mining camps of the West published a larger estimate in their forecast of the official figures in a circular dated December 31, 1894. They put Colorado's yield at $12,175,007 and California's at $10,090,646. From the United States Mint at Denver I have just obtained the official figures that have been sent to the Director of the Mint at Washington D. C. They are as follows: Gold $10,616,463; silver (estimated at 63 cents an ounce the average price in 1894), $14,961,525; lead, $3,199,175; copper, $761,575.

These figures are disappointing to those who believe that they know Colorado to have uncovered the richest gold mines in America, but to those who have no other information than the figures give them the increase in gold production from four millions in 1890 and seven and a half millions in 1893 to nearly ten and three-quarters millions in 1894 is sufficiently great to seem almost marvellous. So, too, is the lightning like change the State has made from a silver to a gold camp.

California is still the leading gold State. It has been credited with an advance from twelve and a half millions in 1893 to more than fourteen millions in 1894. The gain during the last year was due to the new working of old mines, and also to the operation of placer mines, idle for a dozen years, but now worked again under the new hydraulic mining law. But in California, as everywhere else in this country, it is the quartz-mining that yields the heaviest returns. This needs so great an original outlay that there are said to be hundreds of mines in California, unproductive, undeveloped, or altogether idle, that are the property of men and companies without the means to work them. The improved modern machinery used in quartz-mining is what makes this more profitable than ever before, and it is investment in these mines that has increased, and will in years to come increase, the gold output of the State. The Utica Mine, which turned out $1,309,987.51 in 1893; the Kennedy Mine, in Amador county, which yielded $662,729.63; and the North Star Mine, at Grass Valley, which produced $335,756.94—were all old mines that had been reopened or worked by perfected methods. According to the San Farncisco Chronicle, "the State mineralogist says that more attention is being paid to mining than for twenty years past. Men from the East are looking over the gold-fields, and there have been more inquires for mining properties during the past year than at any time during the preceding two decades."—Harper's Weekly.

SHE SOLD HER DIARY.

There seems to be no limit to a woman's self-sacrifice when she once takes a charitable object to her heart. This is the story of a girl who sold her dairy—and you have to be a woman to realize all that that means, says the New York Herald:

It was on shipboard, and it happened on the way over from Liverpool last summer. The girl was a millionaire's daughter, and in addition to devoting her pocket money to the east side mission, of which she was a patroness, she spent most of her leisure time crocheting wonderful and altogether useless nothings, which she persuaded her rich admirers to buy at fabulous prices for the benefit for the poor. She had devoted the entire trip to this pretty work—except for an hour a day, which she spent in filling out her diary with such sentimental observations as misses of 20 or thereabout are apt to find expression for on the innocent white pages of their diaries.

The friends she had victimized on the way over, by luring dollars from their pockets in exchange for crocheted things, made much sport of her diary, and at last conspired against her peace of mind.

"Now, say, Miss Blank," said one of them, in pursuance of the plot, "we have decided to strike. We are not going to help your tenement house heathen a cent's worth more unless you sell us your diary. How much will you take for it?"

"How much will you give?" asked the girl, after a little thought.

Five dollars was the bid and refused. Miss Blank then playfully put the precious volume up at auction, and the men in the party, never dreaming that she could be in earnest, piled bid upon bid until the price stood at $65.

"The diary is yours, Mr. Jones," said the girl to the successful bidder," but remember my terms are spot cash, with the further condition that you leave it with me until I can make a copy for myself."

The laugh was on Jones, and his companions forced him to pay down the money on the spot. Miss Blank delivered the diary, and of course all that the unlucky joker could do was to return it unopened with his compliments.

Uncle Gabe walked around the stalwart football-player with an air of critical curiosity; he looked up and down as he would have done a horse he was about to purchase. "Amandy!" "What is it, Gabe?" "He's nigh onto six foot, ain't he?" "Every inch of it." "Weighs about 190 odd?" "I reckon." "Well, football certainly does develop 'em most powerful!" "Certainly, a fine young man." "'Man'? Mandy, Professor Bunter told me hisself 't that feller's in his fourth year! Talk about your oatmeal porridge!"

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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FRIDAY, MAY 24 1895

There is a deal of misunderstanding and dense ignorance concerning the importance of money. It is a common thing to hear people talk about money as if it were the ultimate object for which men are striving. But it is not. Nobody really works for money. The thing called money is simply a medium of exchange, a convenience, of course, especially in small transactions. People could live without money, but they could not live without the things for which money is exchanged. Money is a measure of value; but money itself has no value, except as a means for the accomplishment of an end. Gold and silver coins have intrinsic value only in the metal, which is a value independent of their money value, and which would exist without the legal tender quality imparted by legislation. Merely as money no dollar can benefit a man except by his parting with it It is not wealth, but is simply the representative of wealth Which is the more important, a measure of value or value itself? A representative of wealth, or wealth itself? A yardstick, or the cloth which the yardstick measures? While a judicious system of finance should be the aim of a civil government it is of minor importance compared with the question of squelching gigantic monopolies and giving labor the benefit of unrestricted opportunities.

Chile's Currency Conversion law will create a market for some of the surplus silver that has kept the market prices down. The Chile law provides for a return to specie payment on a gold and silver basis. All the proceeds from the sale of nitrate beds are to be devoted to the purchase of silver The silver coin will not be legal tender above $50, but the Government will receive silver as the equivalent of gold. At the mint the coin of the two metals will be interchangeable. The fact that the Government receives silver for all dues will prevent depreciation as a result of its legal-tender power. In fact this limit may have been designed to prevent the inconvenience of payment of large debts in silver coin. Chile is the most progressive of South American countries and is quite likely to establish the financial standard that will eventually be adopted as a specie basis is reached.

The condition of the state Treasury is a disgrace to California, but it is one of the natural penalties, for electing to the high office of Governor a man like H. H. Markham, who, himself and through his appointees inaugurated an era of profligacy and mismanagement of public affairs that leaves no money to pay the current expenses of State government, until new taxes are levied and collected. But the people elected Markham after his true character was known, and they are now paying for their poor judgement.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to have made a combine with the owners of the Baku wells of Russia, which will enable the combine to fix the price of light for the civilized world. It is admitted, however, that the consent of the Russian Emperor is necessary to the arrangement. The inference is that the consent of the American Government is either secured or not considered essential to the success the combine.

The circumstance that the gold reserve continues to increase must be a severe disappointment to curbstone financiers and critics of the Administration, but with the Government's credit kept stable and industry in all its branches reviving, it is going to be exceedingly difficult to make any new party strong enough to hope for success in 1896.

Now the startling information comes that the Carnegie steel company has elevated the wages of its 25,000 employees 10 per cent. And the "Gorman-Wilson free trade" tariff measure is still in full force and effect. Who ever heard of the Carnegie company raising wages during the McKinley era? Truly, Andy, this is "the most unkindest cut of all," for your friends o. the g. o. p.

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AS WE SEE THINGS.

INFLUENCE OF THE INNER LIFE ON THE EXTERNAL WORLD.

How an Individual or a Scene May Have an Entirely Different Appearance to Two Persons—Happiness and Sorrow Made by Ourselves.

There have been philosophers who declared that the earth on which we stand and the stars on which we gaze have no real existence, but are merely the outcomes of our inner selves. Perhaps the best answer to this is that the mind itself, at least that of most people, refuses to receive the idea. The difference between the me and the not me is too sharply defined in the inner consciousness to permit Bishop Berkeley's notion from taking root within us.

Yet we cannot afford to overlook the germ of truth which this idea contains. Though not literally the creation of our thought, the outer world is to each one of us largely that which we make it. Nature herself, in all her varied scenes, whatever she may be in reality, shows herself to us in the light which we throw upon her. One man looks at a landscape and sees land and water, grass and trees, hills and plains, and nothing more. Another, a farmer, sees the growing crops, the fallow land, the noxious weeds, the prospect for future tillage and the obstacles to be overcome. Another, with a painter's eye, sees every variety of form and color, proportion and perspective, harmony and contrast, beauty and sublimity. To the melancholy man all is tinctured with gloom—a leaden pall covers even the gayest scenes—while to the joyous everything seems bright and glad, and even the dreariest of November days only suggests the radiant sunlight that is sure later on to struggle through the clouds.

So with the sights of a city. For each of us as they take on the aspect of our own mental condition. How differently they impress the citizen who has spent his life among them from the foreigner who views them for the first time! What a different message the stately and magnificent buildings bear to the absorbed man of business and to the architect who appreciates every detail of their construction!

If there is so wide a divergence in the aspect which inanimate things have for us, the difference is still greater in the way we regard the men and women by whom we are surrounded. Character is a complex thing, difficult to detect, impossible to fathom, yet we presumptuously venture to gauge and pronounce upon it with the smallest modicum of knowledge. It is curious to notice how differently the same person will impress various individuals. His friend will perhaps see no fault in him, his enemy no virtue. One will put faith in him; another will suspect his every action. One will deem him cold hearted; another will think him affectionate and kind. It must be that their own personalities are reflected in him, and that to a certain extent he does thus become for a time, while under their influence, what they suppose him to be always. It is certainly true that the good and gentle find far more goodness and gentleness in the world than those who are deficient in such qualities. It is the selfish man who is the keenest to detect selfishness in others; it is the overbearing who complain most of the arrogance and pride with which they are met, and the unjust who murmur at the injustice they receive. On the other hand, the loving and sympathetic discover love and sympathy everywhere; the noble and true bring to light nobility and truth which might otherwise be hidden. Thus to a large extent we develop the character of those we meet. By a subtle magnetism we draw like to like and evolve out of other personalities the characteristics of our own.

Even the outward circumstances of life are largely what we ourselves make them. We are accustomed to consider prosperity a blessing and adversity a curse, but quite frequently they change places. It is the spirit in which they are received that determines their result. The rich and self indulgent man, surrounded by luxury and opportunity, may be far less happy than his poorer neighbor who brings industry, fidelity and generosity into constant exercise. The same privileges that raise one young man to honor and usefulness are a snare and temptation to another. The same recreation that invigorates one enfeebles another. The same sorrow that softens one and leads him out of self to works of kindness and helpfulness prostrates another and renders him valueless. It is that which is within a man that so acts upon the externals of life as to decide their results to him, and through him to others.

If this be so, then happiness or wretchedness is largely in our power, and most of our complaints only bear witness to our own remissness. We may rightly recognize the futility of struggling against outward events which we cannot control, but we can always bring to bear upon them such a spirit and influence as shall turn evil into good and bitter into sweet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Startling Announcement.

An English literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt Press ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half hour after dinner. The printer's boy however, was late in bringing them, and the gentlemen had already rejoined the ladies in the drawing room when the company was electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing, "The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr. Jones!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Value of a Hyphen.

I recall an advertisement which actually appeared, sans hyphen, recently in a London daily, to wit: "Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Levi, having cast off clothing of every description, invite an early inspection."—Chap Book.

MAY MARRIAGES UNLUCKY.

Old Superstition Which Has Powerful Influence With European Bridal Couples.

The municipal statistics of the city of Marseilles show the observer that on the 28th of April, 1894, there were registered at the mayor's office in that town no less than 94 marriages. Why this enormous number? Because, according to an ancient tradition, couples that marry in the month of May expose themselves to great danger—death will soon smite the unfortunates, or, at the very least, their union will not be blessed with children. Therefore a large number of Marseillaise lovers availed themselves of the last days of April to join themselves in wedlock.

This curious superstition is by no means confined to Marseilles. M. le Blant, a French investigator, ascribes to it an origin in Roman antiquity. The Roman poet Ovid said that May was no time for widows to marry or for young girls, and adds that the imprudent woman who braves fate by so doing will die early. Plutarch agrees to the truth of this.

It may be because of this ancient principle that the Roman Catholic church has made the month of May sacred to the Virgin. However this may be, the idea has certainly perpetuated itself with singular persistence. Tassoni, writing about the middle of the seventeenth century, relates that among the inhabitants of Ferraras many young nobles and princes who were married in May died only a few days afterward. "It is the observation of this strange fact," he observes, "that induced the Ferrarese, so it is said, to follow the ancient custom."

At the present day the superstition has not ceased to show itself in certain regions of Italy, in Roumania, in south Germany, Bohemia, Westphalia, England and France, notably in Saintonge and in the Cevennes, where every one acknowledges the truth of the proverb, "The month of flowers is a month of tears."

"Perhaps," said Plutarch, "the month of May is regarded as unlucky because it comes between April and June, the months respectively of Venus and Juno, the tutelary goddesses of marriage, or perhaps it is because May is the month of the feast of the Lemures, the souls of the dead."—Paris Letter.

TREE PLANTING IN FRANCE.

Useless Sand Dunes Converted Into Valuable Land With Pines.

The French thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from systematic tree planting. Tracts of sand have been covered with pine forests, and the word lande, borrowed, as it is thought, from the German, is losing its meaning of "waste." Till a century ago a large portion of the forest of Fontainebleau consisted of bare sand hills, but the planting of pines was begun. A variety capable of standing the severest winters was evidently found, and millions of trees now diffuse healthy and agreeable odors, besides furnishing timber for fuel.

The decomposed fir needles, moreover, gradually form a crust of vegetable mold, permitting the growth of trees and shrubs less able than the pine to live on air. The department of the Landes, once a barren region, with sand so loose that people had to walk on stilts, is covered with pines, and the problem of draining the subsoil has been solved, as described in Edmond About's story of "Maitre Pierre."

The losses by fire and anxiety to produce something more remunerative than pine are now, however, inducing schemes of artificial fertilization. In many French watering places dunes have been transformed into woods, thus holding out to seaside visitors the attraction of agreeable shade and a change from monotonous beach. Shifting sands have been prevented from extending inland. In some cases dunes have been acquired by companies, which, after planting them, have cut them up into building lots and have seen them dotted with villas.

Elsewhere municipalities have taken up the matter, and in large operations the district or the department has provided the funds.—London Times.

He Loves to Work.

The foreman of a bootblacking shop in Madison square is a continual surprise to the customers. His employer is a padrone, and he is left in complete control. His conduct justifies his employer's confidence. He is the hardest worker among the half dozen employees and frequently takes the brushes from one of his subordinates when there are not enough customers to keep all busy. He never allows a customer to go away unless he is satisfied that his boots have been polished in the best manner possible. He is ever full of enthusiasm and works with as much energy at the end of a busy day as at the beginning. His humor never lags, and his muscles never tire.

"It is as good as a bracer to watch that fellow," said a rounder. "He is the only man I ever saw who always seems to love to work."—New York Sun.

Dutch Toast.

Dutch toast is a simple dish for using up scraps of bread. Crumble the bread and place in a frying pan with a slice of butter or drippings. Add salt, pepper and sage if liked. It should be seasoned quite well. Add a small quantity of boiling water, cover closely so the steam will soften the bread, stir several times and serve hot. What with cream toast, codfish and fruit toast, we may have this turco cooked bread frequently without its becoming monotonous.—Philadelphia Ledger.

In the house of a Pompeiian sculptor were found 32 mallets, 15 compasses, 3 levers, several chisels, together with jacks for raising blocks, and nearly 30 statues and busts, in every stage of manufacture.

The grains of cornstarch are only about one-fourth the size of those of the starch made from the potato.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet or a fall of about 100 tons upon an acre.

Artichokes For Swine.

The tame artichoke is highly esteemed as a healthy crop for hogs. Artichoke may be planted either in the fall or spring, the same as potatoes, and cultivated the first season, and then enough tubers will be left in the ground to grow next year's crop without cultivation.

SAVED HER SLIPPERS.

A Bit of Hitherto Unpublished History of the War of 1812.

This is a chapter of semiofficial, semidomestic history, and it is vouched for by a granddaughter of the hero's family line, a Chicagoan who now lives on Dearborn avenue.

Prominent in Mr. Madison's cabinet sat, fourscore years ago, Secretary of the Navy Jones, the son of a famous shipbuilder, a man gallant not only in spirit, but in dress and manner. His fitness for his office is attested by the naval histories of the war of 1812. But the successful secretary had more wit than hair, and a wig was a sine qua non of his political and social life. All went well with this adornment until the luckless August day in 1814 when the British marched from Bladensburg upon Washington.

It will be remembered that President Madison and his cabinet stood not upon the order of their going on that occasion, but went at once—to a very retired summer resort. Every one knows how Lady "Dolly" remained behind long enough to save some valuable White House portraits from having their eyes put out by English bayonets, but few have heard how collected Mrs. Secretary Jones was in this national crisis.

Presence of mind is said to be promoted by absence of body. This lady displayed in the face of danger presence of both mind and body. As the secretary emerged from his doorway, his hands full of such family valuables as his agitated condition had allowed him to collect, Mrs. Jones confronted him with the appalling words:

"My dear, you have forgotten my slippers. You must go back and get them."

General Ross was almost at his door bringing imprisonment or death, but the unhappy man turned back to hunt the slippers, which, it is only fair to Mrs. Jones to add, were adorned with diamond buckles. In his headlong quest for these treasures—which he secured—his wig dropped off in a dark corner, and he did not dare to take time to hunt for it nor to attempt the purchase of another. The shorn appearance of the secretary, hitherto faultless in all appointments of dress, is said to have very much lessened the melancholy of the cabinet journey. It is further asserted that during the time of retirement, no matter how depressed any member of the presidential party felt over public and private woes, if he but glanced at Secretary Jones peal upon peal of irresistible laughter was sure to follow and that the despoiled Adonis cordially joined in these bursts of merriment.—Chicago Tribune.

A Malay Water Slide.

In Perak, a state in the Straits Settlements, the Malays have one form of amusement which is probably not to be enjoyed anywhere else in the wide world.

There is a huge granite slope in the course of a mountain river, down which the water trickles about two inches deep, the main stream having carved out a bed by the side of the bowlder. This rock, the face of which has been rendered as smooth as glass by the constant flow of water during hundreds of years, the Malays—men, women and children—have turned into a toboggan. Climbing to the top of the rock, they sit in the shallow water with their feet straight out and a hand on each side for steering and then slide down the 60 feet into a pool of water.

This is a favorite sport on sunny mornings, as many as 200 folks being engaged at a time and sliding so quickly one after another or forming rows of two, four or even eight persons that they tumble into the pool a confused mass of screaming creatures. There is little danger in the game, and, though some choose to sit on a piece of plantain, most of the tobogganers are content to squat on their haunches.—London Little Folks.

The lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, sold for 3,000 drachmas soon after his death, in the year 161 A. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ADELIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3-5t

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby give that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of Thomas and Hill heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osborn	194	100	$ 85
B C Avery	274	2 5 0	21 25
J H Allen	305	3 0 0	25 50
J H Allen	334	5 0 0	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	298	400	3 40
F Bedford	322	620	5 25
Mrs R B Cute	69	25 000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40 000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4 250	36 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40 000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9,000	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5,000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1,000	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	1 0	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	2 0	2,0	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10 000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	360	50	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	363	7 000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	365	600	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Doris Duvall	94	300	2 55
Wm. Fussell	63	500	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	2,000	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	400	3 45
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	200	3,000	25 50
Mrs T E N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	270	300	2 55
Chas. E French	221	4,000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5,000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10,000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10,000	85 00
Abbie R French	210	1,000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
J M Hough	85	1,000	8 50
J M Hough	319	6,000	51 00
G L Heighton	125	1,200	10 20
G L Heighton	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	260	700	5 95
Maggie Hsh	216	300	2 55
Horan & Parker	363	5,000	42 50
E J Ingersoll	255	1,000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	4 25
J W Jansen	80	600	5 10
W T Johnson	82	600	5 10
W T Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	300	2 55
W T Johnson	230	300	2 55
E S Jacoby	161	100	85
Mrs T Luther	234	100	85
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	183	100	85
W T Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R W McIntyre	165	30 000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	5 000	42 55
R W McIntyre	285	19 000	161 50
R W McIntyre	286	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	351	300	2 55
G E Neely	145	1,000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	300	1,900	16 15
Minnie M Norris	203	2 250	19 10
Mamie M Norris	2 3	1,250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	8 50
Susie A Otto	119	2 000	17 00
John S Phelps	180	100	85
A L Park	43	10,000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2 000	17 00
A L Park	47	500	4 25
A L Park	48	4,000	34 00
A L Park	49	700	5 95
A L Park	122	1,000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1,500	12 75
A L Park	164	1,000	8 50
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10,000	85 00
A L Park	207	3,400	28 90
A L Park	208	4,000	34 00
A L Park	221	10,000	85 00
A L Park	231	10,000	85 00
A L Park	2 6	3 00	25 50
A L Park	2 5	12,000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	3 0	2 55
O W Shafer	2 1	30,000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	85 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5,000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
McIntyre Clute & Co	376	1,550	13 20
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	55	1,000	8 50
E H Wilson	57	1 000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	8 50
George Wright	86	500	4 25
I J Suess	293	750	6 40
J J Suess	336	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.
Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
1 class work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 2 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at that place, or at the office of the Inyo Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to an Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAY APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 20th
"	February 17th
"	March 9th
"	April 14th
"	May 19th
"	June 16th
"	July 14th
"	August 11th
"	September 8th
"	October 13th
"	November 10th
"	December 8th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 24 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman	CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff	ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist	FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist	JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67⅜
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3 90

DIED.

HAMILTON—At Georges Creek, Cal. May 20, 1895, Mrs. Thomas S. Hamilton, aged about 70 years.

ANGER—At Camp Independence, Cal., May 23, 1895, Mrs. Lottie May Anger, a native of Illinois, aged 34 years 8 months and 11 days.

S. F. papers please copy.

MIRANDA—At Lone Pine, May 21, 1895. Frank Miranda, aged about 50 years.

Next Thursday is Decoration day.

Hay cutting will commence in a couple of weeks.

Henry Rhine made a flying trip to Bishop and back yesterday.

The Georges Creek school closes to-day, A. E. Janvier, teacher.

Mrs. George R. Duncan is visiting with friends at Bishop.

A special train passed down the road last Saturday, returning Sunday.

J. W. Claussen came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

George S. Wood was commissioned postmaster at Independence on May 17th.

Mrs. D. Holland of Keeler, spent the week visiting with friends at Independence.

Mrs. B. Rhine visited friends and relives at Big Pine and vicinity early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs L. F. J. Wrinkle came up from Keeler on Wednesday, returning yesterday.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held at Independence on June 4th.

The river is steadily rising and a large volume of water is flowing into the lake, a useless waste.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie came up from Lone Pine on Wednesday, returning the same day.

James Nevins of Round Valley was in town on Wednesday on his way to the Darwin country.

J. C. Irwin has built a new fence around his residence lot and otherwise added to the beauty of the place.

B. H. Yandell went to Snows Canyon last Tuesday on business connected with the Assessor's office.

Trout fishing is the principal source of amusement at present, though the creeks are most too high for successful sport.

Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of the State of California, died at his home in San Francisco last Friday, aged 81½ years.

The south fork of Oak Creek was turned last week and about 800 fish killed. It is supposed to have been turned by sheepmen.

Don't forget that W. L. Zimmerman is located at Davis' shoe shop and any cobbling that you want done bring it around.

F. W. Holbert has gone to Los Angeles and expects to be away about two weeks. He assisted L. J. Rose in taking down his mules.

R. L. Paeler has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-general by Governor Budd. Bob is quite an important member of the N. G. C.

Charley Summers recently bought small bands of cattle in this vicinity for T. B. Rickey. The average price paid was $7.50 per head.

Miss Elsie Eibeshutz will arrive home next Monday evening from a residence of nearly two years in New York, where she has been studying music.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lottie May Anger died at her home after a short but painful illness last Thursday. She was born at Bloomfield Illinois, September 12, 1860. She moved with her parents to Augusta, Illinois in 1871 and remained there until March 1881, when she was married to Lorin Alexander Anger, a play-mate of her youth and came with him to California where she has since remained. She leaves a husband and six children, a mother who resides in New York, and other distant relatives in the East to mourn her loss.

Gentle hearted wife and mother
Over thy dear babes in spirit hover,
And into thy husbands' saddened life
Breath joy and peace. S

Mrs. Thomas S. Hamilton died at her residence at Georges Creek on Monday last and was buried at Lone Pine on Tuesday. She was nearly seventy years of age, the last twenty-three of which she had passed in Owens Valley. She was held in the highes esteem by al who knew her and her memory will long be held in affectionate remembrance. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. S. W. Albone and she laid away to her long rest surrounded by many sorrowing friends.

Frank Miranda died at Lone Pine on Tuesday. He had been afflicted with consumption for many yeats and his death was not unexpected. He had many friends, particularly among tha old timers, who deeply regret his death.

Coming To The Front

Neil McLean got in from Cerro Gordo yesterday, where he has been hauling ore for Pat Clinton, and he will go to Modock in a few days to haul ore for J. J. Gunn. He says there is an excellent prospect that Cerro Gordo will attain its old time greatness. Pat Clinton has completed the shaft in the Newtown mine and it was examined by H. M. Yerington last Saturday and accepted as being entirely satisfactory. He will now put on a force of men taking out ore, of which there is plenty in sight. Jack Dunphy has at last struck it rich, after four years of hard work without taking out a dollar. He has four feet of fine ore and undoubtedly has a rich stake in sight. T. C. Boland has eight men employed, and will work over all the old dumps. He is working steam jiggers, and will soon increase his plant. At the present time he is shipping two car-loads a week. There have been millions of dollars taken out of Cerro Gordo and there is an excellent prospect that it will yield as much more.

A Good Prospect

What at present promises to be a valuable mine, was discovered near Fish Springs a few weeks ago. The mine is owned by J. S. Gorman and George H. Lewis. Samples of the ore have been brought to town and free gold can be seen in every piece. No assays have yet been made. The owners have now been working their claim two weeks and have over ten tons of ore on the dump, the ore still holds out and is said to average a six-inch ledge. They will mine about a week longer when they will work their ore, and if the results come up to expectations they will put on a force of men. The claim is at present surrounded with locators, as naturally follows a discovery of that kind

Notice.

All parties wishing wheat ground will please bring it in before the 1st of June as I wish to close down for repairs of mill.

A. N. BELL.

John Hughes got back from Silver Peak yesterday. Tom Taylor succeeded in getting a job and remained there. John says that the camp is full of broke men, that no pay-day has yet been had and that it is a poor place for any person to go expecting to get work. There is no question, however, but that the peak will develop into a valuable property if properly managed. The ore body is said to be practically unlimited and of very fair grade.

The Stevens ditch broke last Sunday at a point a short distance above the bridge on the depot road and made a bad wash in the bank. A number of men and teams have since been at work repairing the damage, which is considerable. After the water subsided the flat below the ditch was covered with carp and afforded a snap for the Chinamen, who gathered them up in baskets and brought them to town.

L. J. Rose Jr. arrived here from Ventura early in the week. He bought about forty head of mules from John Shepherd and started below with them on Wednesday. Fifty dollars per head is the price reported to have been paid for the lot.

A number of the young people of the vicinity gathered at the residence of Dr. J. D. Blair last Monday evening, for the purpose of spending a pleasant evening, which they had the pleasure of doing, under the direction of Miss Maud Cook.

Pat Keys came in from Beveridge the first of the week, to engage a pack train for the conveyance of his ore to the McEvoy mill. He expects to commence working the ore to-morrow. W. L. Hunter will also make a run at the Keynot.

W. F. Matlack had a close call from a dangerous accident last Monday. He was kicked on the side of the head by a mule that he was shoeing, the blow having made him insensible for more than an hour. He is around again now.

The cattle men gathered up their stock in this vicinity early in the week and started for Long Valley last Monday. A. L. McGee has leased the Rawson range and took up quite a band of cattle to pasture during the summer months.

Two men named Gibson and McGuire from Ventura county were in town a couple of days this week. They came with the intention of buying about 500 head of cattle but when they left here yesterday they had failed to secure any. It is reported that they were offering ten dollars a head.

The Big Pine public school will close next Friday, at which time an extended programme of closing exercises will be given. Several Independence people express their intention of being present.

Sheriff Given has just received a new Densmore type-writer. It is a handsome machine. Uncle Sam has also treated the local Land Office to a new Remington No. 6.

J. D. Lewis Esq. and H. P. Nelligan came down from Bishop last Tuesday and remained in town several days. Mr. Nelligan has been doing some sign painting.

Clippings.

The following items are taken from last Wednesday's *Walker Lake Bulletin*:

H. M. Yerington and R. J. Laws went over the road to Keeler and returned last week.

George T. Rives, formerly of Eureka, was married in Reno last Monday night to Mrs. May Tally of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Rives' home is now at Independence, Cal.

Mail clerk Mike Moriarity has been notified to report for duty at San Francisco on the 28inst. His run will be from San Francisco to Ogden. He will be succeeded on the C. & C. by John Considine of Virginia City, who is now mail clerk on the C. P.

Schoolmaster McCarty of Bishop, left Hawthorne last week on a bicycle for Bodie. The ride must have been a hard one, as the grades are very steep.

The C. & B. R. R. is doing a big business out of Inyo county this season; full trains every trip. Soda, marble, borax and ore are going out in car-load lots.

S. P. McKnight has been down from Bishop during the week, engaged in making surveys for the new owners of the Hirsch mine. It is said that the new mill will be operated by means of an electric plant, the power being furnished with water from the East Side canal. George T. Rives, the Superintendent, is here in charge of affairs.

G. B. Commetti of Fish Springs visited Independence early in the week. He had just cleaned up his arrastra from a run of ore taken out of his mine which yielded $1,000. Jim Rose and Tim Madden will soon make a clean up and it is said that they will get about $1,500. Scott Broder and others will also be in for a good divide.

County Clerk Hession arrived home last Monday night from Mono county, where he had a conference with the Supervisors of that county relative to the maintenance of the sheep license tax. He also visited Bodie on his trip.

County Treasurer Bunney arrived home from Sacramento on Monday, where he had been to settle with the State Treasurer. The amount turned over for the six months ending May 1, 1895, was $2,845.05.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived home from San Francisco on Wednesday's train, where he had been attending the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

John Shepherd sold ten more mules to J. L. Rose on Wednesday and has indefinitely postponed his intended trip to the San Joaquin valley.

The market for horses in Chicago is steadily improving. Hundreds of head are sold every week for transportation to Europe.

Charley Green arrived home at Lone Pine last Friday from a months visit to points of interest in Southern California.

The entire Income Tax law has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment (No. 8) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 645, for the ½ of N½ sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oak and Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 641 for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ sec 12 Tp. 15S. R 36 E M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. Joseph Halliday, Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector.

oct5-td

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1 Leave—	To Mound House No. 2 Arrives—
Mound House		10:50 a. m	5:20 p. m
Dayton		11:25 a. m.	4:45 p. m
Wabuska		1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5:00 p. m	Lv. 11:00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Hawthorne		6:00 a. m.	7:25 p. m
Luning		7:10 a. m.	6:15 p m
Sodа Springs		7:50 a. m.	5:35 p. m
Belleville		8:10 a. m.	4:35 p. m
Candelaria		9:40 a. m	2:50 p. m
Benton		1:30 p. m	11:50 a. m
Basalt Creek		3:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m
Alvord		05 p. m.	8:55 a. m
Independence		4:35 p. m.	7:25 a. m
Lone Pine		5:20 p. m.	6:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	7:00 p. m.	Lv. 6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (3 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
86 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and stretched nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by home treatment. We prove it. Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet Home Treatment for Eyes, free. Do cut it out everybody wants it. "The Eye," Glens Falls, N.Y.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for Any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. BOZEMAN, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j16tfn

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Jews are longer lived than members of other races.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

10 CHANCES TO SAVE MONEY

A146. Summer Corsets, with open ventilated mesh; cool, light weight, perfect fitting and durable. Price, 50c.

A147. Ladies' percale Waists, stylish large sleeves, with laundried collar and cuffs; pink, blue or heliotrope. Price, 50.

A148. Black amber or shell Hairpins, 3 inches long. Price, 15c dozen.

A149. Cream satin Table Linen, 54 in. wide. Special value at 32c yard.

A150. White Nainsooks, in checks and satin stripes. Price, 6¼c yard.

A151. Children's black or white Hose Supporters, with original Lindsay clasps. Price, 7½c pair.

A152. Fancy Matting, 10c yard or $4.00 per roll of 40 yards. All good patterns.

A153. Ladies' low neck Corset Covers of fine muslin, with 1 inch lace edging. Price, 25c.

A154. Ladies' Muslin Chemise, open in front. Price, 25c.

A155. Ladies' low neck sleeveless cotton Vests, neck and arm holes run with a tape; cream color. Price, 15c.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Fancy silks for waists. Price, 90c yd.
Silk and wool suitings, 50c yd.
Figured duck suitings, 15c.
Handsome percales, 10c.
Crinkled Crepons, 15c.
Dress ginghams, 9c.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,
6 **Sacramento, Cal.**

ABOUT WOMEN.

Had Adam got out a patent on woman he might have died a millionaire.

Woman is not much of a philosopher, but she is proverbially a clothes observer.

A woman may be as true as steel, but then you know some steel is too highly tempered.

Yes, woman is the equal of man. A man can shoe a horse and a woman can shoo a hen.

It is said that short hair is becoming very fashionable for women. With men short hair becomes fashionable soon after they are married.

A widower in Kansas has been supplied with an iron jaw. It is supposed he is contemplating a second marriage. Experience is a man's best friend.

Prior to Adam going into the apple business his record was a stainless one. And yet he was one of the great army of model husbands who are never trusted with a latch key.

A New York widow has a monkey that gets drunk every night, and she says if the blamed thing would only snore in its sleep she would not miss her late husband a particle.

In Siam a wife who redeems her husband after he has sold himself, owns him thereafter as her slave. We are not informed what happens when she takes him back after he has given himself away.

It is not good for man to dwell alone, and he never knows what it is to need the help of a true and loving wife so much as when he is looking around for some one to settle his property upon in order to put it out of the reach of his creditors.

Wife—"William, I do think boys are the worst I ever saw. I'm sure they don't get it from me." Husband (snappishly)—"Well, they don't get it from me." Wife (reflectively)—"No, William, you seem to have all yours yet."

What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich—unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vegetable extracts. Such a preparation is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

Once used they are always in favor.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

"He does, sir, and what his purpose is in doing so I cannot even infer."

"But is their no possibility of your being mistaken?" persisted the judge, who in the lax procedure of his court was not greatly affected by the sacredness which was supposed to hedge him in. "You know how treacherous resemblances are. Though no two faces are cast exactly in the same mold, there are sometimes such counterfeits that we can scarcely tell the spurious from the genuine."

"If this man is the Jason Brigham I knew in Memphis he has a scar upon the right side of his head above the ear and well forward toward the temple," I said, with a sudden inspiration, as the memory of that indelible mark flashed on my mind.

"Sheriff," said the Judge, leaning forward over his desk, "examine the prisoner's head and see if you discover such a scar as the gentleman mentions."

The sheriff in a very matter of fact way separated the prisoner's hair, which was long and unkempt. My heart seemed to stand still while he did so, but when he stood to one side and with his fingers spread apart silently directed attention to a long white scar at the place I had designated, I felt the blood rush to my brain in a flood that threatened to unseat my reason.

"Your identification seems complete, sir," said the judge, "but you will, of course, pardon me if I point out to you how impossible it would be for us to admit your unsupported evidence in this case. You are a stranger to us all, and though I do not believe such a thing for a moment, still in the eyes of the law your motives would be susceptible to doubt. You should have corroborating testimony. But, weightier than all, the witness declares that he is not the man you say he is. You do not allege that he is insane?"

"He appears to be sane enough, but from what I know of him, in the light of present circumstances, I should be willing to believe he was insane."

"If what you know of him leaves you with such an impression, does it occur to you that he might be guilty of the crime with which he is charged?"

"Not for a moment; for though I cannot reconcile the phases of his career that have come under my observation, I have never seen any tendency toward crime in his disposition. I knew him as a generous, brave and truthful man. Besides, as I have said, I was with him at the very time Mme. Armand was murdered."

"My dear sir, you are treading on dangerous ground," remarked the judge smilingly.

"I am too confident that I could prove an alibi, your honor, to heed your warning, and I can prove one for this unfortunate man, if you will give me time."

At this point the prosecuting attorney, who held his peace as long as possible, sprang to his feet and said tragically and oratorically:

"Your honor, I must enter a protest against such an unwarrantable procedure as this stranger suggests. It seems to me, your honor, that this trial is proceeding in a very odd manner, a very odd manner indeed. But I do not need to call your honor's attention to the unprecedented liberties accorded this gentleman. I merely desire to direct your attention to the fact that what he says lacks confirmation even from the prisoner himself, even from that man, sir, who would be most likely to catch at any straw which offered a reasonable hope of enabling him to escape or even to postpone the fate he so richly deserves. I move you, sir, that the trial of the accused proceed."

"This trial has indeed taken a very unusual course," replied the judge deliberately. "But you will admit that this is a very remarkable interruption. I am impressed with the sincerity of the gentleman who has so unexpectedly and so peculiarly appeared as a voluntary witness for the defense, and I feel that in justice to the prisoner he should have an opportunity of presenting testimony to support his statements. Under the circumstances I shall entertain a motion for the postponement of the case."

It is unnecessary to say that the counsel for the accused was not slow in acting upon the suggestion, and the case was continued and ordered placed on the docket for trial at the next term of court.

With the dismissal of the case and the sheriff's leading out of the prisoner I was about to hurry away when the judge stopped me and, calling me to his desk, said: "Come around to my home this evening. I want to talk with you."

I promised him I would, and went out to walk about a little and gather my scattered thoughts. There was abundant need for reflection. It began to look as though this man who disclaimed ever having had a past was to be summarily robbed of a future.

CHAPTER V.

"She is a woman who was engaged to be married to a dear friend of mine."

I need not say how utterly confusing all this was. If there had been a possibility of my being mistaken in my man I should have seized it as an excuse to leave him to his fate. But the thing preyed upon my mind because I knew beyond all peradventure that this was Jason Brigham. His face had been stamped too clearly upon my recollection. I was too familiar with his personal characteristics, knew too well all those little trivialities which together go to form the individual personality of each one; and besides, there was the scar, which could not be counterfeited, and which it was stretching credulity too far to believe could be repeated by the mere chance of coincidence in any other person who so resembled Brigham in every physical detail. And yet what possible motive could he have for denying himself?

On the one hand, confession that he was who I said he was meant escape from the gallows. His present course preluded death. Was it the past which he had so persistently declined to explain that he feared more than death? Was it possible that there was that, to escape from which he welcomed the opportunity of dying unknown? I could find no other excuse. But if he was masquerading to deceive me and all men, he was doing it with a consummation of art which was magnificent in its likeness to truth. There was a something here which piqued me—which perhaps angered me. If the man was playing a part I resolved to unmask him; if he was the victim of some strange web of circumstances I would save him.

At any event I decided to put him to the supreme test, and going to the depot I telegraphed to Jones to break open my trunk, get the picture of Emily Percival, and come to me at once with it. I wanted Jones at hand to help me solve the riddle. He had lived in an atmosphere of crime in his work as a police reporter, and I trusted to his shrewdness of intuition to unravel this enigma.

In the evening I called at the home of the judge in the outskirts of the town. It was a big, imposing looking house, set down amid a small grove of pecan and orange trees. The judge was in his library—a cozy apartment, with big comfortable chairs to draw up in front of the inviting wood fire that smoldered on the hearth to keep at bay the chill still lingering in the night air of the springtime.

"I wanted to talk with you," the judge began, when we were seated and had our cigars lighted, "for I will confess that what you said today in court, and your evident sincerity, has somewhat shaken me. The evidence in the case is purely circumstantial, and there is very little even of that, as I happen to know. But that jury would have convicted anybody of anything. It would have been practically the same even had you proved that your man was in Memphis at the time. But if what you have said is true, and can be demonstrated, it will be easy enough to yet rescue Berner or Brigham, as you call him."

"But I am as utterly at sea as you are," I responded. "I knew this man once, associated with him daily, was his confidant, ate and slept with him. All this did not occur years ago, for then there would be a possibility that I might be in error. It happened only four months ago."

"Of course you would have no difficulty in finding plenty of people in Memphis who would substantiate what you say."

"I could have a hundred here in a few days, and have already telegraphed for one, an old newspaper associate and mutual friend."

"Then what is the man's object in keeping up this comedy, or rather tragedy?"

"That I know not, unless it is possible that he is insane."

"He talks too rationally for that, and I fear you could have little hope of convincing a medical jury that he was non compos mentis. Do you know of no reason why he should be unwilling that his real identity should be known?"

"None, though I have suspected that there was something in his life he wished to conceal."

Then I related my endeavors to probe Brigham's past, and his strange declaration that he had no past. We talked for an hour or more, and I returned to my hotel more perplexed than ever to try in vain to sleep, while I momentarily grew more gravely apprehensive that back of all this strange drama there was a dark spot which sooner or later would be revealed.

Jones arrived in the morning, as I expected he would. He was the same nonchalant, jovial, self assertive Jones. He had a way of saying that he always fell on his feet, and he had come to have a very creditable assurance that he always would fall on his feet. But in spite of that he was a clever fellow and had plenty of heart. You can imagine his surprise when I narrated all that had occurred—my discovery of our quondam comrade, his denial of his identity, the scene in the court and my interview with the judge.

"Whew!" said Jones, with a long whistle, "isn't he a hummer! But never mind, we'll bring him to his feed. The man has gone daft, that's what's the matter with him. We must have De Costa."

"Who is De Costa?"

"Dr. J. Sebrill De Costa is the great expert upon diseases of the brain. His testimony has sent more men to the insane asylum instead of the jail or the gallows, where they belonged, than any other man in the country. But no common criminal can fool De Costa for any length of time. Oh, he has it down fine."

"First I want to try this photograph," I said. "I have an idea that will move him, for I know he loved Emily Percival very dearly."

"Yes, that may fetch him if you spring it on him suddenly," said Jones. "Let's go and see the gay youth. It's barely possible he may have forgotten you, but it isn't likely that once having known the only original Jones the honor would slip his mind."

We were admitted to the jail readily enough. It was an awful place in which to keep a white man or any other human being. Like all the parish prisons at that time, it was horribly out of repair and reeking with filth. Its tenants were chiefly negroes, confined for petty misdemeanors or for alleged infractions of the law. The white keepers were opposed to doing any more for the comfort of their charges than the necessities of the case demanded, and the exigency that demanded an observance of sanitary conditions was not usually a pressing one in their eyes. It was a good deal cheaper to bury prisoners than to feed and house them properly.

Brigham occupied a cell a shade cleaner than the rest—reserved, doubtless, for guests who were distinguished for the enormity of their offenses. When we approached the grated door he was sitting on a small box, which served him for a stool, his arms folded over his knees, his head resting upon them. The abject misery of his position touched me to the quick. Jones felt it, too, or he would have been more abrupt in his greeting. As it was he went in when the turnkey threw open the door, and laying his hand upon the prisoner's shoulder said, "Brigham, old man, I have come all the way from Memphis to see you."

Brigham lifted his head, and with that contraction of the brows which expresses mental perplexity, said, "Why do you all persist in calling me by a name I do not know?"

"Because it was the name she knew you by," I replied, quickly drawing the photograph of Emily Percival from my pocket and holding it before him. He took it from my hand and turned it about curiously to get a better light upon it. Then he looked at it long and intently, and said slowly and almost in the tone of one who thinks rather than talks aloud: "A beautiful face. A beautiful face. That is the likeness of a good woman. Who is she?"

There was no mistaking either the candor or the intelligence of the inquiry. Jones drew in his breath quickly, like a man who has been under sudden and great mental pressure. I took the photograph and replied with as much composure as I could command:

"She is a woman who was engaged to be married to a very good friend of mine."

"And why didn't he marry her?" he asked.

"Because," I made answer, "some devil we know not of stole his brains away and made him forget her and his pledge."

"He was unworthy of her," said the prisoner thoughtfully. "She was too sweet a woman to merit such a fate."

CHAPTER VI.

"No use talking, Gilman," said Jones, when we were out in the air again, "you must wire for De Costa. If he cannot solve the riddle I'll give it up."

"It's the last hope," I responded. "Not that I will give it up, even if that fails. If necessary I shall stay here until I have secured a pardon for this man or seen him hanged. It would be absurd to even think of abandoning him now. We know that he could not have committed the murder charged to him, so there is nothing to do but rescue him."

"Yes, even in spite of himself," said Jones. "I'll confess this is a new experience for me. I've been called on to go bail for fellows in police court who insisted they knew me when I protested they were mistaken. But this thing of insisting I know a man who protests that he never saw me before is a new role. I thought sure that photograph would fetch him—would have wagered a stack of reds on it, but Lord, it didn't phase him."

"His mind is a blank—it is like a bed of sand over which a tide periodically flows, wiping out every vestige of the footprints of those who have trod it when it lay bare. He is a man who lives in today—in this present moment, as he said to me. Veritably a man without a past."

"And without a future," said Jones.

(To be continued.)

CALIFORNIA FRUIT RECOGNIZED EAST.

Fruit grown in California is more extensively used by residents of the Eastern States with each succeeding season, and many are the compliments paid it and the Western horticulturists. The latest public acknowledgment from a high authority is that made by the New York Journal of Commerce in a recent issue. In the course of an able review of the fruit interests in various parts of the world it says:

"California as a fruit-producing country has proved a wonder to the world, and when it comes to a question of hustling the people of that State take rank among the foremost of the land. From a modest beginning dating back only a dozen years, by push and enterprise and overcoming many obstacles, the State has forged steadily ahead; and when brought into competition with the once standard foreign varieties, the fruit products of that soil have demanded and received favorable recognition from the people of our country, until today the goods stand upon their merits and are given the preference by the majority of consumers in the competition with foreign products."

Two Spanish women named Regnalda Torres and Blanco Diaz met on Alvarado street, Monterey, and got into a terrible fight. The brothers afterward took the matter up, and Blanco Diaz was shot by Austin Torres, who is employed in the Del Monte Stables.

GENTLE ANNIE.

Gentle Annie was the girl who went forth when the spring-time came to gather wild flowers—daisies along the hillsides—and forgot her rubbers. She came back with wet feet, followed by the worst case of neuralgia she ever had. Fortunately she was told and had long known that for any kind of neuralgic affection, St. Jacobs Oil is the most remarkable remedy ever used. All the year round anyone subject to such attacks should not fail to have it in the house. For all aches and pains which at all times beset us, there is nothing to equal it. Nerve pains especially are brought on by sudden changes of temperature, but the great remedy, applied promptly, will surely cure.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 worth of German toys are annually sold in England.

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The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effectual laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional indorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

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FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.

The Remarkable Record of Mr. B. L. Holt, of Maryville, Mo.

B. L. Holt of Maryville, Mo., is a favorite of fortune, for twice within twelve years he has on an investment of $1 each time, drawn $15,000 in the oldest and only reliable lottery in America. Mr. Holt held one-half of ticket No. 75,414 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company held at New Orleans in March, 1883. This ticket drew the capital prize of $30,000. Whole tickets were at that time worth $2 each. Mr. Holt, who had purchased a one-half ticket for $1, received $15,000, the other half going to a gentleman in Savannah, Ga. At the drawing of the Honduras National Lottery Company, the successor to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, C. A., on January 12, 1895, the capital prize was won by ticket No. 80,226, one-fifth of which was bought by Mr. Holt for $1. But let Mr. Holt tell his experience with the Louisiana State Lottery Company and its successor, the Honduras National Lottery Company, as he recited it to a *Sporting News* representative who visited him. Said he:

"A little over twelve years ago I bought my first ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. I did not despair when I examined the list and found that I had not drawn anything, but persevered. On my third investment of $1 I drew $15,000. There was no delay in the collection of my ticket. It was paid promptly. I continued to buy tickets regularly each month with varying success, winning in small sums far more than I ever invested. But I did not again succeed in winning a part of the capital prize until last January. I found the Honduras National Lottery Company as fair and prompt in its dealings as the old Louisiana State Lottery, and on January 29 I received a draft for $15,000. Such a record is a guarantee that the Honduras National Lottery Company is all that it claims to be. I will continue to play the lottery as long as I live, and expect to win another capital prize before I die. I had $20 worth of tickets in the February drawing and drew $101. That's not bad, is it?"—*St. Louis, Mo., Sporting News, March 30.*

An actress appearing in Johnstown, Pa., recently, was referred to by the local press as a favorite in that city. The paper remarked, "She appeared here just before the flood." The actress has erased Johnstown from her map.

THE GENUINE AND THE SHAM.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. The imitators always choose the most valuable and popular article to counterfeit, so that when they claim their sham to be equal, or as good, or the same as "So-and-So's," the public may depend upon it that "So-and-So's" article is the best of the kind.

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I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

It is not American meat that is diseased, but he Wilson bill.

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age, had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we encased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies, and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast, which caused her much pain, and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles, and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red, and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle, and our friends are surprised."—MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

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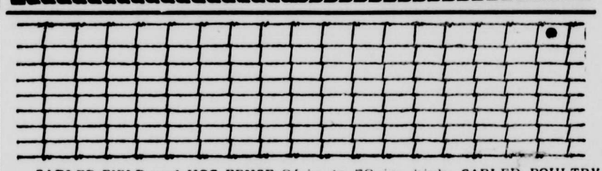

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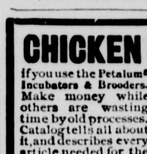

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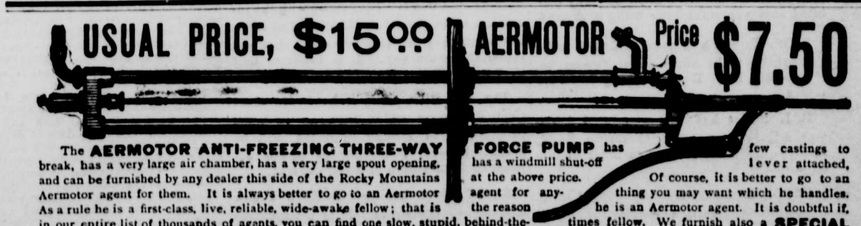

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1895.

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F. F. V. INDIANS.

Trying to Get Cherokee Wives and Husbands.

SAD PLIGHT OF THE PAMUNKEYS.

Great Excitement Among the Eligible Belles and Beaux of the Tribe Pocahontas Belonged to.

A modern instance of an entire nation in search of eligible wives and husbands by the wholesale is furnished by the interesting but little known tribe of Pamunkey Indians, living in Eastern Virginia, who are indeed literally the "first families" (F. F. V.'s) of the Old Dominion, being lineal descendants of the true aborigines.

So blue and exclusive is the Pamunkey blood, so unmixed through centuries with any other strain, that the tribe is dying out and now feels the urgent need of a matrimonial alliance with some outside stock in order to preserve the root. The detrimental effects of continued intermarriage between members of the tribe have become alarming, but inasmuch as they scorn a union with their white as well as with their colored neighbors they have decided upon heroic measures to restore their blood and save themselves from extinction.

It is a case somewhat like that of the primitive Romans and the Sabine women, except that they propose to capture their wives not as the Romans did, by force, but by the arts of diplomacy.

The Pamunkey diplomats, head men of the tribe, have opened negotiations with the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians in the adjacent States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Gerogia and Alabama to procure brides for their unmarried sons and husbands for their unmarried daughters. The male Pamunkeys understand that the Eastern Cherokee women are exceptionally pretty, modest and sensible, and the female Pamunkeys regard the Eastern Cherokee braves as handsome, loyal and industrious and calculated to make safe husbands. The prospective Pamunkey suitors of the belles of the Cherokee tribe and the hopeful young Pamunkey girls who dream o' nights of handsome and brave young Cherokee beaux are, as may be imagined, keyed up to a high pitch of pleasurable anticipation.

Correspondence was begun about a year ago with the chiefs of the Cherokees, after repeated conferences between representatives of the Pamunkeys and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, at the Indian Bureau, in Washington, and inducements were offered by the matrimonial diplomats to the mountaineer Cherokees in North Carolina to send on a select sample consignment of legible girls and youths. Last week three emissaries of the Pamunkey tribe departed for North Carolina to visit Principal Chief Nimrod J. Smith and other head men of the Cherokees, at Bird Town, Wolf Town, Soco and Big Cove, and had full powers to bring the negotiations to a favorable conclusion. Whether the hardy Cherokee mountaineers will consent to ally themselves with the Pamunkey dwellers at tidewater without unreasonable inducements is doubtful, but the Pamunkeys are confident that a speedy infusion of new blood into their tribe will be insured without further delay.

This plight of the Pamunkeys and the peculiar conditions that give rise to it are the more noteworthy from the fact that the members of the tribe are the real lineal descendants of the old Powhatans of the days of Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas. They dwell on a part of their original hunting-grounds and represent all that is left of the once powerful aboriginal confederacy which gave the early Virginia colonist so much trouble, until expelled from the Jamestown region in 1644.

Their progenitors possessed the land when Capt. Newport, in 1607, founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement on the American continent. Consequently the present Pamunkeys are the veritable "blue-bloods" among all the Indians surviving today, and they form the largest remnant of the old Algonquin stock now to be found on the Atlantic coast. Only a few trifling offshoots and uncertain and feeble strains of blood remain of the other Powhatan tribes.

The Pamunkeys alone have withstood intact the encroachments of civilization for nearly three hundred years, and although their manners are now modified, their blood impoverished, their language lost and their prestige vanished, they still illustrate the law of the survival of the fittest. The bare fact of their existence is unknown even in many parts of Virginia, and almost wholly unknown elsewhere.

Naturally the Pamunkeys are proud of their lineage and of the prominent place occupied by their ancestors in history and literature. King Opechancanough, the successor of Powhatan, and the leader in the great massacre of the whites in 1622, is their tutelary hero. Next to him they revere the memory of Powhatan and his ill starred daughter, Pocahontas, who as a little girl saved Captain John Smith's life in 1608, and as a grown woman married John Rolfe, the English planter, in 1613.

They maintain among themselves a curious kind of savage aristocracy, and assume superiority over their surrounding Virginia neighbors, even as their old Pamunkey forbears considered themselves the leaders among all the allied Powhatan tribes. If put to the test, they might perhaps reluctantly acknowledge the best whites as their equals, but they account the blacks as infinitely beneath them in the social scale.

This precious tribe live in a queer settlement called "Indian Town," in King William County, Va., twenty-one miles due east of Richmond, and one mile east of the historic "White House" where George Washington was married to the beautiful Widow Custis. Their reservation, comprising 800 acres, ceded to the tribe by the ancient Colonial Assembly, of Virginia is an oddly shaped neck of land almost entirely surrounded by one of the serpentine curves of the Pamunkey River, not far from its junction with the York River. The place is connected with the mainland by a single narrow sand-spit, and the isolation and protection afforded by this peculiar situation have doubtless saved these Indians from destruction. About one-third of the reservation is good farming land, and the remainder consists of woods and low swamps, well-stocked with deer, raccoon, otter, muskrats, minks, reed-birds, wild geese, ducks and turkeys.

There are now ninety Pamunkey Indians actually present on the reservation proper, and thirty-five others residing on another small reservation twelve miles northward, on the Mattapony River, besides twenty more who are employed as boatmen on steamers plying the Virginia rivers, making a total of 145 Pamunkeys now living. In appearance they are distinguished by the usual copper-colored skin, straight, coarse hair and dark eyes. They are not particularly strong or robust, and their average longevity is less than that of their white and colored neighbors. There are few members of the tribe who are not closely related by consanguinity to every other person on the reservation, and this accounts for their waning vitality, to remedy which they are now exerting themselves. Most of the adults can read and write and are reasonably well informed. They are temperate, moral and peaceable. Ill feeling between them and their neighbors is almost unknown. Their homes are comfortable and well kept, and most of their houses are weather-boarded. As a rule they are a story and a half high, embracing from two to four rooms. Their church building, where Baptist services are held every Sabbath, is a creditable structure. The church receives the hearty support of the whole tribe.

The Pamunkeys wear ordinary citizens' dress, but affect an excessive use of gaudy colors. All talk English, and scarcely a vestige of their old tribal tongue is left among them. Following the habits and instincts of their forefathers, they spend their time largely in hunting and fishing, using dug-out canoes in their aquatic sports. They also do a little farming to supply their own tables, and make a litle earthenware for domestic uses.

Still, they cherish an inherent dislike for manual labor, and frequently hire impecunious negroes to work their truck patches for them. A few horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised. A general merchandise store is conducted by a joint stock company composed of members of the tribe. Their surplus fish, game, furs and farm products find market in Richmond and Baltimore.

The reservation belongs to the tribe as a whole, and there is no individual ownership of land. The houses are individual property, however, and can be bought and sold at pleasure. The land is allotted to families from time to time, and on the death of occupants it reverts back to the tribe for re-allotment. The tribe is not taxed by the State of Virginia, but voluntarily pays, from time-honored custom, an annual tribute to the Governor personally in the shape of a brace of wild ducks or other game.

The tribal government is conducted by an elected chief and council of four, who administer a code of laws framed by the Indians themselves. C. S. Bradby is the present chief, and J. T. Dennis, W. G. Sweat, R. L. Sampson and Terrill Bradby constitute the council, with R. W. Mile a town clerk, and James H. Johnson, W. T. Neal and Dr. B. Richard as trustees. The chief and council are the Judge and jury of all who break the law, and settle all disputes between members of the tribe. There is no such thing as corporal punishment under their laws, either by chastisement or imprisonment. Here are some specimens of their tribal laws, approved Feb. 18, 1886, and transcribed from official record verbatim et literatim:

"1. No Member of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe shall intermarry with anny Nation except White or Indian under penalty of forfeiting their rights in Town.

"2. No non-resident shall be allowed to be hired or sheltered more than three months—and if anny person are known to hire or shelter anny such persons, shall pay 50c. per day for every day over the above-mentioned time. Amendment. Should sutch person or persons be quiet and agreeable they may be hired 30 or 60 day under good behavior.

"3. Anny person slandering another without sufficient evidence shall be fined in the 1st offence $5, Second $10, and in the 3d they are to be removed from the place by the Trustees, chief and counclemen.

"5. Anny party or person found guilty of stealing anny thing belonging to anny one else they shall pay the party for the amt. that are stolen from them and also shall be fined from $1 to $5. 3rd. time they are to be removed from the place.

"10. Be it known that no preson be allowed to swear on the high way of Indian Town and if so they are to be fined from $1 to $2. Amendment—1st offence 25, 2d 75, 3rd 100.

"11. Be it known that anny person or persons seen or known to be fighting upon the highways or elsewhere of Indian Town, the one found guilty of first breaking the peace shall be fined not less than $3 nor more than $5.

"15. Anny person that becomes rude and corrupt and refuse to be submissive to the laws of Indian Town shall be removed by the Trustees, chief and counclemen."

The Eastern Cherokees, towards whom the Pamunkeys are casting such longing eyes, are a vigorous, thriving people, occupying territory of their own in the soutwestern part of North Carolina and contiguous parts of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. They number 2885 souls all told. There are 1520 of them in North Carolina, 936 in Georgia, 318 in Tennessee and 111 in Alabama. All are self-supporting citizens, industrious and comfortably fixed, and all wear citizens' clothing. The only aid they receive from the Federal Government is for their schools.

Last week the representatives of these Pamunkey "Coelebses-in-Search-of Wives" called on Gov. O'Ferrall at the State Capitol in Richmond before starting on their mission and received from him some useful suggestions as to the best manner of procedure in dealing with the Cherokee chiefs. At the close of the interview the Governor smilingly assured the delegation of his belief that the contemplated alliance would certainly restore the good Pamunkey breed again, and, although it might ruin its "blood," it would much improve its flesh.

SENTIMENT—HUMOR.

Mrs. Sniffwell—"Why, Bridget, you have been eating onions!" Bridget—"Shure, mum, you're a moind reader."

"Are you engaged?" inquired the lady of Bridget at the intelligence office. "No, mum, but—but I have regular company four nights o' the week.'

He—"I don't see what people keep diaries for. I can keep all my affairs in my head." She—"That's a good way, too; but not every one has the room."

Old Gentleman—"My, my! I don't like to see little boys cry. Boys who get hurt should act like men." Boy—"Boo, hoo! Then I'd get li-licked fer swearin'."

An absent-minded woman went to a bank the other day to have cashed a check her husband had sent her. She indorsed it thus: "Your loving wife, Mary Miller."

She—"If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years, I cannot be the same woman that you married." He—"I've been suspecting that for some time."

Mrs. Turnbull—"It's too bad that your husband cut off his flowing beard." Mrs. Crimple—"Oh, but he had to do it; I gave him a diamond scarf-pin for a birthday present."

Madly she wept. "You have killed the last vestige of my affection for you," she sobbed. "Is that so?" he answered. "Maybe now you will find some time to attend to the cooking."

Mr. X.—"Good-bye, love! In case I am really prevented from coming home to dinner, I will send a telegram." Mrs. X.—"You need not trouble to send it, I have already taken it out of your pocket.

She—"You don't' think so much of me, Charlie, as you used to do before we were married." He—"Of course not, Carrie. You and I, you know are one now, and it would be egotistical to think too much of oneself."

Magistrate (to witness):—"I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?" Witness—"Yis, sor." Magistrate—"Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing." Witness—"He seemed to be doin' the listenin'.

THE LAWS OF TEMPESTS.

Suppose a railroad train at first stationary. A traveler fires a shot towards some exterior object; it will require say two seconds for the ball to reach the object. Imagine next the train moving at the rate of thirty feet a second. The traveler aims at the object the instant he is opposite it; but the ball, in addition to the impulsion which he has communicated to it, preserves the general movement of the train, which in two seconds makes it travel laterally sixty feet. It will strike then at some distance beyond the object.

The rotation of the earth produces an effect of the same kind upon movements which occur on its surface. All the points of the globe turn together from the west to the east in twenty-four hours; but they all have in reality different rates of velocity according to the position which they occupy. At the poles the velocity is nothing; it increases regularly to the equator, where it reaches the enormous rate of 1520 feet a second.

Let us take for consideration two places in our own country (France)—Paris and Dunkirk. While the Parisian, affected by the movement of the earth, passes through about 1000 feet, the inhabitant of Dunkirk travels only about 963 feet.

Let us imagine now at Paris a wind from the south that is blowing towards Dunkirk, which is almost directly north from Paris. As Paris moves from west to east at the rate of 37 feet a second faster than does Dunkirk, the wind from the south at Paris will be like the ball fired from the moving train; it will be deviated toward the east—that is, towards its right. From being a south wind, which it was at Paris, it will become a southwest wind; and it will reach Liege or Cologne instead of Dunkirk, which it would have reached had the earth been motionless. Thus all winds are turned from their first direction, and in the northern hemisphere this deviation is always towards the right, while in the southern hemisphere it is towards the left.—Chautauquan.

PAUL JONES.

The First to Hoist the American Flag.

MANNERS EASY AND DIGNIFIED.

His Peculiarly Fascinating Way with Sailors—A Tireless Letter-Writer—An Inditer of Verses to Women.

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell has a sketch of John Paul Jones in the Century for April, in which she brings out many new facts concerning the great American naval commander. Concerning his early career, before the capture of the Serapis, Miss Seawell writes:

On December 22, 1775, she made the beginning of the American navy; and from this point the true history of Paul Jones begins. He was then twenty-eight years old, of the middle height, his figure slight, but graceful, and of "a dashing and officer-like appearance." His complexion was dark and weather-beaten his black eyes very expressive, but melancholy. His manners were easy and dignified with the great, and he was without doubt fascinating to women. He often fancied himself in love, and, like Washington, sometimes even wrote bad verses to ladies; but it is unlikely that any woman ever had the real mastery of his heart. He was not deterred by the greatness of "the Fair," as he called them when they pleased him, and made love to very great ladies quite as boldly as when with the wretched Bon Homme Richard he laid aboard the stout Serapis. He had a peculiarly persuasive way with sailors as with women; and if he wished to enlist a sailor would walk up and down the pier with him by the hour, and he never failed to get his man. He was a tireless letter-writer, and when Paul Jones wrote as Paul Jones spoke, nothing could exceed the force and simplicity of his style. But he was subject to attacks of the literary devil, and his productions then were intolerably fine. He wrote and spoke French respectably, and his handwriting, grammar, and spelling are all much above the average of his day.

His first duty was as first lieutenant of the Alfred, Commodore Hopkins' flagship. On this vessel he hoisted for the first time the original flag of the revolution—the rattlesnake flag. In a letter to Robert Morris in 1783, Paul Jones says:

"It was my fortune, as the Senior of the First Lieutenants, to hoist, myself, the Flag of America (I Choose to do it with my own Hands) the first time it was displayed. Though this was but a light circumstance, yet, I feel for it's Honor more than I think I should have felt had it not so happened."

The services he was engaged in under Commodore Hopkins were far from brilliant. The commodore had a strong disinclination to go "in harn's way,"—to use a favorite expression of Paul Jones—and within a year was dismissed the navy. Paul Jone's first command was a little sloop of war, the Providence; and from a memorandum among his papers, in the handwriting of the secretary of the Congress, we learn that his uniform was: "Blue Cloth with Red Lappels, Slash Cuffs, Stand up Colar, flat yellow Buttons; Blue Britches, Red Waistcoat with Narrow Lace." The uniform for the junior officers was also prescribed, and all were commanded to wear "Blue Brichtes." The marine officers, however, were to wear "Britches edged with Green, Black Gaiters and Garters."

Paul Jones's conduct during the cruise he made in the Providence, and afterward in command of a small squadron in 1776, won him great credit, especially with Washington. His employment was the conveying of men and stores from Rhode Island to Washington at New York. Long Island Sound swarmed with the cruisers of Lord Howes' fleet, and Paul Jone's address in eluding them, especially the Cerberus frigate, which tracked him for weeks like a bloodhound, marked him as a man of great enterprise. His next cruise with a little squadorn maintained his reputation, and from that on the requests of officers who wished to serve under him were frequent. Paul Jones's replies to these are quaint reading. He always protests a disinclination to "entice" officers away from other commanders, but never fails to note the good points of his own ship, and to give a forecast of his daring schemes very captivating to an ambitious young officer.

There was great confusion in the tables of rank first adopted in the navy, and thence proceeded a grievance that Paul Jones never ceased to protest against bitterly, until in 1781, many years afterward, he became, by the unanimous election of Congress, the ranking officer of the American navy. By the personal carelessness of President Hancock, Paul Jone's original commission as captain—the first commission granted under "the United States"—was lost. When a new one was given him, he found, to his natural indignation, that thirteen of his juniors were ahead of him on the list of captains. How infuriating this was to a man as greedy of distinction as Paul Jones, may be imagined. He always spelled rank with a capital, and wrote of it as "Rank, which opens the door to Glory." He swore he would never serve under any of the men thus unjustly given precedence of him. Congress, while negligent in doing him justice, was wise enough, nevertheless, to give him always a separate command. It was determined to send him to Europe in the Ranger sloop of war, and in Europe to give him the finest command then at the disposal of the Congress. This was a splendid frigate—the Indien—building at Amsterdam.

NOTES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Carroll D. Wright says: "Hunger has caused more men to commit petty crimes than anything else." Of 6,958 homicides in 1890 5,100 had no trades.

John Brisben Walker, the millionaire owner of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, is soon to start a weekly newspaper after the style of Harper's Weekly.

"I wish to be married as a woman, not as a queen," said Queen Victoria to the Archbishop of Canterbury when asked if she wished him to leave the word "obey" out of the ceremony.

Mrs. M. A. Jackson, the widow of Stonewall Jackson, who now lives at Charlotte, N. C., has recently undertaken the editorship of a prominent monthly magazine published at Richmond, Va.

The wife of Senator Cameron disposes of her husband's rather dim presidential prospects by saying: "Mr. Cameron is of a very nervous disposition, and he would not live a year in such a position."

Archbishop Corrigan received $3,000 as his fee for performing the Gould-Castellane wedding ceremony. The Archbishop received the money in the shape of a check, signed by George Gould.

David M. Stone, the venerable ex-editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, told a reporter the other day that he had been out of his pew at church on Sunday only three times in twenty-two years.

The wedding of Miss Wanamaker, one of the bridesmaids of Miss Robinson, and Barclay Warburton will be one of the events of the spring in Philadelphia, and will be attended by a large contingent of New Yorkers.

The Princess Belosselsky, formerly Miss Susan Whittier, daughter of General C. A. Whittier of Boston, is making a great sensation at Pau by her beauty and handsome gowns. Her sister, Miss "Polly" Whittier, is staying with her at present.

Sarah Bernhardt is beginning to show a slight indication that age is creeping upon her. She used to be fond of traveling, but it is hard now to get her to leave Paris, and she is said to shudder at the thought of again leaving France on a long tour.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, wife of the wealthy sugar king, is a queen of extravance. She is fond of flowers. She buys lavishly and has spent as much as $600 for a great basket of orchids. She also shows great ingenuity in devising schemes for spending money.

Herbert Spencer, one of the world's greatest philosophers, bankrupted himself publishing charts to go with his books, and did not make enough on a lecture tour to pay expenses. On the other hand, a French high-kicking concert hall singer gets $3,000 a week in New York for amusing the public. Who says that this is not the age of advanced civilization?

Horace Chilton, the new Texas Senator, was born in Smith county, Texas, December 29, 1853. His father was killed in battle during the Civil War. After the war young Chilton entered a printer's office as "devil," worked up to the case and finally started a small newspaper, from the proceeds of which he supported his mother and educated his sister. He is the first native-born Texan to sit as a Senator in the United States.

Ben Franklin's morals and religious belief have been the subject of much discussion. A letter written by Franklin to his sister, Mrs. Macom, dated October 19, 1789, indicates the writer's firm belief in the goodness of God. It is one of the last letters written by the great philosopher, and the following extract will show the state of his mind at the time: "As to my Health it continues as usual, sometimes better, sometimes worse, and with respect to the Happiness of hereafter, which you mention, I have no doubts about it, confiding as I do in the Goodness of that Being who thro' so long a Life has conducted me with so many Instances of it."

President Cleveland was fifty-eight Monday. Secretary Gresham was born St. Patrick's day. He was sixty-three years old Sunday. He is the oldest member of the Cabinet. Secretary Morton was born April 27, 1832. Herbert was sixty-one last week. Olney was born in 1835, Bissell in 1847, Professor Wilson in 1843, and Dan Lamont was forty-four years old February 9th. Hoke Smith is the youngest member of the Cabinet, having been born in 1855.

George L. Shoup, who has just been re-elected as United States Senator from Idaho, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1836. All the education that he received was that afforded at a village school. He served in the Territorial Legislature, was a delegate in Congress and was made Territorial Governor by President Harrison. He was elected the first Governor of the State of Idaho. He was next chosen United States Senator, and as Governor signed his own credentials for his new office.

Many queer experiences have been narrated by librarians anent the strange requests which they receive for books. The list can be lengthened by recording what recently happened in a small town in Massachusetts, where a visitor to the library, apparently in search of Miss Beatrice Harraden's popular little book, gravely asked for "Boats that Pass on the Water!"

It is officially denied that there is any quarrel between Argentine and Chile.

WATERMELONS.

Thousands of Carloads Shipped North Every Year.

A PROFITABLE CROP IN GEORGIA.

One Farmer Clears $40 an Acre on 500 Acres—Cost of Raising a Watermelon Crop.

This is the center of the watermelon district, which covers an area about 150 miles square, including the southwestern portion of this State and the northwestern portion of Florida, and when the season opens the freight departments of the railroads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville, and the telegraph company sends down five extra operators to handle the increased business occasioned by the purchase and shipment of the crop. The season lasts about two months, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 7,000 and 8,000 carloads were shipped outside the State, carrying an average of 1,200 melons to a car, which makes a total of about 9,000,000 melons contributed to the northern and western appetite.

The Plant system alone handled over 3,500 carloads. Considerably more than half the total shipments went to the northwest, to Pennsylvania, New York and New England, where the freight charges are kept down by the competition of the coastwise steamers from Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston.

The freight to New York will average $100 a car for the season, by either rail or boat. The charges to Chicago will average $125, and the wastage on shipment in that direction is greater because the fruit has so far to go.

The several lines of steamers between the south Atlantic ports and Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York are fitted up especially for the watermelon trade, having compartments built on all their decks to divide the cargo and keep the melons of each shipper separate, as they do on the railroads.

That the crop of the approaching season will be even greater than that of last year is indicated by the amazing fact that 52,000 pounds of seeds have already been sold at the single town of Monticello, and as my informant remarked:

"That's a right smart lot of them, when you come to consider that a watermelon seed don't weigh nothing."

I can obtain no complete report of the sales of seeds from any other town, but the dealers here tell me that the demand is greater than ever before, and one grocer claims to have sold $1,500 worth this month.

The watermelon business has become systematized during the last three or four years, and the profits are so great and so certain that one would think everybody would go into it. But there is a curious conservatism among the older planters and a prejudice against all innovations in agriculture and everything else, so that the old-fashioned people stick to cotton even at 5 cents a pound and look upon watermelon-raising as a degraded Yankee trick. While it is true that a few enterprising Yankees taught these people the profits in watermelons, a great many of the younger native farmers have gone into the business and done equally well.

At first there was a great deal of swindling. Commission dealers in New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago and other northern cities would fill the columns of the local papers with flaming advertisements offering to pay "the highest market price" for watermelons, and through the postmaster and local banks would obtain the names of farmers to whom they sent stencil plates and shipping directions and blanks of different kinds, offering to act as agents for the sale of their crop upon remarkably advantageous terms, but many farmers who shipped melons to them never received any returns. Some of them would be advised that the proceeds were exhausted in freight charges, commissions and other expenses, while more received less than half the sum they expected. Then those who had been swindled held a convention and organized an association which sent out agents who made investigations and reported lists of reliable houses, while the disreputable ones were blacklisted.

The returns were afterward much more satisfactory, but competition has adjusted all the difficulties, and now the commission men place agents here at the beginning of the season, who have offices at the principal railway stations, where they accept and pay cash for melons that are delivered on board the cars. These agents, who by frequent visits have become well known, travel up and down the railways leaving orders and cash with the station agents to buy and ship certain quantities of melons every day.

The first ripe melons that come in bring prices that are comparatively enormous, often $200 a car, or from 15 to 20 cents each, but as they get more plenty the rates come down, and about Aug. 1, at the height of the season, farmers are lucky to get $25 a car, although there is a fair profit even at that rate. The average for the year is about $50 a car, and as an acre of good ground will produce several carloads it will be easily seen that there are few more profitable crops. No agent will buy melons weighing less than eighteen pounds. The smaller ones, called "culls," are sold in the local markets and fed to hogs and cattle, and hundreds of thousands of them are left to rot upon the ground.

The greatest item of expense in raising melons is to carry them to market. All the cultivation necessary is to plow the ground and plant the seeds and keep the weeds down by going over the soil two or three times during the season with a small plow or a harrow, and then "pull" the melons when they are ripe. Fifteen or twenty dollars an acre is ample to cover all possible expense, except the hauling, but they are so bulky and light that it takes several wagonloads to fill a car, and most of the farms are a considerable distance from a railway station. It is a curious fact that the soil absolutely refuses to furnish two crops of melons in succession and it never pays to plant the same field oftener than once in three or four years. The wisest farmers alternate between corn, cotton and watermelons, making the latter crop every three years.

For some reason that has not been satisfactorily explained the negroes do not participate in the profits of this product, although their appetites crave melons more than any other fruit. You will always find a few vines in the truck-gardens behind their cabins, but they very seldom send melons to market. I have asked a great many persons why, and the nearest I can get to a solution of the mystery is that they have no means of hauling their crop from the fields to the cars. Nearly every colored farmer owns a mule or a steer or two, or at least a heifer, which he drives with a pair of rope lines and a bit, before a rack-shackle cart; but such vehicles carry a very small load and move slowly, and as their fields are remote from the railway it would require a great many trips for them to haul enough melons to fill a car. During the shipping season the more enterprising white farmers monopolize every means of transportation for miles around. Every wagon and cart that can be hired is employed and in competition with them Sambo would stand a very poor show. The largest watermelon-planter in this neighborhood is a Yahnkee of the name of Judson L. Hand, who last year cultivated 500 acres and cleared an average of $40 an acre, or a total of $20,000 on one crop. This season Mr. Hand is not raising any melons at all. He is giving the soil a rest and letting his neighbors have a show, which illustrates his sagacity, because the indications are that there will be an over-production and the consumers can get all they want at their own prices this summer. It is said that Mr. Hand came to this conclusion after a recent visit to Florida, where he found the owners of frozen orange groves in that State planting melons in order to recoup themselves.

Every visitor to this part of the country is impressed with the sobriety of the negroes. While many desperate characters wear black skins, and 90 per cent. of the persons convicted of crime are of that race, drunkenness is rare, and, instead of spending his time and money around the saloons when he comes to town, the negro and his family indulge themselves in pink lemonade, sarsaparilla pop and other "soft drinks" that are freely offered him at every street corner on Saturday. The negro farmer works only five days in a week. Sunday is devoted to religion and Saturday to social recreation, and as often as the day comes around Sambo and all his family get up early in the morning, eat their breakfast of cornbread and bacon, harness the mule or the ster or the heifer into the old cart and start for town soon after daybreak to remain until sunset. They may have no business to transact or errands to do, but that makes no difference. They know that they will meet all their neighbors on the road, and have an opportunity to chat with their acquaintances from the whole township during the day. This habit was acquired shortly after emancipation, and it has become more and more general and arbitrary until planters now fix wages and lay out plans on a basis of only five working days a week for each negro. It is said that no emergency will induce the ordinary hand to forego his weekly holiday and remain in the field. The loss of fifty-two days' work and wages each year is a serious sacrifice for a little enjoyment, but the social qualities of the race are as deeply rooted and as thoroughly developed as their religious instincts.—Chicago Record.

THOSE ARTIFICIAL VIOLETS.

Of cautious thrift and cool business judgment the New York women have never before made so admirable display as in the winter's contest with and triumphs over one of the monopolies that threatened to crush their independence, says the New York Sun. In this instance the florists with violets for sale are the humbled foes. For several seasons they have been steadily raising the price of these flowers that New York women particularly have come to consider almost as necessary a part of dress as hats and handkerchiefs. Hitherto they cheerfully paid well for the little blossoms, until, during the winter, their value was raised by the avaricious florist to a point that aroused remonstrance. Finding argument of no avail, the women silently stretched forth the long arm of fashion to mete out vengeance to the obstinate dealers by proclaiming muslin, velvet or silk violets permissible substitutes for the natural flowers. Not only did the artificial ones become permissible, but they have grown to be ubiquitous adjuncts of feminine costume. They have even received Parisian sanction, and the florist now tears his hair with one hand while with the other he figures up the loss this drop in the natural violet market has brought. Through his window he can see that never before have violets been so popular. Not only do women pin them on their muffs and wear them in their hats, but the dressmakers and tailors now send home gowns, coats, capes and dress waists with big bunches of purple velvet blossoms sewed at throat and breast.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 31 1895

One of the jokes now being perpetrated by the Republican press is in ascribing the business revival to the victory achiev d by their partey last November. They seem to ignore the fact that as far as legislative results are concerned their success will be practically barren. With a Democratic president and a senate which can be controlled by a combination of Democrats and Populists—a combination certain to be formed if tariff legislation is attempted—they will be helpless. Their attempts to claim present benefits for laws impossible of enactment for at least two years yet, almost equals the logic that placed the responsibility of the late panic upon a tariff measure that up to the time had not even been drafted.

Ex Senator Blair of New Hampshire says: "The country is all worked up over the silver question. There is just one plain, sensible solution: Let Congress declare that on July 1 1898, this country shall begin the free coinage of silver. That will give all the world notice. If that should be done we would have no more trouble than we did in resuming specie payments, of which notice was given four years ahead. The other nations would fall into line gracefully, for they would be in a measure compelled to do so. The idea of securing international consent by any other method is a snare and delusion. The world needs silver and the United States can well afford to take the initiative in its rehabilitation.

The case of the United States against Jane L. Stanford, executrix of the Stanford estate, to recover $15,000,000, alleged to be due Uncle Sam, will begin in the United States Circuit Court on June 3. Ex Judge Eugene R. Garber has been added to the list of Mrs. Stanford's attorneys, and he in company with Russell J. Wilson will attend to the defence. Special attorney L. D. McKisick and United States District Attorney Foote will look after the Government's interests.

The first decision of the Supreme Court riddled the income tax law and left it in such shape that the people who ought to pay it escaped, and now the whole law is declared unconstitutional. This is a good thing and if Congress cannot pass a law to make the rich pay their share of the burdens of government, the constitution should be amended so the single tax could be put in operation. This would hit the nail on the head and compel every man to pay for what he received from the government.

In spite of all of Frederick's playing insane, which was more the act of a coward and craven than the shooting of Cashier Herrick, the court has announced that on the 26 of July Mr. Fredericks at San Quentin, will be called upon to stand on nothing and kick at the United State, and that is the best use the court could put him to.

A fact of significance is that at the recent convention of the Republican clubs of the state of Washington the delegates elected to the national conference were anti silver, receiving almost twice as many votes as the silver nominees. The cause of 16 to 1 free coinage is growing—into the ground.

Between Monday morning and Saturday evening of the same week recently, the wages of 250,000 employees in the New England states were advanced voluntarily. And, by the way, the "Gorman Wilson free trade tariff" measure is still the law of the land.

If two years of hard labor do not extinguish Oscar Wilde, they will, at least, give the recording angel a reason for an entry on the credit side of his account.

The trial of Oscar Wilde, which was held in London, has ended, Wilde having been found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

In a powder explosion at Pinole, near the bay of San Francisco, May 21 five white men and nine Chinese lost their lives.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

TRADE MARK

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

ABOUT STORING ICE.

How to Build an Icehouse and How and When to Fill It.

The simplest kind of a structure will keep ice. A cheap board building with cracks battened will answer the purpose. For a permanent house it is well to build a brick or stone foundation and to bed the sills in mortar. The walls should be double and can be made so by using 2 by 8 lumber for studding. Line both sides with paper and board up tight, but do not fill in. Let the roof project on all sides or build under the shade of a tree or on the north side of a larger structure. Always leave plenty of ventilation at the gable ends. Have a drain at the bottom extending out a considerable distance. Cover the mouth of this drain in the house with a wire screen and then cover the whole bottom with a layer of sawdust a foot thick.

The keeping of ice depends quite as much on the packing as on the house in which it is stored. Sawdust or dry tan bark furnishes the best packing material. The next best is chaff or cut straw and after these uncut straw.

In a structure such as we have described ten inches of sawdust on the sides is sufficient or 12 or 15 inches of cut straw. Do not put a thick layer of sawdust on top of the ice—six or eight inches is enough.

Fill the house in freezing weather only for the best results. Have the cakes as nearly uniform in size as possible and pack closely, filling cracks with pounded ice to make the mass as solid as possible. The advice is often given to pour water on after filling, but The Farm Journal says this is unwise advice, so don't do it. Forty cubic feet of ice will make about a ton. The size of the house wanted can be figured on this basis.

In some directions given by American Cultivator on building and filling icehouses attention is called to a new material for packing known as mineral wool. It is mineral and of course is not wool at all, though it looks and feels like wool. It is the glass fibers made in refining iron ore by the action of heat on the particles of sand that it contains. The cost of mineral wool if near a factory will probably be near $17 per ton, but its bulk in proportion to weight is so great that it cannot be transported far. It is the cleanest and best nonconductor of heat. It contains a great amount of air, and when laid in walls is a nonconductor of heat and of sound also. No kind of insect or other vermin will live in walls where the filling is with this glass material. For this reason, as well as a nonconductor of heat, it is considerably used for sheathing dwelling houses. It also greatly retards destruction when houses are attacked by fire.

A Word About Corn Fodder.

Iowa farmers, it appears, are awaking to the importance of the value of corn fodder. At the last Iowa stock breeders' convention the subject of corn fodder excited much interest. Everybody present agreed as to its value and also that more than ever was saved this fall. There was disagreement in regard to the best way to save and feed it. Some advocated cutting or shredding, while others maintained that the cheapest cutters and shredders were the jaws of steers. This may be true if the fodder is to be fed outdoors, but cutting is advocated for barn feeding not because it helps the cattle in masticating, and will induce them to eat more of it, though this is probably true, but because, everything considered, it is a saving of labor.

Live Stock Points.

United States Consul General Lathrop at Bristol, England, has been investigating the street car horses of that town. There are 800 of them. When new ones are brought, the price for drafts ranges from $270 to $325; for common car horses from $170 to $220. This is better prices than such animals bring in the United States, but it must be said that these are exceptionally good horses. The average weekly price of a Bristol street car horse's keep is $1.70½. Each horse travels 15 1-6 miles a day in drawing the cars. In England a street car line is called a tramway.

All animal fats are a mixture of three substances—olein, stearine and palmatine. The fat of men and dogs contains most palmatine; that of horses and cows most stearine; fish, most olein.

When a cow dies suddenly from unknown causes, open her stomachs, and you will sometimes find therein not less than a pound of nails, tacks and bits of wire. She has swallowed them along with the ground feed, bran, grain, middlings, etc., that you have been giving her for several years. At last the mess has killed her. Rascally and careless millers and feed store men leave these articles in the stuff they sell, and of course the poor cow swallows them.

If a horse is bad tempered, he is apt to keep his ears thrown back. If he is a kicker, his legs will be scarred. If his skin is rough, his digestion is not good.

The bicycle has cut down the business of city livery stables fully half. This must be remembered in the breeding of common little scrub horses.

The Breeder's Gazette is of opinion that a great revival of draft horse breeding is inevitable.

When you buy a horse, take off his harness and let him walk by himself. If he runs into anything, you will know he is blind.

A sound horse stands firm and square and quiet upon his legs, and they are plump, muscular and without blemish or scars.

AN UNPROFITABLE ROAD.

A Railroad That Cannot Compete With Mexican Burros.

The recent report of the Sonora branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, a line extending from Benson, A. T., to Guaymas, Mexico, is not encouraging. The road runs along, at the foot of immense mountains, through a waste of sandy deserts and uncultivated prairies. There are few towns or villages of any importance situated near this road. It was constructed at an enormous cost, and it was the dream of the projectors to make Guaymas a dangerous rival of San Francisco.

The ocean route to Australia and the Central and South American ports is hundreds of miles nearer Guaymas than San Francisco, and the former port was intended as a depot and entrepot for all imports and exports from those countries. But the scheme met with a monstrous failure. The traffic between this Mexican port and the United States scarcely brings in sufficient revenue to pay the actual expenses of its train service. Indeed there has been some talk of abandoning that part of the road running between Nogales and Guaymas, a distance of nearly 300 miles.

A peculiarity of this road is the fact that no freight agent has ever yet been able to make a tariff that would compete with the burros that have a line of commercial travel running parallel with the Sonora railroad from Hermosillo to Nogales, Benson and Tucson. Two dozen burros are capable of carrying about as much freight as a box car. This mode is cheaper even if it is longer, but who in that country reckons time? Moreover, custom duties are regularly saved by the burro route in both directions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE WEDDING FEE.

The Groom and the Justice Got Mixed Over It, but Both Are Now Wiser Men.

A few days since a couple from Burlington, Vt., visited Plattsburg in search of a magistrate who would tie the nuptial knot. When the marriage ceremony was over, the groom wanted the justice to kiss the bride, saying, "Squire, you kiss her first." The squire did as he was requested. The groom asked him how much his bill was. The squire, highly elated, said, "Well, young man, seeing as it is you, I will call it $5." "All right," said the groom, "you have had a kiss, haven't you?" "Yes," said the squire. "Well, then, you give me a receipt, and I will give you $2, and that will make it square."

The justice hesitated a moment and said, "How do you make that out?" "Well," said the groom, "you have married us, haven't you, and you have charged me $5?" "Yes." "And you have taken the first kiss from the bride?" "Yes." "Well, I have charged you $3 for it, and that leaves two due you." "Very well," said the squire, "if that is so, I will take the other two now," and as he was in the act of kissing the bride again the groom drew off and gave the justice a left hander that knocked him to the floor. The result was that the groom was arrested, and when arraigned pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs. Both the justice and the groom have concluded that they are better and wiser men than before this happened.—Albany Journal.

Queen of Old Clothes Dealers.

"La Reine du Temple" was elected in Paris and is to bear the scepter on Midlent day. The correspondent of the London News writes: "The title 'Queen of the Temple' is euphonious. Her kingdom, the Temple, is an old clothes market in an iron building on the site of the convent of the Order of the Knights Templars. The election took place in the Cafe des Enfants de Paris. The electorate was formed of the women dealing in old clothes. Of the 120 present, 101 voted for a Mlle. Clara Hecquet, she being thought the best looking and most amiable of the nine competitors for the ephemeral royalty. Clara Hecquet is 19, has a fine figure and is a blond with regular features and an oval face. She was declared good as she was lovely and devoted to her infirm mother. The maids of honor are of the number of the graces and were also elected."

A Dream Pointed the Way.

The Psychical society will investigate a remarkable incident that occurred in the Scottish mining district of Ben Har on New Year's day. A miner, Donald McFarlane, disappeared on Sunday. There was no trace of him after a two days' search. On Tuesday Robert Halbert, an old man who has the reputation of possessing second sight, and who is a brother-in-law of McFarlane, fell asleep and dreamed that he saw the missing man in a particular part of Almond water, which is some miles distant. Mentioning this to the neighbors, they went to the place, saw the foot prints of the missing man in the snow, and eventually found the man himself standing in the water, which is three feet deep, with ice frozen around him. He was dead.—London Standard.

More Curious Than Dangerous.

A few days ago Mrs. John Harriott went out on the prairie to look after some young stock, and on her return home was followed by seven wolves. When she saw them coming, she ran with all her might. Suddenly she stopped to see what they would do. She started on again, and they again followed. The wolves followed at just a certain distance behind until she reached home.—Inkster (N. D.) Tribune.

Hardships In the Goldfields.

Americans who are thinking to try their fortune in the new Eldorado of western Australia should consider some of the conditions of life in the new goldfields before starting on a fool's errand, says a correspondent. Recent letters are full of doleful tales of hardship. Not more than five men in a hundred are lucky enough to strike it rich, and the region is already vastly overpopulated. The lack of water is the greatest drawback. Water commands 25 cents a gallon at Coolgardie, 37 cents at Hannens and 50 cents elsewhere. In the gold district many horses have died of thirst by the roadside. Five hundred men at Coolgardie are anxious to get work at any wages.

Bettered.

"I would like to improve my opportunities," said the good boy.

"Get the firm to leave more money in the cash drawer," suggested the lad of evil propensities.—Detroit Tribune.

THE SACRED CODFISH.

The Proposal to Take It Out of the Statehouse In Boston Creates a Sensation.

The Worcester Gazette says:

Charles Francis Adams recounts "The Story of the Cod" in the Springfield Republican. In 1782 John Adams secured from Great Britain an eminent diplomatic victory after a wearisome contest—the right of fishery—and on March 17, 1784, John Rowe, a Boston member, asked and received permission to hang the historic codfish on the wall of the chamber of representatives in the statehouse. Thirty years later another war with Great Britain occurred. John Quincy Adams was called on this time as a diplomat, and he, too, saved the codfish once more from British encroachments. The statehouse cod, which the sacrilegious are now threatening to store in the garret, is emblematic of commerce, war and diplomacy and tells of Massachusetts victories in all three fields. After the peace of 1783 John Adams quartered the codfish in his coat of arms, and it is there now. This must have been the origin of the phrase "codfish aristocracy," once in common use. It was commonly spoken in derision, but the pride of the Adamses in the codfish would seem entirely worthy.

On this subject the New York Sun remarks:

There is a proud and beautiful building in Boston. Bulfinch did it. It is a Parthenon surmounted by a gilded gashouse, and to those who love it it is the supreme architectural achievement of the world. Even the limited or prejudiced persons who deny its charm cannot forget the joy of its associations. To go to Boston, to view that dome with an eager eye and to perspire with the pulchritude of it and the deeper thought that one doesn't have to live in Boston is not the least of pleasures in a world that persons of fair digestion regard with a certain amount of attachment. As a matter of fact, the dome is a hollow fraud. Mr. Bulfinch, who has had the distinction of having an eminently parochial street named after him, was not lucky enough to have his designs carried out, and the statehouse, with its feeling Dutch name, is not all that it might have been. But it has merits. There is or was in it the sacred codfish, a palladium that fell from heaven plash into the Frog pond in the days when Boston was an eminent seaport. This codfish was almost human and quite superhuman. It could wink. It had learned to say cultyur and literature and leftenant, besides the other things that are said in Boston. There was a silver bathtub in which it used to tipple when the Boston nine got a game. It used to leap into the air whenever Governor Greenhalge appeared with blue knit thinking cap on. It was sprinkled with champagne whenever the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company had a feast. All the thinkers in the legislature revered it. It would wag its tail at a good thing and drop dead whenever a bore was up.

They have been "fixing up" the statehouse. Evidently some idiot is in charge. The sacred codfish is not to be included among the treasures of the restored statehouse. The Law and Order people say it drinks too much. The A. P. A. says it has a Hibernian countenance. All the same, it was the best in the state. It was the most venerable institution there, except Harvard college and George Marden of Lowell. It is gone. It has been torn down. It is nil. So falls the codfish aristocracy. So fades a glory unmistakable.

NO FEED, NO TOOT.

Why the Marine Band Did Not Play at a Certain Holiday Reception.

Mrs. Calvin Brice has, vulgarly speaking, "put her foot in it," and not the dazzling Trilby foot, which subjugated all who saw it, but the foot which rich people are popularly supposed to reserve for the necks of their inferiors. Mrs. Brice, like Mrs. Tymmyns, of humorous memory, sent out cards for a New Year's reception to be held at her Washington residence. Her "social secretary" was sent to secure the Marine band for the occasion. But the Marine band had played at Mrs. Brice's last year, and after its hard work and enchanting strains was not even asked if it would have a glass of punch or a cup of tea. The Marine band has a tenacious memory.

Professor Fanciulli bowed to the social envoy of Mrs. Brice and asked if "after five hours of music will the musicians have some supper?"

The social envoy replied, "I would as soon ask the cook eat to supper as the band." So Professor Fanciulli said the members of the Marine band were not cooks, but musicians of the nation. The commandant waved his baton, and the social secretary retired in confusion!—Washington Gossip in New York Advertiser.

An Oral Will Probated.

A nuncupative will, the first filed in Pittsburg in 12 years, was accepted on Wednesday by the register. James Bresnan was injured on the railroad on Dec. 18 last and died a short time after on the operating table at the West Penn hospital. Before he died he stated to those around him that he wished his property to go to his younger children—John, James and Mary—excluding his oldest child because the latter was old enough to take care of himself. He also left $200 to the Rev. Thomas Bailey for masses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wholesale Elopement.

At Delnicze, near Flume, on the Adriatic, 26 girls were carried off on horseback in one night recently by lovers to whom their parents had refused to give them. It is not uncommon for Croatian girls to force consent to their marriage by an elopement, but an organized raid like this is unprecedented and has made a sensation even in Croatia.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Doubt About It.

Jack—Great crush at the De Myllions' ball last night.

Augustus (who had proposed there to Miss de Myllions and been rejected)—A tremendous crush.—New York Times.

He who unintelligently attempts what is beyond his power must leave undone his own proper work, and thus his time is wasted, be he ever so closely occupied.

Lake Huron was named from the Hurons, an Indian tribe on its shores.

Certain parts of the hippopotamus' hide attain a thickness of two inches.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows;

Name.	No. Cert.	No Sh's	Am't
G W Osbun	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	250	21 25
J H Allen	305	3 000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5 000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bun	248	400	3 40
F Bedford	342	620	5 25
Mrs R B Cute	69	25 000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40 000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1 450	12 15
M F Olute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4 250	36 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	40 000	340 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	9 000	76 50
Geo J Caldwell	242	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	1 000	8 50
Geo J Caldwell	248	100	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	100	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	2 000	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	314	5 000	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	10 000	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	359	500	4 70
Geo J Caldwell	368	7 000	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	600	5 00
W Coggeshall	201	100	85
Davis Denoll	94	300	2 55
Wm Fossell	63	500	4 25
T F N Eaton	152	300	2 55
T F N Eaton	174	2 000	17 00
T F N Eaton	211	400	3 40
J M R Eaton	157	100	85
J M R Eaton	163	1,900	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	3,500	29 75
Mrs T F N Eaton	198	300	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	200	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	300	2 55
Chas. E French	223	4 000	34 00
Chas. E French	320	5 000	42 50
Chas. E French	324	10 000	85 00
Chas. E French	325	10 000	85 00
Abbie R French	210	1 000	8 50
J R Griffith	311	250	2 15
I M Hough	83	1 000	8 50
I M Hough	319	600	5 10
G L Houlton	125	1 200	10 20
G L Houlton	144	400	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	700	5 95
Maggie H Ish	216	300	2 55
Hogan & Parker	328	5 000	42 50
E J Lewood	[illegible]	1 000	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	700	5 95
J W Jones	80	800	6 80
W T Johnson	83	600	5 10
W L Johnson	140	300	2 55
W T Johnson	212	350	2 95
W T Johnson	280	800	6 80
F S Jacoby	161	100	8
M T Luther	234	100	
A M Mitchell	25	300	2 55
W T Mitchell	186	100	8
W T Mitchell	299	400	3 40
R W M Intyre	165	30 000	255 00
R W McIntyre	283	500	4 25
R W McIntyre	285	19 000	161 50
R W McIntyre	86	250	2 15
R W McIntyre	351	500	4 25
G E Noble	145	1 000	8 50
H S Newlove	184	200	1 70
H S Newlove	190	300	2 55
H S Newlove	191	500	4 25
H S Newlove	330	1 900	16 15
Minnie M Norris	202	300	2 55
Mamie M Norris	203	1 250	10 65
Susie A Otto	117	1 000	8 50
Susie A Otto	118	1 000	8 50
Sam A Otto	119	2 000	17 00
John S Phillips	100	100	85
A L Park	43	10 000	85 00
A L Park	44	10,000	85 00
A L Park	45	2 000	17 00
A L Park	47	500	4 25
A L Park	48	4 000	34 00
A L Park	49	500	4 25
A L Park	122	1 000	8 50
A L Park	141	2,000	17 00
A L Park	153	1 000	8 50
A L Park	164	1 500	12 75
A L Park	188	500	4 25
A L Park	189	10 000	85 00
A L Park	207	3 400	28 90
A L Park	208	4 000	34 00
A L Park	230	10 000	85 00
A L Park	231	10 000	85 00
A L Park	266	3 000	25 50
A L Park	295	12 000	102 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	300	2 55
O W Shafer	21	30 000	255 00
O W Shafer	222	20 000	170 00
O W Shafer	224	10 000	85 00
O W Shafer	225	6 000	51 00
O W Shafer	226	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	227	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	374	5 000	42 50
O W Shafer	375	950	8 07
McIntyre Clute & Co	376	1,500	12 50
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	34 00
J N Wilson	53	1 000	8 50
S H Wilson	57	1 000	8 50
M Holmes Wilson	58	1 000	8 50
G W Wright	86	500	4 25
J J Suess	293	750	6 40
J J Suess	306	700	5 95

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
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Send orders to
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Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. E. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We weave all kind of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and ward'ns sewed at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet 30 to 35 cents per yard.
First class work guaranteed at low prices.

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LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the Southeast quarter and the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 16 and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15 all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. B. M., containing [illegible] acres.

An undivided one half interest of in and to that certain lode, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Northeast quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 3 East, M. D. M., and running thence West seven chains and 88-100; thence Northwest following the meanderings of the bank of Creek along its North branch to Edwards Street in the town of Independence, thence following Edwards street along its [illegible] beginning, six and 80-100 [illegible] lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29 in the town of Independence.

Also the County of Inyo as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot No. [illegible] in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to [illegible] being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same is granted as the [illegible]

[illegible] in Township Seventeen South, Range Eleven East, Mount Diablo Meridian (12 S. 20) rods south [illegible] the river west [illegible] quarter and [illegible] Section No. [illegible] (1) [illegible] North, Range [illegible] East, M. D. B. M., containing [illegible] acres.

And

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, MAY 31.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. G VEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HES ION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOO IN.
Survey r (endorsed) .....JOSEPH EELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....JOHN WILSON.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, May, 27, 1895.

Lacey vs. Rossi—Filed complaint Issued summons and writ of attachment.

Religious Services.

Rev S. W Austin will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month

Fort Sanders House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3 90

BORN.

BLANEY—At Georges Creek, May 29 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blaney, a son.

New spuds are on the market.

J. R. Moffitt went to Fish Spring yesterday.

Ben T. Williams came in from Modock yesterday morning.

Henry Raine arrived home yesterday from a short visit to Mojave.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C S. Meroney went to Bishop last Saturday morning.

Miss Matilda Meysan left Lone Pine last Friday for a visit to Los Angeles.

Master Roblin Laird of Bakersfield is visiting friends and his former home here.

At noon to-day the themometer stood at 61. Not a bad imitation of San Francisco weather.

George Wood has received his commission and is now boss postmaster at Independence.

Misses Maud Cook and Lizzie Thompson went to Big Pine on Wednesday for a short visit.

Dick Kennedy came in from Modock yesterday, where he has been working for J. J. Gunn.

County Clerk Hession went to Big Pine yesterday to witness the closing exercises of the public school.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland was among the visitors from Independence who went to Big Pine yesterday.

Harmon says he won't be married till cold weather comes and then he will have summer all winter.

Mrs. H B Boland and Mrs. Eli Decker came up from Lone Pine yesterday, returning the same day.

W. H. Wells and N. J. Cooley came down from Bishop on Wednesday to attend a meeting of the Fair Directors.

Miss Jennie Baxter went to Big Pine on Thursday's train and will remain for a couple of weeks on a visit with friends.

J H. Stontenbornugh Jr. is doing considerable painting about town. At present he is engaged on the residence of Judge Gill.

Mrs. S W. Austin left Lone Pine for Bakersfield early in the week, where she will spend several weeks visiting with relatives.

School Superintendent Austin will be in town all next week and all communications intended for him should be addressed to Independence, Cal.

The weather has been very cool and disagreeable during the week, and it is quite likely that the storm has been general throughout the State.

Neil McLean and John McSweeny will start for Modock on Saturday to haul ore for J. J. Gunn. Horace Elder has gone out to do the packing.

Decoration day was passed over at Independence without any other special observation except floating "Old Glory" to the breeze on the various public buildings.

The feed on the range is better this season than it has been at any time for the past ten years. With a steady rise in the price of cattle stockmen should have an exceptionally prosperous year.

Directors Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association was held at Independence on Wednesday evening, the members present being E. Robinson, N. J. Cooley, J. E. Shepherd and W. H. Wells. E. Robinson was elected President to serve for the ensuing year and B. H. Yandell, secretary. The question of holding a district fair was discussed at length and the conclusion was arrived at that it is the general desire of the people that such a fair be held. As in the regular course of events the fair would this year have been held at Bishop, a canvass of the situation will be made by the Directors living there and a report made at a meeting of the Directors to be held in the near future. The Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to prepare a report to be presented at the next meeting.

A Big Mining Suit.

On Wednesday of last week a complaint of trespass for $283.000 damages was filed in the Superior Court of Mono county by the Standard Con. Mining Co., plaintiff, against the Bodie Con. Mining Co. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant entered its mining claim, called the West Bullion, by means of underground tunnels and workings, as early as 1884, and since said time has repeatidly extracted and converted to its use ores, belonging to plaintiff, from the ledges known as the "Burgess" and "Second South Ledge". The complaint alleges that the plaintiff did not discover said facts and trespassess until 1894. The mining ground is situated in Bodie, and the plaintiff and defendant are the two leading companies of Bodie District

Ten Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for information as to the whereabouts of the following described stock, which were lost at Rose Springs, near Haiwai, on May 15. One bay horse branded J. One bay horse branded AR. One bay mare branded JH. One gray mule branded X. One black horse-mule branded P. The finder will please communicate with the this office or with A. W Eibeshutz Independence, Cal.

A W. D. Carroll, of Lone Pine, was in town yesterday. Mr Carroll recently made a trip to the Piute Monument and succeeded in getting an excellent view of it. The rock is seen very plainly and a group of figures at its base gives a good idea of its height and dimensions. Mr. Carroll has done a great deal toward advertising Owens Valley through the medium of the many excellent views he has taken, many of which have been reproduced in journals descriptive of California scenery.

Wm. Acularius received a telegram yesterday notifying him to come to Darwin at once to haul ore for D. C Lane at the Sylvanite mine. An unexpected body of ore has been struck in the new shaft and there will be all the hauling that one team can do. He expects to be able to start Monday.

Louis de Tourniel came to from Snow's Canyon during the week. He says that active operations will be suspended there until the weather gets cooler in the fall E. C. Garlock, the Superintendent, has gone East and will not return before September.

Harry Cook, Tom Webb, Norm. Muirs and H. D. Gill returned from Long Valley yesterday. They succeeded in getting there with the cattle in good shape, and report that there is excellent feed. They will start back next Friday.

E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Herbert Jones, came to Independence last Monday. Mr. Edwards was here for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Stevens Ditch Company.

O I. Mairs is refitting the old post-office building by putting in a new floor and adding an adjoining room. When completed it will be used by H. E. Wilkinson as an office for the signal service station.

Washington has passed a law making it a crime punishable with a heavy fine for the owners of stallions to permit them to run at large. Such a law would be very beneficial in this State.

John Shepherd started for the San Joaquin Valley last Monday taking about forty head of mules with him. Mrs. Shepherd went with him and will visit friends at Stockton.

A school trustee will be elected to-morrow to serve for the next three years. Polls will be open at the school house between the hours of one and six o'clock p. m.

Misses Birdie Levy, Hulda Harris and Etta Wood are expected to arrive on next Monday's train from San Francisco, and will spend their vacation in town.

Parties who have recently visited Los Angeles state that rolled barley will undoubtedly be selling for fifty cents per hundred this fall.

The Meads, Schober and Spratt teams left Mojave on Wednesday morning for Owens Valley, all of them heavily loaded

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of M. V. BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from her debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and she be discharged from all her debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of JOHN BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above-named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st A. D. 1895.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment (No. 8.) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND, Secretary

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 645, for the ½ of N½ sec. 15, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D M before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oakland Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No 641 for the N½ of SW¼ sec. 12 Tp. 15S R 36 E M. D M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co, Cal. Joseph Halliday Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN, Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix. aug3 5

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS, HAWTHORNE, NEV.

O. Whiting, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. Table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Patrons and visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL

New House, New Furniture, Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt Modock Con. Mining Co., Modock Cal.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health For terms address

MRS A STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding every the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton

O. I. MAIRS Proprietor.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS

WALNUTS, TOYS

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the assessment Roll for the year A. D 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax-Collector.

octo-td

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10.50 a. m		5.20 p m
Sweyton		11.25 a. m.		4.45 p m
Wabuska		1.40 p m		2.30 p m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv.	11.00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.		7.25 p m
Luning		7.15 a. m.		6.15 p m
Sodа Springs		7.50 a m.		5.35 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a m.		4.35 p m
Candelaria		9.40 a m		3.50 p m
Benton		1.30 p m		11.50 a m
Basin Creek		3.10 p m.		9.50 a m
Alvord		.05 p. m		8.55 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m		6.40 a m
Keeler	Ar	7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (35 miles) Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO., 85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro

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JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG POP ADVERTISE

J. E. DUN

Harness Ma

Harness of all kinds, cm to the heaviest. Any kind of made promptly and of the best Repairing done on the shortest full line of saddles and harness.

Valley V Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Pr

A New House Newly Throughout. Guests wi every courtesy and attent

INDEPENDEN MEAT MAR

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork Sau

Lambs supplied by the 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTIO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCH

....Consisting of....

GROCERIE

PROVISIO

Tobacco, Cig.

WINES AND L

FLOUR & C

Together with an Assortm

DRY GOODS AND C

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer sho amine my stock and pric befo el here

ace, Cal., March 9, 188 j164fu

A. K. EUC

BIG PINE INYO C

Dealer In GENERA MERCHANDIS GROCERI MINER Supplies

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BELL'S Flouring

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EXTRA PATENT ROI

Having added Patent Rolls and our Mills, I am now turning o

Equal to th

Corn, Oats and Barley

Notice.

Independence, Cal

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A philologist of high repute is authority for the statement that there are seventy-two languages spoken in Russia.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St.,

Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

A156. Chenile Table Covers, pretty floral designs, about one yard wide including the fringe. Special value at 50c; postage, 10c. 50c

A157. Men's white laundried Dress Shirts, best Wamsutta muslin bosoms, reinforced. Special value at 72c. 72c

A158. Ladies' percale Waists, light or dark colors, well made; give bust measure. Price, 25c; postage, 5c. 25c

A159. Men's elastic Suspenders, wire buckles, braided ends, with drawer supporters. Price, 15c; postage, 3c. 15c

A160. Taffeta Silk, narrow stripes, plain lustrous weave, brown, wine or gray, for waists or skirts; 18 in. wide. Price, 49c yard. 49c

A161. Ladies' two piece suit; skirt of navy blue serge; waist of light colored percale. Give height and bust measure. Suit complete, $1.75; postage, 22c. $1.75

A162. Sateen house Wrapper, black ground, neat colored figures, ruffles over shoulder; bust measure 32 to 42 in. Price, $1.50; postage, 15c. $1.50

Send for our Free Catalogue of paper patterns, containing over 1,000 illustrations of stylish garments.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,

Sacramento, Cal.

FADS OF PASSION'S POETESS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess of passion, has as many fads as ideas about love and verses. Her principal fad is her lord and master, an interesting man who is not at all aesthetic in appearance. Next come her gowns. For evening they are barbarically splendid, made like flowing robes, covered with lace and jewels and ornaments. Her fad in animals is a white kitten, which came all the way from Paris in a crated box. For its especial amusement Mrs. Wilcox strung several thousand shells on ribbons and made a portiere of them, which also serves as a plaything for puss. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is also fond of old newspapers, the older and rarer the better, and wears—ye gods and little fishes!—a thumb ring.

Santa Rosa is preparing for the rose carnival, which will take place on May 8th, 9th and 10th.

Marriage, says one "done for," consists of five minutes at the head of the procession and a lifetime in the ranks.

Consumption kills more people than rifle balls. It is more deadly than any of the much dreaded epidemics. It is a stealthy, gradual, slow disease. It penetrates the whole body. It is in every drop of blood. It seems to work only at the lungs, but the terrible drain and waste go on all over the body. To cure consumption, work on the blood, make it pure, rich and wholesome, build up the wasting tissues, put the body into condition for a fight with the dread disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery fights in the right way. It will cure 98 per cent. of all cases if taken during the early stages of the disease. Its first action is to put the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys into good working order. That makes digestion good and assimilation quick and thorough. It makes sound, healthy flesh. That is half the battle. That makes the "Discovery" good for those who have not consumption, but who are lighter and less robust than they ought to be.

Life Among the Afghans.

The courage and undaunted boldness of the Afghan will bear comparison with that of any nation, and many are the instances of personal bravery known to British officers. There lives in the Yusufzai country an old chieftain, the hero of many fights, who now enjoys a well earned pension, with the village manor as a reward for honorable service, and who on more than one occasion risked his life to save that of his commanding officer. The present editor of the London Evening Globe records with gratitude the fact that 30 years ago his life was saved by Afzal Khan, the recent envoy to the Kabul court. Major Wigram Battye, whom I buried at Jelalabad, fell on the battlefield of Fattahabad in the conquest of Afghan territory, but they were Afghan soldiers of his own regiment who stood over his dead body to protect it from insult. The missionary Tuting was attacking the faith of the Moslem in the streets of an Afghan city when his life was attempted by an assassin, but it was his Afghan servant who saved the preacher's life even in the midst of popular tumult.

Colin Mackenzie, one of the Kabul prisoners of 1842, often told the story of that Afghan chivalry which protected the lives and honor of English ladies in the excitement of a national rebellion. Nor are they slow to appreciate the quality of bravery in others. In the frontier war of 1863 a young English officer was deserted by his native sepoys, and for some time held his own in the midst of a crowd of Afghan warriors. When the brave young soldier fell, covered with wounds, the very men who had cut him down bore testimony to the indomitable pluck of the young Englishman, who, rather than run with his men, faced the foe and died like a man. They raised one united shout in the Afghan language as he fell: "Bravo! Bravo! There's a brave young fellow!"

But they are revengeful and jealous.—Home and Country.

Figures Inscribed on Human Eyes.

The legendary belief that the eye of a murdered man might retain a permanent image of his destroyer has just received something like scientific confirmation. According to The Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Drs. Deneffe and Clayes of Ghent university recently had their attention directed by a medical student to the curious appearance presented by the eyes of a woman under treatment in the hospital. The student declared that he had found certain figures distinctly inscribed on the surface of both eyes. Dr. Deneffe was incredulous and suggested that if any such marks existed they must merely be the chance result of some injury, and that the resemblance to figures was probably imaginary. Next day, however, he examined the patient himself and was astonished to find that the left iris bore the number "10" and the right "45," these figures being traced with caligraphic perfection.

Imagination and hallucination are both out of the question, as Dr. Clayes and other observers were brought in to verify the phenomenon. The eyes, moreover, were photographed, and on the enlarged proof the numbers "10" and "45" stand out with unmistakable clearness. Nor is this all. Although the origin of these particular impressions cannot be ascertained, it has been proved that their acquisition may be hereditary. The woman's daughter has the same peculiarity in her eyes, but with a much less degree of regularity and distinctness. The girl's right eye is found to bear a feeble reproduction of the number "10," while in the left iris the figures "20" take the place of the mother's "45." Here, then, is a pleasing puzzle for the physiologists. It would be strange at this time of day to discover that the eye under certain conditions could really perform the functions of the camera.—Westminster Gazette.

The Wife of Moses.

We must examine the Talmud and the books of the commentators before we can answer the question of a correspondent: "Did Moses take a negro woman to wife?" We learn from the twelfth chapter of the book of Numbers that certain persons "spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married, for he married an Ethiopian woman," but it must be remembered that all the people of the extensive region anciently known as Ethiopia were not negroes. The Cushite race lived there in the time of Moses. Perhaps the wife whom the Lawgiver of Israel married was a Cushite or Sabean. If, however, she was of the negro race, we cannot help it.—New York Sun.

Ivory Ball Making a Slow Process.

It does not look reasonable that 6 to 12 months should be needed to make a billiard ball, but a first class ball cannot be manufactured in less time, owing to the tendency of carved ivory to shrink. If it shrank equally, a ball could be cut and polished in a few hours, but it does not, the shrinkage being greater in the direction of the width than of the length of the tusk. A ball must thus be roughly shaped, then kept for a number of months, until the shrinkage process has been completed, when the fine cutting and polishing may be done.—Chicago Tribune.

Prince Bismarck is determined never to grow bent. When taking his daily walk, he carries a stout cudgel across his back, held between his elbows. This helps him to keep himself erect.

Use words of Saxon rather than of Latin origin whenever it is possible to do so, thus gaining terseness and vigor rather than a large number of syllables with diminished force.

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

"Yes, without a future! For to what future can a man look who cannot measure it by experiences he has known? All things are relative. We base our hopes of happiness upon what we know has given us happiness. Our ambitions, our pleasures, our dreams

I watched his keen knife.

are all things of growth to which our daily lives minister. The love of parents, the shelter of home, the companionships of youth, the incentives of early rivalries, all contribute to this better judgment. We gather our store of knowledge day by day, and with it we acquire the capacity to enjoy and to apprehend the anticipated successes of tomorrow. But a man without a past! What can life hold for him? To feel the unutterable desolation of an impenetrable waste behind him—to know that he is a mariner who sails without a compass an unknown sea in whose flood the keel of his bark leaves not even a ripple, to live without memory and without hope, without the comfort, aye, and the pangs of one's existence. My God! what can the future hold for such an one?"

"Nothing," replied Jones sadly. "And perhaps that is the reason we find him so willing to give it up."

"It must be so. And yet I feel that back of all this there must be some hidden mystery which, if we could only penetrate, would set this man free from the bondage of such punishment as his must be."

"You are right in calling it a punishment," Jones replied. "But what a torture it is, too! I have heard people speculate on the merciful Providence which kept our future a secret. Yet it seems to me that a man could bravely go forward to any fate, much as the old martyrs faced the stake when they knew they had to sizzle. But surely no one, except he were lost to every moral tie, could wish to be perpetually forgetting."

"To forget! Why, no! To forget is death. What would life be without its memories of early loves and joys, of a mother's kiss at night, a father's blessing, a wife's world-wide love? Life is only a bundle of memories. We gather a flower here and there to put with the others in the keeping of our hearts. A thorn or poisonous weed creeps in at times, but the others are no less the precious for their presence. Memory is the thing that keeps our hearts young, our faith pure, our confidence in the realities of life sacred. It is the tie that binds us to our fellows, that, like a golden cord, springs from the anchor of our faith and binds us to heaven."

"Then let us do what we can to restore this man's past to him."

"Our only hope is in your specialist," I said. "I trust he may not find the task as hopeless a one as it seems to me."

Our impatience made it seem an interminable time before Dr. De Costa reached Donaldsonville. As a matter of fact it was only two days, but days were precious now and we lived in dreadful suspense. Much of the time we spent with the accused, the interest of the judge securing us unwonted liberties in that respect. There was a dreary satisfaction in talking with him and providing little delicacies for his use. By the time the great specialist arrived Brigham was looking muca as he had looked when we knew him in Memphis, at least more presentable and cleaner than when he first came from the noisesome jail. Otherwise there was little change. He talked frankly of his life in the lumber camp and his confinement in prison, but when we would press him to tell us what had happened before he went to the lumber camp he would grow impatient and say: "Don't ask me, for I do not know. It all happened so long ago that I have forgotten."

Even De Costa was puzzled when we narrated the particulars of the case. The doctor was a small man, with a closely cropped gray mustache and beard. He wore gold rimmed glasses, and had a habit of taking them off and wiping them with his silk handkerchief when he was thinking intently. "It is very strange," he said, "very strange, indeed, but it may be a form of asphasia of which we have no knowledge. Perhaps some sudden mental perturbation may have caused the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, which, while it has has had no observable physical effect, has paralyzed the functions of that particular organ. But I can tell better when I have talked with the man, and I think I had better see him alone at first, so that I may the better diagnose his case."

Jones and I escorted him to the jail, and waited outside the result of the conference. It was an hour before he summoned us to him, and then he met us in the little court yard and said:

"Gentlemen, I can find no trace of insanity about him. He is as rational as any of us. The only explanation I can offer is that at some time he suffered a severe shock to some of the nerve centers, or passed through an illness which has left his mind prior to that time, and perhaps periodically since, a blank."

"Are there cases on record of that kind?"

"There are a few; but usually where such intellectual paralysis, or local pareses, has been superinduced by injury or breaking down of the brain cells, it has been attended by complete loss of all sense of memory. The fact which throws doubt upon this case being such an one is the apparent continuation or survival of certain faculties. For instance, the man is able to reason, he talks not only with coherence, but he correlates ideas and words with events; he retains full grasp of his intellectual acquirements, as, for instance, the ability to read, to write. This is very unusual."

"It can't be that kind of a case," remarked Jones, "for I have heard of those people who came out of an attack of typhoid or brain fever and had to commence all over again, beginning just as children do with their alphabet."

"There is a possibility that such may be true in this case to the extent I have mentioned. In fact I do not know of any other explanation, and it would be a difficult matter to demonstrate."

"What makes such a thing seem impossible to me," I replied, "is that this man was manifestly living in the same condition at Memphis. He seems to be existing in intervals, and at the close of each period his memory becomes a blank to all that has preceded."

"That recurrence in the intervals of what we might call consciousness could perhaps be accounted for by a temporary lessening of pressure on the brain if the affection was traceable to an injury," replied the doctor. "When through any cause the pressure was relaxed he would recover the use of faculties least affected; when suddenly accentuated the brain would relapse into a torpid condition, while physically the man might be perfectly well. He would then act mechanically from muscular rather than mental volition."

"By George!" I exclaimed, as a thought flashed a ray of hope into my mind, "the scar."

"What scar?" said the doctor, suddenly alert.

"This man has a scar on the right side of his head," I responded, indicating the place above my own ear. "I first noticed it at Memphis, and it was one of the personal peculiarities by which I identified him in court when I first saw him here. I remember, too, that he told me it sometimes made him dizzy when he pressed it."

"Now we are getting very close to the seat of the trouble," said the doctor, manifestly brightening. "Why did you not mention this before?"

"I confess it seemed so trivial a thing that I never thought of it."

"It may be the solution of the whole mystery, and enable us to restore this unfortunate to his rightful mind. Come, gentlemen, let us see the man again at once."

We returned to the cell where Brigham was confined. He welcomed us very courteously, but the doctor stood upon no ceremony. He said brusquely:

"Mr. Brigham, your friends have told me of an injury to the head which you once received. I wish to examine it."

"There is certainly a mark of some sort upon the side of my head," was the prisoner's reply, "but what it is, or how it came there, I cannot even infer."

The doctor's white, nervous fingers were already running through the man's hair. They stopped a moment over the point where the scar was, then tightened, and before we could spring forward to catch him Brigham grew deathly pale, his eyes closed, he reeled and fell in a huddled heap upon the rough wood floor and lay there as one dead.

"This is the secret!" exclaimed Dr. De Costa triumphantly, as he stood over the unfortunate man. "Don't be excited, gentlemen. He will come to in a few moments, and presently I hope we shall give this man's past back to him."

"You can do that?"

"Assuredly. In some way, which we shall perhaps learn from the lips of the patient himself, this man was injured in the head. A minute fragment of the skull was carried away. In time the skin grew over the wound and formed a tough, serviceable cover. But it exerted a certain local pressure which is intensified to unconsciousness, as you have seen, by slight pressure. When this man recovers what in his case is only partial consciousness he will probably have entered upon another phase of life, and will have completely forgotten the events which have distinguished the interval that has elapsed since he last lost consciousness. It will suit our purpose to mislead him a little, so please follow my directions."

The doctor dipped his handkerchief in a cup of water which stood near by, and laid it on the forehead of the unconscious man. Presently life began to assert itself. He breathed convulsively, his eyes twitched and then his lips opened a little and he moaned like one in pain.

"Let us lift him to the bed," said the doctor in a whisper. We obeyed his directions, and stood around the low couch breathlessly awaiting the next act in this strange drama of life.

In a few minutes the color began to come back into the wan cheeks, the eyes opened wearily and Brigham asked:

"Where am I?"

"You are in bed at present," replied the doctor, tying a handkerchief quickly about his patient's head.

"But what has happened? I feel weak and dizzy."

"Nothing very serious—a slight fall, which has hurt your head a little. I shall bind it up and you will soon be well."

"Oh, yes, my head," said Brigham, trying to raise his hand to it. "It feels as though I had been struck there, but I do not remember how it happened."

"No, nor are you likely to until you recover from the shock and I dress the wound. It is not a very serious one, but I shall have to stitch it up, and when I get ready to do it I want you to take a little ether."

"But I am not afraid of the pain."

"Ah, I know that, but you might bother me. Men who are not afraid of pain are a greater nuisance to doctors than those who are."

"Are these physicians too?" our late comrade asked, moving his hand toward Jones and I. It was evident he had no recollection of ever having seen us before.

"They are my assistants," replied the doctor curtly, "and I shall now ask one of them to go to the hotel and bring my operating case to me."

"Let me go," said Jones. "I'm glad to get a chance to breathe the pure air again."

(To be continued.)

A mass meeting of citizens of Ukiah is to be held to take action in the matter of the proposed construction of a branch railroad to penetrate the redwood belt of the upper Navarro. The road will open up over 100,000 acres of the finest timber land on the coast.

VERY COSTLY.

In many things which make life burdensome, it is not merely the discomforts we feel, but the loss of time and money. Among minor accidents, none are more liable to cause this than a sprain. Very many serious cases are known that have cost a lifetime of misery and very much in time and money. Much of this is owing to neglect. St. Jacobs Oil, used promptly on the worst case of sprain, will cure it as surely as it is used. It is the best, and needs only the care and attention of applying it in good time to make the cure effective and permanent.

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Discards Her Crutches.

In an Interview with a Repor er She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

(From the Argus, Alpena, Mich.)

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Alpena Co., Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery; for the benefit of those who do not we publish it today.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen, and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed. During these eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the only thing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance."

"Now if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have, to try Pink Pills, I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions, they will have reason to thank God for creating men who are able to conquer that terrible disease, rheumatism. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of la grippe, and weak women with impure blood, and with good results."

Mrs. Todd is very strong in her faith in the curative powers of Pink Pills, and says they have brought a poor, helpless cripple back to do her own milking, churning, washing, sewing, knitting, and in fact about all of her household duties, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

HE KNEW HIS LIMIT.

The tramp had applied at the kitchen door of a house in New England and, a slim maid had appeared.

Maid (curtly)—What do you want?

Tramp in (his politest manner)—Something to eat, please.

Maid—I'll have to see the landlady.

Tramp (interrupting)—Excuse me; but is this a boarding house?

Maid—Of course it is.

Tramp—Then I desire to withdraw my request. I ain't very strong, and a feed of hashed beef would kill me. Extend my compliments and regrets to the landlady.

Then he bowed himself out.—Truth.

Jacob Lafe, a section hand on the Burlington Railway at Alger, Wyo., shot Barbara Walker, 16 years old, daughter of the section foreman, one day last week. Lafe then shot and killed himself. The girl is still living, but her recovery is impossible.

POOR INDEED!

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effectual laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional indorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

Japan does not care about Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket. What that country is after is the yellow metal.

NOTICE.

Drs. H. H. Green & Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this beautiful land of ours. A valuable discovery outside any medical book or published opinion. A purely vegetable preparation. Removes all dropsical symptoms rapidly. Ten days' treatment mailed to every sufferer. See advertisement in other column.

New York and Chicago should find something new about each other's styles of "society," or else let the matter drop.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

To Cure Earache

Saturate a piece of cotton with Pain-Killer and place it in the ear. The pain will quickly cease. To cure toothache, place the cotton in the hollow of the tooth, and bathe the face with

Pain-Killer

This good old remedy will cure any ache or pain that ever attacked the old or young. Miners, Stockmen, and everyone who is not within calling distance of a doctor should never be without a bottle of Pain-Killer. Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled, but the price remains the same. Get a bottle at once.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Sole Proprietors.

SPRING CLEANING

Is such a trial that men say "Let the house take care of itself." But the conscientious wife feels bound to risk health and strength in this annual struggle with dust and dirt. The consequence of her feverish anxiety over extra work is depletion of the blood, the source of all life and strength, manifested in that weak, tired, nervous condition too prevalent at this season, and very dangerous if allowed to continue. What every man and woman needs in the spring is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the blood vitalized and enriched, and thus sustains the nerves and all the bodily functions.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring, and it is the only medicine I use through the year. It enables me to do my house cleaning and farm work all through the summer. It helped me very much for palpitation of the heart. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for everyone, and all who take it will never be without it. I have also used Hood's Pills, and they are the best I ever tried."—Mrs. F. H. Andrews, S. Woodstock, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

SAPOLIO

MALARIA! Three doses only. Try it.

DO YOU FEEL BAD? DOES YOUR BACK ache? Does every step seem a burden? You need MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY.

"What do you think of this portrait of me, my dear?" asked Witherup. "It is very smiling and pleasant," said Mrs. Witherup. Then she added, wistfully: "I wish you'd look like it once in a while, John."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Minister—So you say that you saw some boys out fishing on Sunday, Bobbie. I hope you did something to discourage them. Bobbie—Oh, yes, sir. I stole their bait.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

The late king of the New England gypsies, who was buried the other day, left an estate valued at $100,000.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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PALESTINE CORN

Is hard to beat. Can be planted till June. Yields about 2,000 lbs. corn and 1½ tons excellent fodder per acre on dry land. Can be harvested with combined harvester. Send $1 per acre for seed desired. Address: SACRAMENTO RIVER NURSERY CO., WALNUT GROVE, CALIF.

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W. G. Woods & Co's.

"Castlewood" Kentucky Bourbon

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Sole Agents, and Distributors

San Francisco

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY,

which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

LITTLE SHIRTS We offer for immediate demand summer underwear, shirts, pants, drawers, short or long sleeves, knee or long pants, sizes 16 to 20 at 15c, or 22 to 36 at 20c, and 38 to 44 at 25c, mailing 4c; warranted. Mention this paper. Send stamps to

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BEST IN THE WORLD

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PLEASANT Profitable Employment AT HOME. No experience or capital required. a month and expenses to $50 the right parties. Address for particulars M. A. THOMPSON, Stockton, Cal. (Mention this paper.)

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Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps or pay postage. Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

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Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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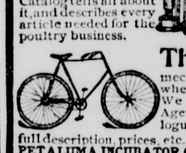

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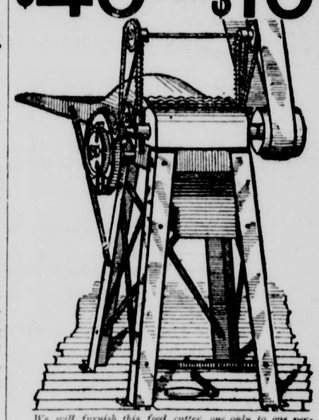

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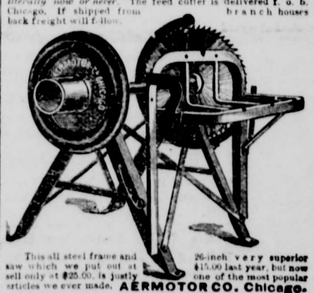

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

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MIMIC WAR.

Firing Upon Dummy Soldiers Made of Iron.

A MAD CHARGE AT DOUBLE-QUICK

Accurate Firing with Real Bullets at Long Range—The Enemy Is Utterly Routed.

Military instructors in the French schools have evolved a novel and successful method of drilling the cadets which gives them a semblance of real warfare and brings them face to face with the different positions assumed by the enemy during a battle.

The cadets of Saint-Cyr are from time to time ordered into open country some miles away from Paris, and are there drilled in mimic battles, in which they fire and charge at visible foes in the shape of iron figures—silhouettes, the cadets call them—whole battalions of dummies, officers and men, drawn up in battle array and assuming the different positions of an enemy in combat, or standing impassively before the bullets and the bayonet thrusts of their ardent young foes.

Preparatory to the mimic battle the cadets are separately instructed in rifle practice. They have sighted their guns and aimed at targets at 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards range. In the rapid firing their eyes become accustomed to the appearance of the enemy, whether lying down, kneeling, standing or in motion.

For the volley firing under the command of an officer, the cadets are rallied in squads of twelve, twenty-five or fifty in order to perfect them in volley and rapid firing on the dummies grouped together at a known distance of 800 or 1,000 yards. The last drill of all is a combination manoeuvre, in which all the practices studied separately are applied to a general attack upon the dummy lines.

For this purpose a battalion of Saint-Cyriens was ordered to the Champs de Chalons. The Major in command received the following instructions upon setting out: "The enemy is marching in such a direction, and having to protect his flank from a surprise, he has sent a battalion to take up a position in such a place; it is this battalion of dummies which you must reconnoitre, find and put to flight."

The cadets received on setting out thirty-two ball cartridges; in actual war a soldier would receive 185. The battalion, falling into marching order, set out galy and very much interested in this new manoeuvre. Scouts were sent out ahead charged with the duty of discovering the enemy. The battalion marched silently on. Suddenly a scout ran up breathlessly and said:

"The enemy is in sight."

"Show me his position on the chart," demanded the Major.

"Here, Major."

"Very well, then, and now how far away do you think he is?"

"Eighteen hundred to two thousand yards, perhaps, but I am not sure."

The Major dismounted and made an observation. On the crest of the hill opposite he perceived the dummies ranged in battle array. Between lay a plain. He approximated the distance by the aid of an instrument named in honor of its inventor, a captain of the Military Academy, and called Lunette Souchier.

"Eighteen hundred yards?" exclaimed the Major. "You are much mistaken; he is not more than thirteen hundred yards away." A word about this wonderful glass. The Lunette Souchier is a powerful field glass. When properly focussed two refractory lenses are interposed between the eye and the objective, and from that time not one but two images are seen.

One of them is the original image. The other is the image virtually created by the lenses, easily recognized by its shadowy tint, and as much elevated above the real image as the distance is more or less great. If the head of the real image reaches to the shoulders of the shadow the distance is 300 yards, if to the waist 600 yards, if to the knees 1,000 yards. If the two images stand with the feet of one on the head of the other, then they are exactly 1,400 yards away. If they are entirely separated the distance is so great as to be only approximated by guesswork.

Upon a signal from the Major the battalion silently fell into line. Fire by companies! At the enemy! At 1,300 yards!" The officers of the different companies repeated the command, the click of loading guns sounded along the line, a moment of silence, and then the order, "Commence firing." Then the Captain's stern "Fire!"—and a hundred guns blazed away in unison. The one hundred balls tore through the air with a hissing sound and buried themselves in the earth, 1,300 yards away. "A little short," said the Maor, with his glass to his eyes. "Second company," he commanded, "at thirteen hundred and fifty yards." This time the result was good, the aim was better, and the firing continued uninterruptedly from right to left. "Cease firing!" The officers and men rushed to the crest of the hill, and, as they approached their silent enemies stood rigidly against the sky. They were found to be equivalent to three companies of fifty-six men each, the center company being formed of standing and the two wings of kneeling dummies. Behind each company stood an officer, recognizable by his white collar. At twenty yards behind the center stood a group representing the Major commanding this stoic and motionless battalion, his adjutant, his quartermaster and two aides.

This group alone bore ample proofs of the fusilade to which they had been subjected. The adjutant, quartermaster and one soldier each had been hit once. The two captains were wounded and sixteen privates thrown to the ground. A total of twenty-one men down at 1,350 yards, out of 176.

The cadets returned to their former position, and the order to fire was given again. This time they advanced and kept firing until they stood within 600 feet of the enemy. Again the results were examined. Out of 176 dummies sixty-two were wounded, several having two or three balls in their bodies. This time the Major was not hit, but of his staff only one remained standing. The dummies on either wing remained intact. The fire had been concentrated in the centre.

"Fire at will at six hundred yards, on the enemy's lines! Spread the fire!"

Both wings and centre were covered. Each cadet fired four balls and ninety-six dummies were wounded. Then the firing became more furious, and the enemy was overwhelmed with a shower of balls. The enemy was reinforced by a fourth company, placed in line by the men under cover.

"Rapid fire!" The bayonets taken out of the scabbards were rapidly adjusted to the guns and the firing commenced. Fierce and terrible was the attack. Great clods of earth were thrown in the air and the dust rose in clouds around the stoic foe.

"To the charge!" With bayonets erect, the line advanced at double-quick, then stopped and executed a rapid fire for half a minute. Ten cartridges to a man had been expended. This time the result was terrible; out of 234 dummies, 174 had bit the dust. Each of them carried the mark of at least three balls. The Major's staff was utterly wiped out, and the Major himself had nine balls in him. Every captain had received at least eight shots. One of them pesented the harrowing spectacle of twenty-seven bullet-wounds. The explanation of this mutilation is a warning to real officers in our next war; he had stood behind his company, who were kneeling, and naturally the opposing bullets had selected him as a target.

The decisive moment came. One hundred and fifty yards separated the assailant from the enemy. The assault was to be made under an overwhelming fire.

"Rapid fire!" The next forty seconds was carnage. No army could stand before this slaughter unsheltered. Behind the companies the bugles sounded loud and shrill. The speed quickened. The din became terrific. The captains' voices were heard: "Without bayonets! Charge!"

Then the noise was indescribable. Each young soldier tried to outstrip his comrade in the mad charge. Officers waved their swords before their companies, repeating: "Forward! Forward!" It was a delirium lasting a few seconds, during which a shudder passed over the spectators in anticipation of what the final shock would be. Suddenly all was quiet. The line had reached the dummies, who could not get out of their way. Laughs and exclamations took the place of cries. With astonished eyes the Saint-Cyrienes counted the holes and turned over the iron carcasses, transformed veritably into saw-teeth by the gunshots, and surveyed the ground ploughed up by bullets, as by a scythe with a thousand teeth.

The unfortunate dummy major had received thirteen fresh balls, so that forty-seven balls were his share during the battle. The captains and their officers were riddled. The total for this fifth and last charge was 203 dummies out of 234.

A recapitulation for the entire manoeuvre showed that 6,500 balls had been used and 1,897 had taken effect.

THE USE OF THE HUMP.

There are some men in this world who can answer any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about, they will give answers that are not at all bad. One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered to death by the questions which people asked, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in, and after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments, he turned to the keeper and said:

"I say, mister, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes. What's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—it makes a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper, after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel miles to see him if he didn't have that hump. Fact is, without it he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed very well satisfied.—Harper's Young People.

GENTLE SATIRE.

A new story, illustrating Alexandre Dumas' gentle satire, is being told in Paris. One day he overheard two literary novices speaking disparagingly of Racine, Voltaire, and others. M. Dumas, turning towards them deprecatingly, said to them: "After all, my friends, it is possible that we would not have done better had we lived in their time."

It is idleness that creates impossibilities, and where men care not to do a thing they shelter themselves under a persuasion that it cannot be done. The shortest and the surest way to prove a work possible is strenuously to set about it; and no wonder if that proves it possible that for the most part makes it so.—South.

She was a new telephone girl. "What number, please? "One hundred and fifteen. "I didnt catch that. "One hundred—" "Yes. "And fifteen." "All right. Here is 100. Fifteen is busy just now."—Harper's Bazar.

A CHINA HOUSEBOAT.

Aboard One of these Lazy Water Crafts.

SNUG QUARTERS AND CLEAN DECKS.

An Inland Voyage Beside Rocky Terraces and Flat Meadow Lands to the Granite Piers.

Like many other people, I entertain grave doubts and suspicions as to Father Neptune. But I have found there are a few pleasant methods of water travel, and in this category I used to include Sound steamers, canal boats and ocean greyhounds. Since I have been out in the far East I have discovered a fourth treasure of this class, and that is a Chinese houseboat.

It is the coziest, laziest, loveliest water vehicle on the face of the globe. It is designed for use on shallow streams, sandbanks and wet meadows and not on the raging deep.

A good houseboat ranges from twenty-five to fifty feet in length and from eighteen to fourteen in width. Anything smaller is a fraud and a delusion, and anything larger cannot sail up a narrow stream or tide-water. It draws fully loaded from six inches to two feet. The bottom is as flat as a village scow. The bow, sides and stern curve like a well-fattened duck. Two masts with large lateen sails catch the wind, when there is any.

A goodly supply of bamboo poles and great sweeps enable the tai-con (sailing master) and the crew to push or tow, as the case may be. A coil of rope enables the philosophic Celestial to get out and tow whenever the humor or the necessity strikes him. Two-thirds of the hull is built up into a little house six feet two inches high. The floor rests upon the bilges, so that the sides of the place are curved. Partitions and sliding doors, curtains and ingenious furniture enable a person to divide the space into one, two or four rooms, including parlor, dining room and bedrooms.

On the deck are square boxes built into the boat, which serve respectively as ice-box, stove, pantry and fish box, closets, racks, shelves and drawers contain the table ware, house linen, glassware, books, guns, fishing rods, canned foods, biscuits, medicines, grips and clothing. Every available cubic inch of space is utilized. A door and stair at either side give access to the small surfaces which are left of the deck. The tai-con or one of the crew acts as cook, steward, or waiter. A second aids him as scullion and server. The rest of the table work you do yourself.

The boat is exquisitely clean inside and out. It sails swiftly, goes almost anywhere, cannot capsize, and as it is employed on small bodies of water is generally free from that see-saw motion which, however grateful to sea dogs and other marine monsters, is not enjoyed by the average civilized man and woman.

It is cool and well ventilated, and on account of its motion exercises a soporific charm upon its passengers that at least twice a day is not to be withstood.

You find these houseboats all through China. No country is better qualified for such style of locomotion. Rivers, large and small; estuaries and arms of the sea, tidewaters and lagoons, lakes and ponds, and, above all, numberless canals enable a person to make journeys in almost any direction.

Amoy, for example, looks on the map as though it had no water communication, yet nevertheless its waterways extend in every quarter and aggregate over a thousand miles. One of the pleasantest tours which it afford is from the city up to a wonderful structure in stone known as the P'Olam Bridge. It is a strip of infinite variety and beauty.

At the start you have, on one side, the Island of Kulangsu and on the other that of Amoy. The former is a heap of giant granite boulders half covered with vegetation. It is the European settlement of the district and their handsome houses dot the surface of the land in graceful but irregular lines.

On the other side is the great city of Amoy, unspeakably hideous and filthy. As you pass it it seems an endless surface of hovels, tombstones, houses and graves. Beyond it are the mountains in the center of the island.

The great harbor is dotted with islands, some mere rocks a few feet in diameter, and other territories a hundred miles in area. Here and there the waterways vanish into the horizon. Around in every direction ranges of mountains arise tier upon tier until they disappear in the blue distance.

Up one of the waterways, the Dragon River, you take your course. At first it flows between sterile hills, upon whose sides the only green things are mossy boulders and grave-stones. Then the river begins to contract and the alluvial land to appear. It is a rich yellow soil, very much like the fields which border the Missouri river. It is wonderfully fertile, too. Where it is used as kitchen gardens it grows six and seven crops a year, and a single acre supports a family in affluence. The hills and mountains change in character, and instead of rock-ribbed slopes become great step-ladders of terraces one above the other. On some you can see the tea shrubs, whose leaves next year will be drunk in many an American home; the sweet potato vine, peas, beans, and above all the democratic and ever-popular peanut.

This exotic from the American continent, if exotic it be, is John Chinaman's perpetual delight. He roasts it as does his American cousin. He also boils it and eats it with salt. He grinds it in a mill and extracts an oil as pure and delicious as the finest virgin olive of Lucca. He makes it into candy, cake and sweetmeats.

Here and there are great fishponds, made by walling in a lagoon or fencing up the end of a valley. They swarm with finny inhabitants, and are said to pay their owners far handsomer returns than the fertile fields which furnish their shores.

Now and then you encounter long fields of cane-brake so thick and gnarled as to be impenetrable to man. Here the tiger occasionally finds refuge when too hotly pursued by his human foes. Farther on up the river you come to a manufacturing city, named Chioh-Be. The river front and the thoroughfares which run into it seemed to be walled with the products of industry. Here are vast piles of boards, all cut and sawn by human labor; beams, joists and scantlings; tea-wood, out of which are made tea boxes; boat timbers, lumbers for house building, fire wood, coffins, masts and spars, poles and ungainly tree trunks.

Here is an armada of junks, carrying the commerce of this city and the still large city of Chin-Chew, a place with a population of over a million, down to the sea.

You pass Chioh-Be, and the country again becomes rougher but more picturesque in appearance. The shores are intensely green, the fields and hills are cultivated wherever the eye glances, and here and there can be seen the quaint houses of the Chinese husbandmen. It is evident that the land is prosperous; the houses are large, neat and well kept. The temples are bright and clean, and nowhere are there indications of the poverty and squalor you find in the great cities.

Every now and then the practiced eye of the collector of antiquities spies the relic of the ancient Chinese wars. At one point it is a couple of guard houses, which command a narrow pass. At another it is a circular watch tower high upon a peak, similar to the towers in Spain and Granada.

As you look at them the tai-con touches you upon the shoulder; you glance around, and see that your journey is done.

While you were lost in thought the river made a bend and your houseboat is within a few feet of a great bridge nearly a half mile in length, which spans the stream, and much of the land on either side. At the first glimpse it looks like a very ordinary bridge. There are some forty odd piers of square-cut granite, fifty and sixty feet apart, and on this what seems an old and dilapidated superstructure. But as you approach it your commiseration changes to wonder. What seemed decaying wood resolves itself into solid granite, and then you realize that the great superstructure is made up of stone-beams and monoliths sixty feet long, six feet wide and six feet thick, a block to compare with the great Egyptian obelisk in Central Park.

Had the ancients known of this bridge they would have made it the eighth wonder of the world, for its erection certainly demanded more patience and more skill than did the pyramids or the tomb of King Mausolus.

Its story is a simple one. For many centuries the stream was crossed with wooden bridges, but each year the spring freshets carried them away. A skilled Chinese engineer came upon the scene one day and offered to build a bridge, which would stand till the end of time. He was so plausible that the authorities accepted his proposals. He set to work and built the foundations of his piers up to the water's level at high tide, and at the same time cut the great blocks in quarries up the river beyond. The stones were moved from their resting places and put on board huge rafts and light draught junks and were then floated down the river to the piers.

Here they were anchored until high tide, when the anchor ropes were loosened and the stone floated in, so that its ends just rested above the half built piers. As the tide fell further it rested upon the piers and the boats were free. At low tide the rafts and junks were covered with logs, two feet in diameter, securely lashed together. Then as the tide rose the buyant wood lifted the stone from the piers and skilled masons put in another course of masonry. Thus the bridge rose in the air course by course, stone by stone, until it obtained its present form.

The story is easily told, but the work was not easily done. There were deep tides which would not lift. There were freshets which swept boats and men away. There were snags which sunk the junks. There were great storms which made work impossible.

It is so long ago that even legend has forgotten the details. One account says the engineer took three years, another thirteen years, in making this wonderful viaduct. But when it was done, and the people saw the magnificence of the conception, it was as good as the last act of a Bowery melodrama. The people rose up and called the engineer blessed. The merchants gave him a palace with great fields. The Mandarins gave him buttons and decorations enough for a regiment. The Emperor inscribed his name on the Book of the Immortals, and when he died he was deified and made into one of those seven hundred and seventeen small gods, that you are always falling over when you are traveling through China.—Mail and Express.

A hen's egg on exhibition in Auburn, Placer county, is reported to measure 6½ inches in girth and 8 inches in length, weighing three ounces. It should be sent to the State Board of Trade rooms in this city for permanent exhibition as an illustration of what an ordinary California hen can do when she tries.

RED-HAIRED WOMEN.

The Course of History Changed by Blondes.

THE FIERY LOCKS OF OLD WAR GODS.

The Egyptians Sacrificed to Show their Aversion—A Favorite Color Among the Irish.

The glory of woman is her hair, and there is evidence to support the assertion that red hair is a crowning glory.

It is held that the purest types of mankind have been blondes of what is called the exaggerated type and that the original royal families of Europe have been fair, despite the woman novelist's stereotyped description of the atrabiliar hero of noble birth with raven hair and blue black whiskers.

It is rather curious, says the Philadelphia Times, that nearly all the women who have been great enough to have their heads cut off, have had red hair. Take half a score of the women who have been at the bottom of most trouble—say, Catherine of Russia; Joan of Arc, Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Anne of Austria, Empress Eugenie, Ninon de l'Enclos, Lucretia Borgia, Beatrice Cenci—all of them had red hair, and very few of them died in their beds. Even in prehistoric times, it appears that red-haired women made all the trouble.

A red-haired woman caused the fall of Troy, and a red-haired woman brought to Ireland seven centuries of woe. Two historic abductions of the world were of red-haired women. The destruction of Troy and the trials and tribulations of the men of Argos were caused by the elopement of the red-haired Helen, the highest type of Homeric beauty.

Among primitive and barbarous people red hair was generally regarded with favor, although associated with the cruel and terrible. The gods of savage and semi-civilized nations have generally been cruel and awe-inspiring deities and their color was generally red. Red in the old sagas and folk-lore symbolized blood, war, hatred; and among the early nations it was associated with divinity and power, both preistly and royal. The tabernacle of the Israelites was covered with skins dyed red; the gods and images of Egypt and Chaldea were painted red, and to this day red is one of the distinguishing colors of the Roman Pontiff and his cardinals.

But even among these people red hair was not in favor. The ancient Egyptians, for instance, were violently averse to red hair, and their hatred was literally a burning one, for according to Diodorus they annually went through the gruesome ceremony of burning alive one red-headed maiden in the hope that they might in that way prevent the color from becoming a common one among them.

In Spain there is an equally strong prejudice against red hair. Their proverbs say, as do other authorities, that the hair of the traitor Judas Iscariot was red. In all Spanish paintings Judas is distinguished from the other disciples by the fiery color of his hair, and among Spanish people the world over red hair is commonly known as "Judas hair."

Among savage tribes, however, red hair is usually held in great esteem. Some of the Alaskan women, for example, smear their hair and faces daily with the red juice of the choke cherry, which gives them a bloody corsair aspect. Among the native New Zealanders kura, or red, is the sacred color, and a red-haired woman has a clear road to heaven. All the New Zealand gods and idols are painted red.

When a person dies his house is so painted, and the scraped bones of dead chiefs are also painted a bright red and then wrapped in a red stained mat and placed in a red box in a red grave over which is erected a red post. Among most savage tribes, as among the American Indians, red signifies war and butchery, although among some, notably the Sioux women, red paint is used only in love and courtship.

The Irish are very fond of red-haired women. Among them locks of the most fiery hue have always been considered a lovely attribute of beauty. And there is an old Irish ditty which runs:

"Heigh for the apple and ho for the pear,
But give me the pretty girl with the red hair."

At one time, it is said, the Irish peasantry managed to have hair of their own choosing by wearing a small "scratch wig," usually made out of red hair on the top of their natural hair.

Red hair is generally regarded as indicating a pugnacious or peculiar disposition. Anthropologists assert that certain well-defined moral and social characteristics are peculiar to red-headed women; for example, they are found to be capable of greater cruelty than other women, are more deceptive, more designing and more ambitious; they scheme and plot. They are brighter and livelier than other women, but at the same time are usually indolent and domineering, and are often lazy to the point of personal uncleanliness. They are more passionate and excitable.

And "red hair" in these days has become a wonderfully comprehensive term. Formerly finer distinctions were drawn than are now, and certain shades of red were much admired and were carefully distinguished from red proper; but now a woman is a redhead and attracts white horses whether her locks be a "fiery Milesian," "pole amber," "burnished gold," or "brown in the shadow and gold in the sun."

Red hair, like everything else, has its constant admirers, and at times it has even been the raging fashion. This has been so from earliest times. In Venice, during the days of the painter Titian, red hair was in such high favor that the most favorite shade of it took his name. And hair of Titian red is even now thought to beautify any head. Curious and tedious devices are resorted to in order to get this peculiar shade and luster. The hair is exposed to the hottest rays of the sun for hours at a time until it is bleached into the proper shade.

In Titian's time, on the morning before a carnival ball, the beauties of Venice could be seen sitting on housetops waiting patiently for old Sol to do his work. The hair was first soaked thoroughly in a wash made of block sulphur, alum and honey, and then hung over the brim of a crownless straw hat to dry and bleach.

Browning seems to have fallen a victim to the charms of Titian red hair and he says some characteristically extravagant things about it. The rage for red hair must certainly have been a lively one to have remained in the atmosphere of Venice all these years, and long enough to have fired the imagination of Browning as it has. In "A Toccata of Galuppi's" he refers reminiscently to the

"Dear dead women, with such hair, too—
What's become of all the gold
Used to hang and brush their bosoms?"

Browning agrees with the tradition that women's tresses, whatever their color, are her strongest weapons. The golden fleece of some fair head sent the Argonauts on their famous voyage, and according to the poets the fair fleece of other heads has sent countless thousands on goose chases ever since. Tennyson's "golden brown" appears on many of the laureate's female heads. Shakespeare pays a tribute to the power of red hair when he makes King Philip quail before the eloquence of a weeping woman's golden hair—Mail and Express.

POKER IN ARKANSAS.

"It didn't take us long to get acquainted in Horton Centre. The glad hand was put out everywhere, and there was a jug or a tickler back of every one. After a couple of hours of this welcoming business somebody suggested a little game of draw just to pass the time, and a tall, lanky man said that as it was pretty warm we might as well go to his house and play on his piazzer, as he called it. After the game had been going on half an hour or so, Tobe and I just looked at each other. It was the softest, easiest outfit we had ever struck. The other four players just threw their money away making the biggest fool bets anybody ever saw. Fact is, they couldn't have been worse poker players if they hadn't seen a card before in their lives. By 8 o'clock at night we had all the money in sight, and Tobe said we'd better be starting out as it was a long walk home, and the moon would be getting low down before we could reach there. The tall, lanky fellow begged us to stay all night, but we had to refuse. We started home for Guffer's store through the woods just loaded down with cash and pretty near four hundred winner, when all of a sudden we heard dogs baying behind us. We both recognized hounds. Tobe said he reckoned somebody was coon hunting, but thought it was mighty funny time of the year for 'em to do it, and he began to tell me about a coon hunt he had gone on once, when he broke off.

"'Pard,' he hollered, 'get a tree; those dogs are after us.'

"I shinned up one and Tobe took another, and in two minutes the meanest lot of big-mouthed, mangy hourds you ever saw were cavorting around under us howling like hyenas. We both hoped somebody would come and pretty soon somebody did. It was the tall, lanky man. He came up and quieted the dogs, and then leaned on a long double-barreled gun and proceeded to address us. He said he was mighty pained to do what he had to do, but the fact was that Horton's Centre had been victimized ever since the railroad came by poker-playing strangers, who came in and cleaned up all the ready money in the community. He was sorry to say that we had returned the cordial hospitality extended to us in the same cruel way. We had gone into a game with the Mayor, the town marshal, the leading merchant, and the County Treasurer, which was himself. The County Treasurer had staked the other gentlemen with all the available public funds, and we had skillfully—he would not say dishonestly—won them all. It was his duty to require us to hand the winnings and any other small change we might have about us back. The dogs were not hungry, but would get so after awhile, and when we got tired of roosting and came down they might appease their appetites with us. Besides there were some other citizens of Horton Centre back in the woods who could pick a 'possum out of the highest tree in the bottoms on the darkest night in the year. Did we shell out? We did. We threw the money we had down on the ground and the tall, lanky man gathered it up. Then he said good night and whistled to the dogs.

"'You'll have a safe road to Guffer's,' he remarked in a hearty tone, as he moved off, 'and mebbe it might be as well ef you didn't mention this here little eppyzode when you gits thar.' Tobe and I left Arkansas in three days, and I reckon some Arkansas cotton planters are waiting for us to come for their crops yet."—Washington Post.

In Saxcony, where turnips are largely grown for the manufacture of sugar, the school children are employed in the turnip fields to thin the young plants, and in most villages special "turnip holidays" are given.

Last year America shipped over $10,000,000 worth of agircultural products to Argentine Republic.

A WAR-TIME JOKE.

What Might Have Been a Serious One.

IT HAPPENED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Capt. Torsch, of Baltimore, Tells How He Captured a Line of Federal Rifle Pits.

Captain John W. Torsch of Baltimore has good reason to keep green in his memory what might have been a serious 1st of April joke, says the Baltimore Sun in writing up events of the 1st of April.

Thirty years ago yesterday he was in command of the Second Maryland Battalion in General McComb's brigade, lying below Petersburg. The Confederate army, composed of General A. P. Hill's corps, had been lying in winter quarters, faced a short distance away by the Union line.

Late in March a number of rifle-pits in front of General Cook's brigade, in the camp line adjoining that of General McComb, had been captured and occupied by the Union forces. At midnight, March 31, 1865, a courier rode up to Captain Torsch's headquarters with an order which, when obeyed, seemed to have been inspired as an April-fool joke.

The captain still has the innocent-looking paper in his possession. It reads:

Headquarters McComb Briagde,
April 1, 1865.

Captain—You will report with your battalion under arms at once at the chapel of General Cook's brigade.

By command.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. McCabe.

To Captain Torsch, commanding Second Marlyand.

Captain Torsch thus tells the story of the result of his obeying the order:

"In connection with Tennessee and Mississippi commands the Second Maryland was expected to recapture a line of riflepits in front of General Cook's brigade. It was rather tough work on a dark night, as we had never been over the ground before. I was reminded of the story of a coal-black negro trying on a dark night to catch a black cat in a dark cellar.

"We followed behind our line of breastworks until we reached a point opposite the pits which were to be captured. Then we crawled forward a hundred yards or more and rested to await the signal to attack, which was to be the firing of a cannon.

"Just before daybreak the signal was given. We dashed forward, and in a very few minutes had completed our work by driving out the enemy and occupying the pits. Only two men were wounded in this dash.

"We awaited daylight before making a further move. When the light came the joke also dawned when we saw the curious predicament in which we had been placed. Evidently anticipating a move of this sort, the enemy had constructed a new line of pits, some of them not fifty feet from our front.

"The firing commenced as soon as it was light enough for us to be seen. In addition to the fire from the front, every time one of the men made a move and showed himself there came a firing from our breastworks in the rear. The Confederate forces knew nothing of our attack and supposed we were the enemy.

"It was certain death to move from one pit to another. Orders were written, then wrapped about a bullet, which was thrown from pit to pit, for the men to save their ammunition and prepare to receive a charge. No charge came, however, but we were in constant dread of one.

"N. Lee Goldsborough, now a captain in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, managed to crawl back to the breastworks and return with additional ammunition, as ours was nearly used up. The intervening ground was covered with tree stumps, where a forest had been cleared away, and these offered some little protection for this daring venture. We were also able to get word to the rear to have our own soldiers stop firing.

"So our April-fool joke consisted of lying in the rifle-pits all day long. The hot sun poured down on us. We were without rations, could get no water and could make no move to the rear until after dusk.

"Anxious for further orders and to see what had become of those who had been expected to support us in the advance, I crawled back to the breastworks. Leaving a trail behind me like that of a mole, only mine was a depression in the soft earth, I finally reached headquarters. Cheers and congratulations met me and I was given orders to withdraw the line. With some of the vim taken out of me by that day's experience, I took advantage of my prerogative and sent a junior officer, who had been on picket duty, to carry out the order. By that time it was darker and the men had no great difficulty retiring from their perilous position.

Afterward we learned that Major-General Heath, in whose division we were, had taken means to protect the Second Maryland. As soon as he heard of the position in which we had been placed, he placed an artillery battery for our support in case of a charge from the front.

"Altogether it was a very warm first of April for us."

Fish have their heads at the large end of their bodies and their tails at the narrow end because when water flows past the broad end of an obstacle shaped like a fish no eddies are formed, while the water is greatly disturbed when the narrow end is presented to the current.

INDEPENDENT

Inv. H. Mulholland,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7 1895

Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, is dead, and the country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens. A brave soldier, a learned and upright judge, a member of two cabinets, his motives as a public official were never questioned except by rank partisans, who are never pleased by anything that a political opponent does. In 1886 Mr. Gresham was a prominent candidate for president and would probably have been nominated by the Republican convention had it not been that he was not in favor of the tariff policy of that party. In 1892 he was mentioned as a candidate for president on the People's Party ticket, but he decided to support Cleveland, believing that the Democratic party was right on the issue upon which the people were divided at that time. His support meant many votes for the Democratic ticket and it is not strange that he was offered the first place in the cabinet by the president. He had served as post-master general and as secretary of the treasury under President Arthur, and brought to the discharge of the duties of secretary of state a knowledge of public affairs that few men ever possess. He had many puzzling questions to solve recently and when the historian takes a calm survey of his official acts for the past two years we believe that he will be ranked among the greatest secretaries of the nation. For partisan purposes he has been villianou ly abused, but he never kept his ear to the ground to find out whether his actions were indorsed by the mob or not, but was satisfied to do his whole duty and permit time to justify his course. It is to be regretted that public men never know while in office the real estimate that is placed upon their patriotism, loyality and public service. The people criticise a man in high station unmercifully, but as soon as death claims him, then they acknowledge his worth to the nation and make all the amends their power for the abuse heaped upon him while alive. From this time forward the career of Walter Q. Gresham will be held up as a model for ambitious boys, for a careful review of his public services will prove that he was an American patriot, and that he always did everything in his power for the advancement and betterment of all the people. In the presence of death criticism and abuse will cease and the good work of Gresham will pass in review and his memory will be universally honored.

According to the statement of the Director of the Mint, made on Wednesday, California leads in the list of gold-producing states, her output in 1894 being $13,570,000. The total coinage value of all the gold produced in the United States in 1894 was $39,500,000 so California is credited with one third of the entire amount. The appreciation of the value of gold has done much to stimulate the production of the metal in this State. Many mines that were formerly unfavorably considered are now worked profitably. The fact suggests slight consolation for the many injuries which the appreciation of gold has afflicted on California.

C. P. Huntington has expressed the opinion that the United States is on the edge of an era of good times. Whatever may be said of C. P. Huntington no one has ever impugned his business grasp and financial sagacity. He is undoubtedly right about the good times, and we may be sure that all the money Californians may permit Mr. Huntington to make at their expense out of the good times he will make.

Robert T. Lincoln is said to be the second choice for President of the friends of all the the other Republican aspirants. Robert T. Lincon's name is a tower of strength, but he happens to be Pullman's legal adviser and President of the Chicago Gas Trust. Such positions may be honorably held, but at the present time they do not help a candidate to popular votes.

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SURFACE CULTIVATION.

Shallow Cultivation Advocated For Oats, Wheat, Sweet Potatoes and Corn.

During the past ten years most of the farmers of my acquaintance have learned that they can grow much larger crops of oats with three inches of the surface soil made fine than to plow six or eight inches deep. I have practiced this method of putting in oats for 12 years and have grown much larger crops than formerly, and have not had a single failure, while under the old way we had frequent failures. The foregoing is from the pen of the successful farmer and well known agricultural writer, Waldo F. Brown, who has the following to say in a communication to Prairie Farmer:

It is a great advantage to prepare the seed bed for oats with an improved harrow, for one team will put in as much land in a day as three teams will to break the land and harrow and roll until it is fine. We often have but a day or two of fine weather at a time in March when the land is dry enough to work, and when our clay upland gets thoroughly saturated we often must wait a week or two before it dries so as to be fit to work. It is a great advantage to adopt a speedy method, for usually early sown oats yield much more than those sown late. I usually first use a disk harrow and then sow the oats and cross harrow with an Acme harrow, which is the best implement to give a fine, level seed bed that I have ever used.

I am told that this method of putting in oats is now almost universally adopted, and that whenever one farmer begins it in a neighborhood in a few years all the rest follow this plan. It is now universally acknowledged that a shallow seed bed produces the best wheat, and wheat on such land endures the winter better, and this was found out by observing that where the horses turned on the plowed land and tramped it so hard that barely enough loose earth could be had to cover the seed with the crop was better than on other parts of the field. The same is true of sweet potatoes, and this fact, which was discovered from setting plants on hard tramped land, has led to shallow plowing and the making of small ridges for the crop, and the result is a large increase in yield and better shaped tubers.

I meet occasionally at the institutes a man acknowledged by his neighbors to be one of the best corn growers of the locality, who claims that the same kind of a seed bed gives the best crop of corn, and there is an increasing number of farmers each year who have found that shallow cultivation which stirs two inches of the surface soil in the cornfield gives much better results than tearing the roots of the corn with plows that run four to six inches deep.

In my judgment, the implement which will give perfect surface cultivation in the cornfields is yet to be invented, and when it is we want it made so that it will cover these rows of corn and enable us to stir the soil on a strip not less than ten feet wide at each time through. Any of the good weeders will do this to perfection on some soils and under favorable conditions, but it is not yet what we want in the large cornfields of the west. The reason we want to get over a wide strip is that the best work is done in the cornfield soon after a rain, when the land will crumble at a touch and the weeds will be killed before they see the light. I have no doubt that inventive genius can give us such an implement, or, if not one that will cultivate three rows, at least two. The Acme harrow makes an ideal seed bed, and the principle of slicing and turning the surface soil ought to be applied in our cornfields in cultivating, and I see no difficulty in the way of using the slicing cultivator in the cultivation of corn.

Bush Lima Beans.

A correspondent of American Agriculturist says: Henderson's, which is the Dwarf Sieva, is always prolific, but the beans are small and deficient in that delicacy of flavor that is conspicuous in the regular limas. But for a wet season it is better, as it does not mildew as the larger kinds are apt to do. Burpee's dwarf lima, which is a true large lima in every respect, excepting its dwarf habit, behaved wonderfully, the drought and heat having been to its liking. The plants branched out widely and kept up a continuous crop. With me in rainy seasons the beans have mildewed badly, as the running sorts always do, near the ground. To be successful with this sort it must have plenty of root. The rows should be three feet apart, and the plants at least a foot apart in the rows. This will afford plenty of air, and in a measure prevent mildew. The Kumerle or Dreer's lima, which is a dwarf potato lima, has done remarkably well, although I prefer the flavor of the large sort. For general purposes this is the most profitable because it is the most prolific.

News and Notes.

The electrical plow, which, it is claimed, may be operated at much less cost than one propelled by steam, is a leading novelty in farm machinery.

Reports from horse breeding centers in the west indicate that many large brood mares have been sold, their owners being disgusted with prevailing prices. Rural New Yorker says electricity and the bicycle will never hurt the business of the large truck horse, and those who keep their brood mares and breed to the best will be well repaid. Breeders of scrub or misfit horses have a worse prospect ahead than the exclusive wheat growers.

The American cranberry is beginning to make a reputation for itself both in Great Britain and on the continent, following in the footsteps of American corn.

While the agricultural department crop report makes the prices of some of the crops higher, there is a decrease in a larger number, while in two great staples—wheat in the north and cotton in the south—there is a material, not to say disastrous, decrease.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of order of court, or judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court 50

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 10

For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases 25

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereon, except in criminal cases 50

For searching records or files, for each year 50

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 75

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 10

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix; *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution; putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio 10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 10

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon 20

For each certificate under seal 25

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 10

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in estray cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder of the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8, levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Roland	3	500	$ 75 00
T. C. Roland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Roland	18	500	75 00
T. C. Roland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	500	50 00
J. Gibson	12	200	30 00
F. H. Mack	17	500	45 00
Fred Spence		75	11 25
R. C. Sneer		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 17th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal., passed on the 5th day of April, 1895, the attention of the public is called to the following sections of the County Government Act of 1893:

SECTION 41. The Board of Supervisors must not hear or consider any claim in favor of any person, corporation, company, or association against the County or District Fund, unless the same be itemized, giving names, dates, and particular services rendered, character of process served, upon whom, distance travelled, where and when, character of work done, number of days engaged, materials furnished to whom, and quantity and price paid therefore, duly verified as to its correctness and that the amount claimed is justly due, is presented and filed with the Clerk of the Board within a year after the last item of the account or claim accrued. This section, as to itemizing, shall not apply to services rendered under section one hundred and forty-eight; *provided*, that such services are substantially stated, with their value, and verified as above. If, in case of any claim, which requires itemizing, the B. and do not hear or consider the same because it is not itemized, they shall give notice to be given to the claimant, or his agent or attorney, of that fact, and give time to have the claim itemized and reverified.

SECTION 42. No account must be passed upon by the Board, unless made out as prescribed in the preceding section and filed by the Clerk at least one day prior to the session at which it is asked to be heard.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claim which fails to comply with the above sections will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

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Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

REDLANDS GOLD MINING COMPANY

Location of principle place of Business: Redlands, California.

Location of works, Panamint Mining District, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 1, levied on the 14th day of January, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's	Am't
G W Osburn	194	100	$ 85
R C Avery	274	250	21 25
J H Allen	305	2000	25 50
J H Allen	334	5000	42 50
Emma Bingham	33	200	1 70
A J Boyer	169	200	1 70
J Bunt	298	400	3 40
F Bedford	332	620	5 25
Mrs. R B Clute	69	25,000	212 50
M F Clute	70	40,000	340 00
M F Clute	335	1,430	12 15
M F Clute	356	50	40
M F Clute	367	4,650	39 50
Geo. J Caldwell	104	400	34 00
Geo. J Caldwell	111	50	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	112	900	76 50
Geo. J Caldwell	242	50	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	243	50	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	245	50	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	247	10	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	248	10	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	249	10	8 50
Geo. J Caldwell	250	200	17 00
Geo. J Caldwell	313	50	42 50
Geo. J Caldwell	331	100	85 00
Geo. J Caldwell	360	5	4 70
Geo. J Caldwell	368	70	59 50
Geo. J Caldwell	369	6	5 10
W Coggeshall	201	1	85
Davis Dowell	94	3	2 55
Wm. Fossell	63	5	4 25
T E N Eaton	152	3	2 55
T E N Eaton	170	20	17 00
T E N Eaton	211	4	3 45
J M R Eaton	157	1	85
J M R Eaton	163	19	16 15
J M R Eaton	209	35	29 75
Miss T E N Eaton	198	3	2 55
Miss Grace Eaton	199	2	1 70
Geo. M Eaton	210	3	2 55
Chas. E French	223	40	34 00
Chas. E French	320	50	42 50
Chas. E French	324	100	85 00
Chas. E French	325	100	85 00
Abbie R French	230	10	8 50
J R Gillith	311	2	1 70
I M Hough	85	10	8 50
I M Hough	519	60	51 00
G L Houlton	125	12	10 20
G L Houlton	144	4	3 40
Hattie M Huffman	200	7	5 95
Maggie Hich	216	3	2 55
Horton & Parker	363	50	42 50
E J Inwood	255	10	8 50
H W Comp. (trustee)	292	500	42 50
J W Jansen	80	600	51 00
W T Johnson	82	600	51 00
W T Johnson	140	300	25 50
W T Johnson	212	350	29 75
W T Johnson	230	800	68 00
E S Jacoby	161	100	8 50
Mrs. T Luther	234	100	8 50
A M Mitchell	25	300	25 50
W T Mitchell	18	10	8 50
W T Mitchell	299	40	34 00
R W M Intyre	165	30 60	26 01
R W McIntyre	283	40 00	34 00
R W McIntyre	285	120 00	102 00
R W McIntyre	286	250	21 25
R W McIntyre	354	300	25 50
G E Neily	145	1 000	85 00
H S Newlove	184	200	17 00
H S Newlove	190	300	25 50
H S Newlove	191	500	42 50
H S Newlove	300	1,000	85 00
Mamie M Norris	201	2,050	174 25
Mamie M Norris	203	1,250	106 25
Susie A Otto	117	1,000	85 00
Susie A Otto	118	1,000	85 00
Susie A Otto	119	200	17 00
John S Phelps	180	100	8 50
A L Park	43	10,000	850 00
A L Park	44	10,000	850 00
A L Park	45	2,000	170 00
A L Park	47	5,000	425 00
A L Park	48	4,000	340 00
A L Park	49	500	42 50
A L Park	122	1,000	85 00
A L Park	141	2,000	170 00
A L Park	153	1,500	127 50
A L Park	164	1,500	127 50
A L Park	188	500	42 50
A L Park	189	10,000	850 00
A L Park	207	3,400	289 00
A L Park	208	4,000	340 00
A L Park	231	10,000	850 00
A L Park	235	10,000	850 00
A L Park	246	3,000	255 00
A L Park	295	12,000	1,020 00
Ralph G Rohrer	321	500	42 50
O W Shafer	221	30,000	2,550 00
O W Shafer	222	20,000	1,700 00
O W Shafer	224	10,000	850 00
O W Shafer	225	10,000	850 00
O W Shafer	226	5,000	425 00
O W Shafer	227	5,000	425 00
O W Shafer	374	5,000	425 00
O W Shafer	375	950	80 75
McIntyre Clute & Co.	376	1,500	127 50
S H Wheeler	50	4,000	340 00
J N Wilson	53	1,000	85 00
E H Wilson	57	1,000	85 00
M Holmes Wilson	58	1,000	85 00
Grant Wright	86	500	42 50
J J Suess	206	750	63 75
J J Suess	336	700	59 50

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 14th day of January, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at Public Auction at Room 4, Chittenden Building, Redlands, California, on the 6th day of April, 1895 at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

A. C. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

Office, Room 4 Chittenden Building, Redlands California. March 6th 1895.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 36 cents per yard.
Ladies work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 19, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the subdown of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and seven-twentieth (68 17-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-west along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PRO-
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 16th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 28th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. ROLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SELBY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist. FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

SATURDAY, June 1, 1895.

Frederike Raine vs. Ah Joe et als—Filed complaint. Issued summons and writ of attachment.

TUESDAY, June 4, 1895.

John H. Wise et al vs. Bertrand Raine—Filed complaint. Issued summons.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¾
Pig lead	3.90

Mrs. John Clarke, of Bishop, visited in town several days this week.

D. C. Lane arrived at Darwin during the week from his home at Pomona.

Mrs. L. Josephs and Master Irving are visiting relatives at Independence.

Fully fifty per cent more hay will be cut in the Valley this year than last.

BUTTER from the Fairview creamery can be obtained from H. Levy.

The Board of Education held a special session on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Thos. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie were in town last Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin and Mrs. J. J. Gunn arrived home on Wednesday from a visit to Minnietta.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Green came up from Lone Pine last Monday, returning the same day.

H. E. Wilkinson has moved into his new quarters in the former postoffice, adjoining the Norman House.

Misses Maud Cook and Lizzie Thompson arrived home on Wednesday from a weeks visit at Big Pine.

J. J. Gunn is expected in from Minnietta on Monday. He has a carload of high grade ore ready for shipment.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meroney have returned to their home at Keeler after a month's visit at Independence and Bishop.

Tim Madden and Jim Rose came down from Fish Springs early in the week. Tim is on the sick list and is receiving medical treatment.

Irving O. Woodin arrived at Independence last Monday from Belmont where he has been at school. He expect to go East soon and enter Harvard.

All persons who have claims to present to the Board of Supervisors will do well to observe the notice published this week relative to the presentation of claims.

The Meads, Schober and Spratt teams arrived at Independence on Wednesday from Mojave. The outfit comprised thirty-two animals and five wagons, all heavily loaded.

In the language of Chimmie Fadden, "the Big Pine Hotel is chief, and that goes, see?" Anybody who expects better accommodation and attention than that hostelry provides is possessed of porcine instincts.

A movement is on foot to give a Fourth of July celebration at Independence. It is proposed to give a series of children's games in the afternoon and a grand ball in the evening. Further particulars will be published as the arrangements are made.

Web Walker is playing in hard luck. The late frost last fall blighted his official prospects and the wind this spring played havoc with his garden. Like Mark Twain's Judge, however, he doesn't complain and still has his smile with him.

The Sorba mine, at Darwin, owned by D. C. Lane, is without doubt one of the most valuable mining properties in the State, and the fortunate possessor is realizing a handsome fortune out of a small investment. There is every reason to believe that there are a number of other prospects in the county which with sufficient capital to develop them, will turn out just as valuable as the Sorba mine.

At The Close Of Big Pine School.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, May 30 and 31, the people of the Big Pine school held a reading contest, and closing exercises. Their teacher, Miss L. N. Bell, had offered two gold medals to the school, one for the best reader among the boys, and one to the best reader among the girls, the reading to be judged by five of the audience gathered to hear them Thursday evening. The children acquitted themselves very well, especially the young ladies, their class being older and further advanced than the class of boys. The task of the judges was a difficult one. After summing up the markings given by the judges to each pupil, it was discovered that Miss Ora Eldred was entitled to the medal among the girls, and Master Hartwell Meredith among the boys. After the reading Miss Bell presented diplomas of honor to pupils especially deserving for good deportment and scholarship. The following were the pupils so honored: Ora Eldred, Maggie Peterson, Gertie Mitchell, Sam Meredith, Clara Eldred, Willie Steward, Bertha Crocker, Daisy Phillips. S. G. Sneden Esq. in a few well chosen words conferred the medals and diplomas, and the evenings exercises were closed by singing America. On Friday evening the school gave a musical entertainment, and the fact that Big Pine folks love music was demonstrated by a crowded house. It was evident from the performance that the children had received the best of training. The tambourine, military and Quaker drills, could have been so well performed only after the most careful and painstaking practice. Miss Bell was assisted during the evening by Miss Clara Eldred, Mr. Callow, Dr. Dorrence and Miss Gertrude Mitchell. The entertainment was followed by a social dance which continued until daylight Saturday morning. The people of Big Pine may well be proud of the children's performance. Only an experienced educator could have brought out the children's power so well.

Special Meeting Of The Board os Education.

On Tuesday, June 4, the Board of Education of Inyo County, met as a special meeting to examine the papers submitted by the scholars of the various schools of the County, on application for graduating diplomas, and to determine which of these had attained the required average of eighty per cent. Upon exameting the papers, the following named pupils were granted diplomas of graduation:

BISHOP.

James Delay. Arthur Shirley.
Libbie Garretson. Lou Darrah.
Jennie Cruse. Edward Delay.
Mary Cashbaugh. Katie Cashbaugh.

BIG PINE.

Clara Eldred.

IRVING.

Stella McLaren. Grace Turner.
Will Nelligan. Hattie Lewis.

MILTON.

Carl Walter. Frances Aguirre.

RIVERSIDE.

Carrie Wonacott.

STATION.

Lettie Shively.

WARM SPRINGS.

Charles Partridge

At the February meeting of the Board Chas Rose and Albert Salazar were graduates, making for the past school year a total of twenty graduates.

Meteorological Summary for Month of May, 1895, Independence Cal

Mean barometer, 29 85
Highest barometer, 30 17 date 10th
Lowest barometer, 29 50 date 27 h
Mean temperature, 65 8
Highest temperature, 89 date 7 h
Lowest temperature, 37 date 28 h
Greatest daily range of temperature, 37 date 7 h Least 19, date 27 h
Total excess in Temp. during month, 14
Total excess in Temp. since January 1st, 59
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 7564 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 48 miles Northwest on 27 h
Total precipitation, 01
Number of days on which 01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 1
Total deficiency in precipitation during month, 28
Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 21
Number of cloudless days 15, partly cloudy days 8; cloudy days 8.
Dates of frost, 28 h

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS
Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

Ten Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for information as to the whereabouts of the following described stock, which were lost at Rose Springs, near Haiwai, on May 15. One bay horse branded J. One bay horse branded AR. One bay mare branded JH. One gray mule branded X. One black horse-mule branded P. The finder will please communicate with thi this office or with A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence, Cal.

Gus. Steecker came in from Snows Canyon early in the week, where he has been at work putting in a battery in the new mill. He expects to go out there again next September and complete the work. Mr. Steecker expects to start work next Monday on the new mill at the Hirsch mine, which will keep him busy for several months. It is proposed to erect a 15 stamp mill, with concentrators and all other necessary machinery for the complete handling of the ore.

George Lewis came down from Fish Springs last Saturday. His mine at Poverty Hill still continues to improve. He has a three foot ledge, in clay casings, with a pay streak about six inches wide. The ore is free-milling and is worth about eighty dollars per ton.

The Independence Water Company has secured the necessary pipe and will soon have in six-inch mains to replace the four-inch now in use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of M. V. BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from her debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and she be discharged from all her debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of JOHN BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st A. D. 1895.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Location of works, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of April, 1895, an assessment (No. 8) of fifteen cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1895, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, June 22, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

D. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Office, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California. May 2, 1895.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Halliday of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 645, for the N ½ of Sec. 15, Tp. 15 S., R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. William F. Halliday of Oak and Cal. Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, both of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Halliday of Oakland, Cal. has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 641, for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ sec. 12 Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1895.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finley McIver of Citrus, Inyo Co. Cal. Joseph Halliday, Peter Laberge and Manuel Silva, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co. Cal.

IRV H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the abovewell known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ton or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector.

oct5 td

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrive—
Mound House		10.50 a. m.		5.20 p. m
Ivanton		11.25 a. m.		4.45 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m		2.50 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv.	11.00 a. m
		No. 3.		No. 4
		Leave—		Arrive—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.		2.25 p. m
Luning		7.15 a. m.		6.15 p. m
Sodaville		7.30 a. m.		6.05 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a. m.		4.30 p. m
Candelaria		9.30 a. m.		3.50 p. m
Ralston		1.30 p. m		11.50 a. m
Basin Creek		2.10 p. m		9.50 a. m
Alvord		3.10 p. m		8.55 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.		7.20 a. m
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m.		6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (13 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Palmer, Cummings & Co's tri weekly stages (leave Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (116 miles).

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER, with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG PINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Lard supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1895.
j164tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS'
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

It is a singular fact that M. Worth had a strong dread of March the 10th, as it was the anniversary of the death of Duc de Morny. Something terrible, M. Worth felt, was certain to happen to him on that date. He died on March 10th.

I SEE IT WHEREVER I GO!

Speaking of the illustrated catalogue of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Pacific coast travelers frequently remark: "I see it wherever I go." No wonder! It is probably in fifty thousand homes to-day.

This book, familiar in so many homes, sells goods as readily as our best salesmen. Why should it not? Clear in its statements, honest in import, replete with news—it deals direct, and above all, is complete. The latest devices, the sensible household necessities that you need and what you most like to have are all there in beautiful illustrations and interesting descriptions. It is a *HELPFUL* book for young and old, rich and poor, and *FREE* for the asking.

The catalogue, together with fast mail, express and freight, places the advantages of this store within quick and easy reach of customers living hundreds of miles from Sacramento. Think of all that means!

It means that your orders will be filled from the largest general stock of merchandise on the coast, and as carefully as if you were here to choose for yourself. The privilege to return, at our expense, anything not as ordered is a guarantee that the style and quality of the goods will be as nearly right as we know how to have them.

It means that you will get the benefit of lowest prices. We have facilities for buying which few merchants anywhere enjoy and the result is generally a saving for customers of 10 to 50 per cent. We have but one price and mark all goods in plain figures.

Our Illustrated Catalogue is free. If you have not one, we would be pleased to mail a copy on receipt of your name and address.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,

400-412 K STREET,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM ABROAD.

Sir Robert Lowe, the commander of England's latest "little war," the expedition to Chitral, is one of the many soldiers who have brilliant reputations in India, though they are hardly known at home. Sir Robert has for forty years been in the East, and has taken part in every campaign of importance. He was present at the siege of Delhi, at the second siege of Lucknow and at several smaller frontier fights. He is at present major general in charge of the Lucknow district.

Mr. Labouchere writes: "When the Emperor William sanctioned the marriage of his sister Princess Victoria to Prince Adolphus of Schamburg-Lippe, a cavalry officer who was richer in 'blue blood' than in possessions, every one at the court of Berlin was puzzled. It now turns out that a secret arrangement had been made by the Prince of Lippe-Detmold that on his death Prince Adolphus should act as regent of the principality, with the prospect of succeeding to the throne on the demise of the present Prince Alexander, who is a lunatic. Prince Adolphus is very fortunate, as the late Prince of Lippe Detmold was enormously rich, and his estates, which are of great value, pass with the principality. The Princess of Lippe-Detmold possess the famous Senner breed of horses, and their collection of silver plate is surpassed only by that of the Duke of Cumberland."

The memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the navy estimates has been issued, from which it appears that the total is £18,701,000, or £1,334,900 more than the sum voted for 1894-5, and £4,460,900 more than the total of the year previous. The programme makes no provision for any more battleships, but four first-class crusiers, as big or bigger than battleships, are to be contructed, as well as four of the second class, two of the third and twenty torpedo boat destroyers.

Dr. PIERCE'S

FAVORITE

PRESCRIPTION

FOR

WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medicine to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, it was sold under a **Positive Guarantee** of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which it is recommended. So uniformly successful did it prove in curing the diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were exceedingly rare. Since its manufacturers can now point to thousands of noted cures effected by it in every part of the land, they believe its past record a sufficient guarantee of its great value as a curative agent, therefore, they *now* rest its claims to the confidence of the afflicted *solely* upon that record. By all medicine dealers.

THE SPENT BALL.

By H. S. KNEEDLER.

He was not gone long, and little was said while he was absent. Dr. De Costa made a pretense of examining the wound, and with great gravity explained to me that it was merely a flesh wound, and that the operation of sewing it would be a simple one. When his operating case was handed to him he opened it, and took from a morocco pocketbook a thin sheet of beaten silver. This he cut with a pair of scissors to the desired shape, and he exercised great care in filing and polishing the edges so that there should be no ragged protuberances.

Presently, when all was ready, he prepared a paper funnel, into which he placed a piece of cloth saturated with ether, and this he directed me to hold over Brigham's nose and mouth. When that unfortunate had fallen into a deep sleep, the doctor seized his scalpel and went to work with the air of a man who knows thoroughly what is to be done, and has abundant confidence in his own ability to do it. I watched his keen knife as it moved here and there, balanced by a hand which knew no tremor.

The thick skin from which the hair had been shaved by a few dextrous strokes was cut in wide V shape and laid back, showing a small ragged opening in the bone which nature had sought to protect by an added growth of the epidermis. Exposed before us was the brain of this man who had said he had no past. Over this opening the small silver shield was fitted with wonderful nicety and fixed in place; then the skin was drawn back and a few stitches completed the work. It was an hour from the time I first held the ether to Brigham's nostrils to the time when the doctor rose to his feet, and wiping his blood stained fingers upon the wet handkerchief looked down upon his work.

"We shall soon know what we have done," he said. "If the operation is successful, the probabilities are that this man will take up the thread of his life where he left off when that wound was inflicted."

"Did we whip them?" It was Brigham who spoke. He raised up on his elbow and a smile broke over his face. "I was hit then, was I? Well, you don't think its very bad, eh, doctor? It can't be very serious or I would feel worse—in the head, eh—a piece of shell, I suppose, or a minnie ball."

"Yes, a spent ball," said the doctor softly.

"But I say, you don't belong to the Fifteenth. By George, I haven't fallen into the hands of the Johnnies, have I?" and the patient's eyes opened wide in quizzical inquiry. "That would be a joke on me, wouldn't it, and I guess I never would hear the last of it in our mess."

"What the deuce is he talking about?" asked Jones in a stage whisper. "Off his nut, isn't he, Doc?"

"Not a bit of it," replied that distinguished gentleman, who had been watching his patient with great intentness. "He is fighting over the battle or skirmish in which he was wounded."

"But say," broke in Jones, "that couldn't be; it's close to six years since the war closed."

"There have been no years since then for him," replied the doctor. "I told you he would take up his life where he laid it down when that wound was inflicted. He is fulfilling my prediction."

"By George, didn't we make great work of that supply train. I wonder what Old Hood will say when he hears how we made bonfires of his cherished pontoon bridges."

"What was your regiment?" asked the doctor quietly.

"Why, the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, of course. Why do you ask me that?"

"And where was this fight you were hit in?"

"Oh, come now, what are you asking me that for?"

"Because I want to know."

"And you don't?"

"Don't what?"

"Don't know?"

"Of course not, or I would not have asked.'

"Well, where have you been the last few weeks, anyhow?"

"Why, at Thornhill; and I guess if you look it up on the map you'll find it's in Alabama. But say, if I am a prisoner and you are one of those Johnny rebs we've been after, you'll have to 'fess up that you've got mighty near the end of your tether."

The doctor winced a little bit and said: "I'll 'fess up that I was one of those rebs, but that's a long time ago now; you've whipped us, and what we want to know is something about you."

"Well, this is great sport. Anyhow I'm glad I fell into your hands, for you don't appear like such a bad kind of a fellow; but what makes you say it was a long time ago?"

"Because it was, let me see—what was the exact date of that fight at Thornhill?"

"Oh, pshaw, you're joking now. Why January third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, of course."

"So it was, so it was; just five years and two months ago."

"Well, if you ain't the queerest fellow I ever did run across. Say, I knew you fellows got dreadfully mixed up on things in general, but, by Jove, you didn't try to doctor up the calendar any, did you?"

"You think I am joking," replied the doctor seriously, "but I am in very great earnest. It is more than five years ago since that skirmish took place at Thornhill, when Hood's train was destroyed. You were struck in the head and have been unconscious ever since."

"Unconscious for five years?"

"I call it that because I suppose you have no consciousness of what has taken place in the interval, though to all intents and purposes you were, so far as your associates knew, in possession of your faculties."

"But the war?"

"It closed long ago."

"And my regiment, the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry?"

"Disbanded long since."

"And me?"

"Enrolled, perhaps, among the missing."

"But the folks at home in the old homestead on the Wissahickon?"

"Watching yet for your return; and not yet without hope, I trust."

"My God, is it possible that this is true—that I have been dead and yet alive for five years. Tell me it is all a joke."

"On my honor as a gentleman, as a soldier," and the doctor laid his hand upon his heart.

"But what has happened in all this interval—this blank in my life?"

"That we only know in part. Of the last few months we know something. Of the period before these gentlemen first knew you we are ignorant. These years have been like strands absorbed into the woof of the universal life, indistinguishable and lost."

"Well," said the wounded man, when he knew all that the doctor and I could tell him, "it is something to have recovered one's past."

"And to have a future," I added.

CHAPTER VII.

"I'll do better and show you her photograph."

"Clothed in my right mind, and, what is better still, soon to see the dear ones at home. It is pretty hard for a man to lose five of his best years—to feel that there is a blank there which can never be filled in—but it is something to have made such friends as you have been."

The speaker was Jack Kinsey. You would scarcely have recognized in him the Ansil Berner who was accused of the murder of Mme. Armand, though you might have recognized him as the Jason Brigham of the Memphis Avalanche staff. A couple of weeks had done wonders for him. Through the active efforts of our friend the judge, together with the intercession of Dr. De Costa, it had been a matter of small trouble to secure full exoneration for him. We were going north together, and had chosen that most delightful of all the luxurious methods of travel—steamer on the Mississippi.

The wires had told the story of his long absence to the old folks at home, and had brought Jack the glad news that there were no vacant places in the home he had left. Better than that, they had brought him plenty of money, for Jack's father was a retired Philadelphia merchant. So we journeyed northward. If it had been wholly left to Jack we would have gone up by rail but I had a reason of my own for urging the river route, and as yet I had not taken the object of my solicitude into my confidence. We were sitting on the cabin deck smoking our cigars when Jack—whom Jones would persist in calling Brigham, because he said this thing of a man having so many names perplexed him—uttered the words with which this chapter opens.

"We have only done what you would have done in like circumstances," I replied. "But it does seem hard to lose those years."

"You cannot imagine how grotesque it all seems," said Jack. "Why, it appears to me as though it was only last week that I left home a mere stripling. It seems as though it was only yesterday that the colonel handed me my commission as lieutenant. I cannot realize that the war has closed, that the armies have left the field, and that the country is now at peace. All this is a grotesque fancy to me. And then to think what I have done all this intervening time—that not a memory survives of any of those apparently lucid periods. But I suppose the doctor was right, and that each time the pressure upon my brain grew too great it was like the sudden letting down of the curtain upon an act in a play. It blotted out from memory all that had preceded."

"We had very excellent evidence of that," replied Jones, "when our friendly advances were coolly repelled. But I am off to interview the pilot, and you fellows can sit here and philosophize or ruminate all you want to."

When our companion had gone I turned to Kinsey and said, "There was one thing I have not yet spoken to you about, and it is high time you knew it."

"Don't look so serious, old fellow," he replied. "It was not very bad, was it?"

"That depends on how you look at it,' I retorted. "The fact is you were guilty of a very grave breach of faith at Memphis, and I want you to make reparation."

"If I wronged any man I will do him ample justice."

"But it was worse than that."

"Worse?"

"Yes; you stole a woman's heart—the heart of a very sweet and amiable woman too. In fact, you made love to her desperately, won her affections, secured her pledge to marry you, and then disappeared on the very night on which you declared your affection."

"You are not serious?"

"I was never more so in my life."

"But this is really too much. I can't marry a woman whose acquaintance I would have to make all over again."

"Not so fast, not so fast! Who knows that she will want to marry you? Women are fickle creatures. To make sure of marrying them you must keep them in the humor. One cannot raise the siege an instant. This woman, as I have said, is sweet and amiable. But, mark you, she has plenty of spirit, is as high mettled as a Kentucky colt. She has suitors by the score, and though she appeared heartbroken at your mysterious disappearance, she may be wearing some other gallant's heart upon her sleeve ere now."

"Well, tell me whether she was fair or plain. I'd like to know what kind of taste I displayed during the time when my brain was playing such tricks with me."

"I'll do better and show you her photograph," I responded, taking it from the case in which I carried it and extending it toward him. "Judge for yourself."

He looked at it a long time, admiration growing upon his face as he studied each lineament. Then he said:

"I'd marry that woman tomorrow if I could."

"Believe me, you are not the only one who would make the sacrifice," I said somewhat cynically. "She would make any man happy."

"But tell me about her. Quick, I am impatient to know. Tell me all about her and my association with her. Why, what a fool I must have been! Her presence would be enough to restore the balance of one's reason."

"Or unseat it," I interjected.

"My boy," and here the major looked upon me appealingly, "there isn't much left to tell. Put yourself in Kinsey's place. What would you have done, do you suppose? Why, stopped at Memphis, of course, just as he did. It's strange how a man will put off meeting even the people he loved by reason of kinship for a little thing like that, but he will every time. You might say it was an awkward thing for Kinsey to explain. I'll grant you that; but then it would have been decedly awkward not to have married the girl. I'll leave you to guess how he did it. That is not important in its relation to this incident, and I'm sure I don't know the particulars, for they never told me. But every year I spend my holidays with Jack Kinsey in his big, hospitable home on the bluff, overlooking the river at Memphis, and I'm sure of a welcome as long as I choose to stay."

THE END.

Family Weather Signals.

He was inclined to be humorous, but sometimes unwise. He had forgotten to go home to supper, and he knew what was in store for him when he should finally get there, so just to be pleasant and entertaining he got some miniature flags and put them in his pocket.

"John Henry," exclaimed his wife as he entered the house, "I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself to treat your wife with so little consideration."

He slowly unrolled his little package of flags, took out a square red one with a black square in the center and fastened it to the mantel.

"What's that?" she demanded sharply.

"Storm signal," he replied pleasantly.

She drew herself up haughtily. Once or twice she seemed on the point of speaking, but controlled herself and finally turned coldly away. He merely took down the red flag and replaced it with a white one with a black center.

"Cold wave," he said.

There was a moment's silence, and he saw that her feelings were hurt.

"You're cruel," she said at last. "You stay away from dinner and then you come home just to make fun of me. I—I"—

He put up a blue flag.

"Rain or snow," he said.

"Why do you want to be so mean?" she asked. "Why can't you be the dear, kind man you used to be? I won't be cross again."

He put up a white flag.

"Fair weather," he said, "and also a flag of truce. I capitulate to tears."

And the white flag floated the entire evening.—Chicago Post.

Intoxication From Tea.

Although Cowper speaks of "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate," there is evidence of the intoxicating power of tea. In China tea is rarely used till it is a year old because of the peculiar intoxicating property which new tea possesses. Three or four grains of theine are contained in less than half an ounce of good tea and may be taken in a day by most full grown persons without unpleasant effects, but if twice this quantity, or eight grains, a day be taken the pulse becomes more frequent, the heart beats more strongly and trembling comes on. At the same time the imagination is excited, and after awhile the thoughts wander, visions begin to be seen, and a peculiar state of intoxication comes on. All these symptoms are followed by and pass off in a deep sleep.

Whether the tannin in tea contributes in any degree to its exhilarating or narcotic action is not known. That it does aid in the exhilarating effect which tea produces is rendered very probable by the fact that a species of tannin is the principle ingredient in the Indian betel nut, which is so much prized in the east and which is said to produce a mild and agreeable intoxication. Mate or Paraguay tea, prepared from the leaves of the Brazilian holly in the state in which it is commonly used for a stimulating beverage, also intoxicates.—Baltimore American.

How It Feels to Be Hanged.

There is a question which quite frequently arises, especially after a legal execution has taken place, which very few living persons are in position to answer. It is this: "What are the sensations experienced during hanging?" Some few who have lived through the trying ordeal have given accounts of their feelings and sensations during such critical moments, and from what they say it is not such a terrible way to die as some have imagined. All concur in saying that after one single instant of pain, the chief sensation is that of a mass of brilliant, ever changing colors before the eyes. Captain Montagnac, who was hanged in France during the religious wars, and who was resuscitated when life was all but extinct, said that he lost all sense of pain the moment the trap sprung. The next sensation was that of brilliant, many colored lights, and he is even said to have upbraided his rescuers for taking him away from a sight, the beauties of which defied all attempts at description.

All accounts which the writer has ever read warrant these conclusions: That the suffering is but momentary; that a pleasurable feeling immediately succeeds; that colors of various hues start up before the eyes, and that when these have been gazed upon for a limited period of time the rest is total oblivion.—St. Louis Republic.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written by Woodworth, a printer of New York and of almost every other American city. Not far from the printing office where he was employed there was a dramshop which he frequented, and one hot summer afternoon he strolled in there and called for brandy. It was poured out, and as he held up the glass he remarked to a brother printer, "There's nothing like that." "Yes, there is," responded the other. "A drink of cool well water from the old oaken bucket that hangs in my father's well." Woodworth went back to the printing office, sat down at a desk and began to write, and in the course of the afternoon finished the song. The music is by Kiallmark, and the melody is that written for "Araby's Daughter."

A Boy's Ambition.

There is, as a rule, nothing more lofty than the ambition of a boy of 5 who has looked carefully over the whole range of human endeavor and made up his mind what he is going to be. A lad of that observant age known to all of his kind as "goin on 6" was asked the other day if he expected to become a lawyer like his father.

"Oh, no," said he with a positive shake of his head. "I'm going to be a captain of a big ship, and I'll sail out west and bombard the Indians on the plains."—Harper's.

LONGFELLOW'S AFFLICTION.

Suddenly an awful calamity befell him in the death of his wife by accident. One sad day in July, 1861, Mrs. Longfellow's light dress caught fire from a match fallen on the floor. The poet rushed to her aid; but despite all his efforts, her injuries were fatal. She died the next morning. Longfellow himself was so severely burned that he was unable to be present at her funeral.

When his wounds healed he was still broken in spirit. To give himself occupation, and to help him bear his sorrow, he translated into English the "Divine Comedy" of Dante. He found the labor restful and consoling; and in time he completed his translation, which was published in 1867.—Prof. Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas for April.

The residents of Vienna last year ate 18,207 horses.

ON THE SPOT.

"Out damned spot," was what troubled Mrs. Macbeth; but it was something intangible that she saw. In the active season of spring and summer sports—there are spots that are not visionary, but which bring with them pain and great discomfort. Bruises, black and blue, are the accompaniments of every active sport. They often cripple and are always a sore trouble. Come from what source they may, the thing to do on the spot is to use St. Jacobs Oil freely and promptly. There is nothing surer, and it wipes out the pain as we would wipe off a slate. In like manner sudden attacks of rheumatism, to which people are liable at this season, can be promptly cured by applying St. Jacobs Oil to the pain spot.

Grace—Are you sure she loves you? Dick—Positive. She said she would rather have me save my money than buy her a Christmas present.

A TERRIBLE VISITANT.

Pain is always a terrible visitant, and often domiciles itself with one for life. This infliction is preventible, in cases of rheumatism, by a timely resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks the encroachments of this obstinate and dangerous malady at the outset. The term "dangerous" is used advisedly, for rheumatism is always liable to attack the vital organs and terminate life. No testimony is more conclusive and concurrent than that of physicians who testify to the excellent effect of the Bitters in this disease. Persons incur a wetting in rainy or snowy weather, and who are exposed to draughts, should use the Bitters as a preventive of ill effects. Malaria, dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility are also among the ailments to which this popular medicine is adapted. For the infirmities, soreness and stiffness of the aged it is highly beneficial.

Old Beau—Miss Flossie, be mine. I would give my life for you. Miss Flossie—Well, you may if it's heavily insured.

BEWARE OF OINTMENT FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAINS MERCURY.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

She—I think there is considerable room for improvement in ladies' dresses nowadays. He—Well, in the sleeves, especially, I should say there was room enough for almost anything.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, Le Roy, Mich, Oct. 20, 1894.

The Easter woman is just as attractive and lovely as the much-talked-of summer girl.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell, and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at Druggists, or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

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which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

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The best Preparation for this Purpose is

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Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the veins, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality, and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and outdoor pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I am 74 years of age and have been afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for a great many years. I tried many things to cure them, but failed. My hands would crack open and bleed protusely, and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and the skin is as smooth as any farmer's. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable medicine, and always speak in its favor."—Lloyd B. Chase, Swansea, Mass.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

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ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

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We furnish steel tanks with covers, all galvanized after completion, in nests of ten, 8 to 12 feet high and 30 to 36 inches in diameter, at 2½c. per gallon. They do not rust, shrink, leak, give taste to water, nor allow foreign substances to get in. They can be put in garret or barn and thus are protected from freezing. They take no getting up, are cheaper than wood. Tank substructures of all sizes made to order. Send for price list and designs for substructure and ornamental water supply.

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2½ CTS PER GAL

Did you ever stop to think how completely the Aermotor Co. made the modern windmill business? How it has monopolized this entire line of manufacture because of its ideas, inventions, designs, qualities and prices, or forced others to be literal and servile imitators? Witness the steel wheel, the back geared pumper, the high geared power mill, the steel towers, fixed and tilting, the galvanizing of work after completion, the grinder centrifugal feed, the improved irrigating and other pumps, the all steel pole saw—one of the most popular things we ever put out—the steel storage and stock tanks. Everything we have touched we have bettered and cheapened. It is the thing we have delighted in and it has paid. We have established a score of branch houses, so as to have all these goods near those who want them. The Aermotor Co. has but one more ambition. It wants to build and fill one more new building. It has 2 acres of land at its present location unoccupied by buildings. It expects to commence in June to cover that 2 acres with a single building, 7 stories high. This will give it 14 more acres of floor space. Then when the public demand requires more goods than can be produced with this added space, it will refuse to extend further, or make any effort. It will have done its share to supply the demand. It will then turn away all new comers. UNTIL THAT TIME IT EXPECTS TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THE WORLD WITH THE GREATER PART OF ITS WIND WHEELS, TOWERS, GRINDERS, FEED CUTTERS, PUMPS, STEEL FRAME BUZZ SAWS, STEEL STORAGE AND STOCK TANKS, STEEL SUBSTRUCTURES, ETC., ETC., GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION. IT WILL CONTINUE TO DEAL MOST LIBERALLY WITH THE PUBLIC, FURNISH REPAIRS AT A LOW PRICE, AND BE THE GREAT MODEL SQUARE-DEALING WIND POWER AND WATER SUPPLY HOUSE OF THE WORLD. AERMOTOR CO., CHICAGO.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1895.

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IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

Some Come to New York Without Friends.

CASTLE GARDEN MISSIONARIES.

What is Done to Protect and Help Friendless Foreign Women When They Land.

As a proof that greatest dangers are oftenest hazarded through ignorance, and that the cheerful bravery of women is equal to that of men, visit any day Ellis island, in New York harbor, and watch the landing of a bargeload of immigrants just off an English, German or Scandinavian steamer.

In the great struggling crowd of embryo citizens that pass in searching review before the vigilant inspectors is sure to be counted a score or more of young, unmarried, unprotected, penniless women and girls, who have in serene confidence crossed a very broad sea in search of future employment. In addition to their other disabilities, they are absolutely ignorant of the language, laws, customs and currency of America.

In the good old days, when Castle Garden was a broad open gate to the new world, there was something more than a problematic interest in the position of these lonely immigrant girls, it was so often pathetic and tragical. That has been changed for the better and the solitary peasant woman who arrives, not only at Ellis island, but at any of the immigrant stations in Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans, finds self-constituted friends on the lookout, not only to welcome but to offer her practical assistance, a good temporary home, should she need it, and safe delivery to her friends or relatives, if she can claim any in the states. In New York this excellent order of things is due to the societies that call themselves "Immigrant Missions."

The system by which they are received and cared for is simple enough and aided in its workings by the government officials. Every time the big gong above the wharf door announces that a fresh bargeload of immigrants has arrived and the stream of foreign humanity begins to travel down the long wire-fenced lanes in the great hall and pass the uniformed inspectors, a group of business-like, plainly dressed, kindly faced women gather near the detention pen. They are the missionaries from the Methodist, Catholic and German homes and from the port chaplaincy of the Episcopal church. Experience, intuition and sympathy, a nod from one of the officials, or the frightened, bewildered stare of a girl, hurried, with her nobby boxes and bundles, past the inspection desks to liberty beyond the line of her pushing, struggling, fellow-passengers, denotes a case for special mission aid. If there is some one who comes to claim her and can, to the satisfaction of the officers, establish her identity, she is privileged to go her way rejoicing, but in the majority of cases, if not detained by law to answer charges or under suspicious evidence, she proves the legitimate care of the missionaries.

Many Swiss, nearly all Irish and some German girls naturally go to the Catholic home, where for a small sum they are provided with good safe lodgings and aided in finding employment. The English, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes gain cozy shelter under the modest roof of the Methodist mission in an old-fashioned house on State street. Undoubtedly this is the most comfortable and inexpensive home offered the immigrant girl, for, though under the patronage of the Methodist church, its charity is distributed without regard to creed or prejudice. This comfortable lodgement and three simple, wholesome meals a day are provided gratis to girls who can pay nothing, and it is left purely to the sense of independence and gratitude of the more fortunate ones to give 50 cents a week in return for the advantages offered. The only rules enforced are in favor of conduct, cleanliness and aid in cooking and preparing the meals. Paid in honor of these humble guests that if possible they willingly offer the price of the hospitality when, or after establishing themselves at work remit to the matron what they can out of their first wages. This is scarcely surprising when it is considered that in addition to offering shelter the mission is also a sort of employment bureau and out of the hundreds more girls who, during these three months, come to it for protection ninety goodly per cent., under its auspices are established in private families with instruction to come back to the mission when in any trouble.

"Just this spring we have sheltered a great number of English girls," volunteered the matron over her orderly entry book. "The commissioners and officials look, of course, most closely on what we do and afford every help to do the regulations against permitting single women to go forth into the streets of New York without warning or question. One of the most pathetic cases we have had, however, was a rosy-cheeked, gentle little German milliner, not more than 17, who explained she had, at the advice of two clever American friends, sold out her little business in her native town to come to New York and practice with them her calling at a great profit. We found her sobbing as if her heart was broken just outside the detention pen, with a pile of queer little parcels heaped near her and a big officer looking on with careless compassion.

"But they had promised the two clever friends were on hand to receive the poor child, but at one glance the officer and their truly abominable purpose, warned them off the island, and detained the girl, who, horrified and dismayed, sat down, womanlike, to weep over her hopeless condition. She was cared for, of course, and these you see are some of the dangers that beset immigrant girls.

"It's the business of our missionary, moreover, to investigate friends or relatives, to conduct girls, not only to the proper railroad stations whence they are bound further on to distant destinations, but to buy them their tickets, initiate them as well as she can into the customs of the country, persuade doubtful ones to stop at the home till connections outside of the city can be written to and heard from, and then make sure the relatives and friends are all they assume to be.

"Those who are perfectly penniless we provide with what we can, and those who are in grave trouble, who cannot satsifactorily answer the officials' queries and who must be returned to the port whence they sailed, we offer such comfort and succor as is in our power, so that at present it is almost a difficult matter for danger to confront the immigrant girl before friends have her interests firmly in hand."

WHERE WOMEN HAVE SUFFRAGE.

The countries of the world where women already have some suffrage, have an area of over 18,000,000 square miles and their population is over 350,000,000.

In Great Britain women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament.

In France the women teachers elect women members of all Boards of Education.

In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords.

In Norway they have school suffrage.

In Ireland the women vote for the harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers.

In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters.

In Finland they vote for all elective officers.

In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers.

In Croatia and Dalmatia they have the privilege of doing so in local elections in person.

In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament.

In the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency (Hindoostan) the women exercise the right of suffrage in all municipalities.

In all the countries of Russian Asia they can do so wherever a Russian colony settles. The Russians are colonizing the whole of their vast Asian possessions, and carrying with them everywhere the "mir," or self-governing village, wherein women who are heads of households are permitted to vote.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules a million square miles.

Municipal women suffrage rules in New Zealand, and, I think, at Parliamentary elections.

Iceland, in the North Atlantic, the Isle of Man (between England and Ireland), and Pitcairn Island, in the South-Pacific, have full woman suffrage.

In the Dominion of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every province and also in the Northwest Territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers, except in the election of members of the Legislature and Parliament.

In the United States twenty-eight States and Territories have given women some form of suffrage.

School suffrage in various degrees is granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

In Arizona and Missouri women vote, by petition, on liquor license in many cases.

In Delaware suffrage is exercised by women in several municipalities.

In Kansas they have equal suffrage with men at all municipal elections.

About 50,000 women voted in 1890.

In Monana they vote on all local taxation.

In New York they can and do vote at school elections. The question of the constitutionality of the law is still undecided. They vote also in many places in this State on local improvements, such as gas and electric street lighting, paving, sewerage, and municipal bonds.

In Utah women voted until disfranchised by the "Edmunds law," when they promptly organized to demand its repeal.

In Pennsylvania a law as passed in 1889 under which women vote on local improvements by signing or refusing to sign petitions therefor.

In Wyoming women have voted on the same terms with men since 1870.

The Convention in 1889 to form a State Constitution unanimously asserted a provision securing them full suffrage. This Constitution was ratified by the voters at a special election by about three-fourths majority. Congress refused to require the disfranchisement of women and admitted the State July 10, 1890.

And let it not be forgotten that in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 7, 1889, a select committee reported in favor of amending the Federal Constitution so as to forbid States to make sex a cause of disfranchisement. Congress adjourned, however, on March 4 following without reaching the subject. —Political Progress.

Hurrying Stranger (in Squeehawket) —"Is there time to catch the train?" Languid Native—"Waal, stranger, ye've got time enough, I reckon, but I'm dead sure ye hain't got the speed!"

IN JERUSALEM.

Easter Ceremonies at St. Petes's at Rome.

AN IDEAL PALACE OF OBSERVANCE.

How the Day is Made Memorable in the City of the Resurrection—Garden of Gethsemane.

Easter Sunday in Jerusalem! Almost irresistibly these words carry the thinker back more than 1,800 years to that little city of Palestine, where the world's greatest tragedy was enacted and where a miracle occurred which has no counterpart in the history of the universe.

There is an indefinable something about the place which takes hold of the emotions of the visitor and fills him with awe as he looks reverently at the objects which witnessed His last walk to a cruel death, and again at the spot marked as the place of the glorious resurrection.

There are houses there more than 2,000 years old and some of their walls of stone were passed by that awful procession struggling along to the mount of Calvary. No art of the word painter can picture the halo of deep antiquity hanging over the city. The solemnity of its age, the grandeur of its associations, cut a niche in the memory which time does not efface.

It is the ideal city of all others for the celebration of the Easter festival. Christ stood upon the hill of Calvary 1862 years ago and looked down upon the town where He had labored and had been betrayed. That was the first Easter morning and since then every year kind and loving hands, representing countless generations of all times, all creeds and all races, have left some token in honor of the day at the numerous places made sacred by His presence.

On Easter day the reputed tomb of Christ in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is covered with the lillies which are used all over the world. The mount of Calvary is visited by the Christian population of the town and the members of the various religious orders inhabiting it, and flowers are strewn upon the spot where the cross is supposed to have stood. The archways under which Christ walked on the morning of the crucifixion, and which are standing now and may stand for another 2,000 years, are visited and pointed out to the small children and their histories told. Teaching the events of Easter time to the young of Jeursalem is an easy matter. Actualities are there, and they can be seen for the trouble of looking.

The city itself is not greatly changed from the time when Christ visited it. At the Gate of Jopa there are always masses of camels, merchants, peddlers and beggars. Indolence and activity rub shoulders without the usual jarring.

It is the same strange, weird Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, the prize of the nations, the terminus of famous pilgrimages, the object of Roman and crusading wars; for it Assyrians, Egpytians and the world had fought; the place where the queen of Sheba visited and Richard Cœur de Lion had conquered; the home of Solomon, of Ezekiel, of Jeremiah, of Isaiah, of Saladin. There is the mount of Zion, the spot of David's heartbreak; and Mount Moriah, where sacrifices smoked; the Mount of Olives, where Jesus preached, and Golgotha and the holy sepulcher, where He was buried.

A place redolent of antiquities, a city teeming with memories of the men and women of the bible. A wonderful place, with the power to stir the emotions of a man of stone. Above all is the "Place of the Skull," as it was called in the earthly days of Christ, known now as Mount Calvalry. From the famous Gate of Joppa it can be seen, and if we knew its ancient name it would speedily be recognized.

It is a hill shaped like a human skull, and just beneath what might be called its forehead are two cavernous spots which at a distance resemble eyes. Not only this, but the inside of the hill is shaped like the human skull. Entering the grotto under Calvary, it is found to be thirty-five feet high, the top and sides being malachite, green, brown, black, gray, white and red. It is called Jeremiah's grotto, for it was there that he wrote his Book of Lamentations.

The summit of the hill is just wide enough to contain three crosses. It was the spot where malefactors had been slain for ages and Christ was slain as a malefactor.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has visited this spot oftener, perhaps, than any other American divine, and when he was asked what his emotions were on seeing the place, he said:

"Toward this hill the prophets pointed forward. Toward this hill the apostles and martyrs pointed backward. Toward this hill all heaven pointed downward. Toward this hill, with foaming execrations, all perdition pointed upward. Round it circles all history, all time, all eternity, and with this scene painters have covered the mightiest canvasses, sculptors have cut the richest marble, orchestras have rolled their grandest oratorios, churches have lifted their greatest doxologies and heaven has built its highest thrones."

The garden of Gethsemane, wherein is the reputed tomb of Christ, is a small inclosure 160 feet long and 150 feet wide. It is cared for by a colony of Franciscan monks, who spend much time beautifying it. The bible says, "In the midst of the garden was a sepulchre," and the students of biblical events generally acknowledge that in this place Christ was buried.

Now the place is beautifully adorned with hedges, kept in exquisite order by the monks. There are innumerable beds of pinks and roses and visitors are given a nosegay by the monk in attendance.

One of the most interesting features of the place is a bunch of seven venerable olive trees, some of them nineteen feet in circumference and so old that their turnks are kept shored up by stones. It is said that they are descendants of the original trees of the time of Christ and are unlike all other trees of the same variety in that country.

Two monuments in the garden are full of interest. One, a small pillar, marks the spot where Jesus was betrayed by Judas Iscariot, and a small rock shows the place where the three disciples, Peter, James and John, slept during their Master's agony.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre occupies the space surrounding the tomb of Christ. This ancient edifice was begun by the crusaders in 1180, A. D., and it was largely added to at subsequent times.

The most imposing Easter celebration any where is the one which takes place in Rome Easter Sunday. Travelers journey thousands of miles to see it, and what they see is practically the same celebration which has been handed down for centuries by the laws of the Catholic church.

It is one of the few religious ceremonials actively participated in by the Pope, and the fact that he takes part draws tens of thousands of visitors to the Eternal City.

The queen of festivals, as Easter is called, in Rome, is ushered in by the firing of cannon from the castle of St. Angelo, and as early as 7 o'clock in the morning carriages containing the wealthy classes are pouring toward St. Peters'.

The altar is most richly decorated, and the whole vast structure is festooned with flowers emblematic of the day. The lights around the tomb and figures of St. Peter blaze brightly.

From a hall in the adjoining palace of the Vatican the Pope is borne into the church under the most imposing circumstances. Preparations for this entry are made many weeks in advance.

Seated in his sedia gestatoria, his vestments ablaze with gold, he is carried into the edifice. On his head he wears a tiara—a tall, round, gilded cap, representing a triple crown, and which is understood to signify spiritual power, temporal power and a union of both. Beside him are borne the flabelli, or large fans, composed of ostrich feathers, in which are set the eye-like parts of peacock feathers to signify the eyes or vigilance of the church. Over him is borne a silk canopy richly fringed.

After officiating at mass at the high altar the Pope is with the same ceremony borne back through the crowded church, and then ascends to the balcony over the central doorway. Rising from his chair of state and surrounded by his principal officers, he pronounces a benediction with indulgences and absolution.

Then printed slips of prayers blessed by the Pope are scattered among the vast assemblage. The people struggle to obtain possession of them. They are prized highly, and the common people, if they are lucky enough to get them, hand them down from generation to generation.

PARALYZING A FELON.

Of few men who have led the rough-and-ready life of the late Barnes Greeley —brother of the great Horace—can it be said that they have been under the influence of liquor but once in their lives, and that once with deliberate intent. He used to boast that his only potations were medicinal, says Kate Field's Washington.

"The one time," said he, "that I ever tasted liquor was when I had a big felon on my finger. Somebody said that a good drunk would cure me. I lost no time in filling up with the best that I could get, first going to my daughter's house and telling her what I intended to do. I loaded myself in town and then took a bottleful of whisky and went to my daughter's. I didn't like the whisky, but my prescription called for a downright, 'dead drunk' and I got it.

"For awhile I made things lively at my daughter's house, running things after the most approved manner of confirmed old topers. Then I sunk into oblivion, and they say it was a question for a time whether I would rise again or not. But I did, and the pain was gone from my felon, and it soon got well. It was a radical remedy, and if I ever get another felon I will go off on my second drunk, although I'm 75 years old."

IS IT THE WOMAN MAKES THE GOWN?

The quickness at repartee of Dean Smith of Barnard College has gained a reputation as well founded as that for her keen intellect.

At one of the Barnard teas a few afternoons since she was noticed by a young woman who had just come in and who had not seen Dean Smith since her Chicago University days, but recognized immediately the red velvet gown she had worn during the previous winter at like functions in the city of wheat and pork.

"It seems to me I know that back," the young lady remarked, not meaning to be audible.

"This is my last winter's back," coolly observed Dean Smith, as she turned with a self-possession sparkle in her eye, "Please look at my face."

"Do you believe that George Washington was refused by five women before he finally succeeded in getting married?" "Certainly. Why not? Very few women would care to be known as the Mother of their Country."

MYTHICAL RICHES.

Looking After the Heirs to Fortunes Abroad.

CLAIMS HAVING NO FOUNDATION.

An Occasional Estate Recovered in Germany or France, but Largest Hopes Apt to be Baseless.

There is flourishing on a downtown east side street in New York a Legacy Advance Company, with a counselor at French and German law as general manager. The offices are handsomely appointed, and apparently the business is profitable. Most of the clients of this company are of French or German birth, and if they can satisfy the general manager that they have an inheritance coming to them from Europe they may obtain from him an advance on it. The company will either buy the inheritance outright or it will collect it on commission. New York's foreign population is large, and many of its members are living a hand-to-mouth existence waiting for relatives at home to die and leave them money. The Legacy Advance Company will not discount the claims of prospective heirs because the laws in this country will not permit. In England this sort of discounting is a recognized business. "If it were only permitted here," said the manager of the company, "there would be millions in it, but it isn't, and we don't do any of that kind of business. I know of one company in London that has made over seven millions in those discounts."

This New York company finds that there is business enough in collecting inheritances, and some of the men and women who ask it for aid give it phantom chases. This is particularly true of the French claimants. They are always and on general principles expecting something from somebody. Every time the French papers announce the death of a wealthy man without heirs there is to be found some one in this city, says the Sun, who is ready to claim relationship and a part of the estate. The Legacy Advance Company takes no chances. When a claimant satsifies the manager that he has a reasonable claim to an inheritance abroad and is willing to give a power of attorney to collect it, the manager cables for information to his agent in the town where the estate happens to be. If he receives satisfactory evidence that the claim is a good one he makes an advance to the heir here and sets in motion his machinery for collecting the legacy. It is easier to collect legacies in Germanny than in France, and it is easier to collect them in either country than in the United States. Moreover it is cheaper. An estate may be settled in from six weeks to three months in Germany, whereas in this country it would take a year to bring about the same settlement.

"Most of the legacies that we have for collection," said the manager, "are small ones ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 marks. Occasinally we have a big legacy for collection, but generally big legacies prove to be myths. For instance, here is a letter that I have just received from a man in the West, who claims that the city of Amsterdam owes him $15,000,000. An ancestor of his settled there in 1795, he says, and died, leaving a big fortune, which the city appropriated, as there were apparently no heirs to claim it. This man writes that he has absolute proof that he is an heir to this estate. Unfortunately for him all such claims were declared void by a law passed in 1885. Perhaps were it not for that law he might be able to collect something. Who knows! As it is, however, he is wasting his time, and I shall have to write and tell him so."

"Do you have many bogus claims presented to you?" asked the Sun reporter.

"Yes, there are a good many such. Sometimes the claimant himself is fooled. Not long ago a well-dressed man called at our office and asked us to collect a claim for 30,000 marks from an estate that had been left in Switzerland. The man showed us his papers identifying him, and gave us a description of the property there, and complete history of it. We communicated with our agent in Switzerland, and found that an estate had been left just as this man had described, and that he was one of the heirs. We were taking the necessary steps to collect it when a tramp came into our office. He was shabbily dressed, and looked as if he had been kicking around the streets for months.

"'Are you collecting a legacy in Switzerland for Blank?' he asked.

"'We are,' I answered, surprised that this man should know anything about it.

"'Well, you are on the wrong track,' he said, 'because I am Blank, and the other man for whom you are acting is a fraud.'

"His appearance didn't tend to corroborate his claim but he told substantially the same story about the estate that the other man had told, and my curiosity was aroused. He said that the man whom we supposed to be the real Mr. Blank was, or rather had been, his servant. He had waited for an opportunity, and had then robbed his master of all his money and his papers. Armed with his papers he had been passing himself off as the real Mr. Blank. This tramp told such a circumstantial story that I was impressed by it. I got him a shave and then had him photographed. I sent this photograph, with the details of the case, to Switzerland, and my agent sent back word that the tramp was the real Mr. Blank and that the other man's claim was fradulent. The first man evidently got wind of the fact that he had been exposed, for he never turned up again."

Many of the clients of this company are women and frequently they permit their imaginations to run away with them when they describe their large estates abroad.

"Not long ago," said the manager, "a young Frenchman and his wife, whom he had married the day before, came to me and asked me to collect a legacy in France that was waiting for his wife. The Frenchman was jubilant over his good fortune. He had married a pretty girl and an heiress. I asked her for the details of this legacy. While the husband, full of pride, sat beside her and listened, the wife told me about this estate, what a fine old place it was, and how she had spent her childhood there. She located it definitely, described the house and the amount of ground around it and some of the old family furniture that belonged to her. Her story almost convinced me, and her husband was already planning how he was going to spend this fortune that had come to him by marriage. I sent to my agent and had the story investigated. It was pure fiction. There was no such estate as the young woman had described, and she herself wasn't known in the town where she had located it."

THE BUSY WOMAN'S GARDEN.

The busy woman wants for her summer garden such flowers as will give the largest amount of bloom throughout the season with the least possible amount of care.

One of the best annuals is the phlox. It is of the very easiest culture. It begins to bloom early in the season. If prevented from developing seed, it blooms all summer. It comes in a great variety of colors and shades, from pure white to deep crimson. The two finest varieties are the bright white and rose. Grow these colors in a bed by themselves, and you will be more pleased with the result than you will if you have half a dozen other colors in it.

The petunia is another easy grown plant. It blooms with wonderful freedom and keeps at it until frost comes. If you go over the bed once a month and cut off the ends of the old branches, the supply of flowers will be greatly increased, as new branches will be sent out, on which a great many flowers will be produced. The colors range through all shades of rose and violet to pure white. Many varieties are blotched and marked in peculiar and striking ways. Some of the newer sorts are beautifully fringed and very large.

The calliopsis is a charming flower. It gives a great profusion of most showy, brilliant blossoms, some of a rich golden yellow with a maroon blotch at the base of each petal, others all maroon. It is excellent for cutting, because of its long stems.

Every garden should have a bed of nasturtiums. If you want many flowers from this plant, do not give it a very rich soil. If you do, there will be a luxuriant growth of branches and foliage, but few blossoms. The dwarf varieties are best. This is an excellent plant to cut from. Its colors range from palest yellow to dark crimson and maroon.

Balsams are beautiful plants. Their flowers are like miniature roses in form, and they are produced in great numbers all along the branches. The foliage is also profuse, and a great deal of it must be cut away in order to give the flowers a chance to display their beauty.

Of course sweet-peas should be included in this list. So should the old morning-glory, which I consider our best flowering vine for general cultivation. It is of rapid growth, of the easiest culture, and what can be more beautiful than a great mass of it covered with its pink, white, crimson, and blue "glories"? It is a plant whose popular name is a most appropriate one. —Harper's Bazaar.

WANTED TO DIE RICH

Many years ago, according to one of the yarns of the sea told by mariners who claimed to have been present, a British ship having on board a large consignment of Spanish dollars for a house in Rio Janeiro was wrecked on the Brazilian coast. Hoping to save some of his precious cargo the Captain ordered some of the casks containing the gold brought on deck, but the vessel was so badly wrecked by the continuous pounding on the rocks that it was soon found necessary to take to the boats without any of the treasure. As the last boat was about to leave the ill-fated craft, one of the officers, to make sure that no one was left on board, went back to make a last tour of the ship. To his surprise, sitting beside one of the casks with a hatchet in his hand, he found one of the sailors.

"Hurry up!" cried the officer. "We came within an ace of going off without you."

"I'm not going," replied the sailor, giving the cask a hearty whack with the hatchet, bursting it open, and laughing with delight as the coin poured out around him. "I've always wanted die rich. I've been poor all my life, and this is my first and last chance. Go ahead. I'll stay here with my fortune."

Argue as he might, the officer could not persuade the fellow to leave the gold with which he played as a child with marbles, and he finally had to leave him to his fate.—Harper's Young People.

"Why, Rastus, I never expected to see you in jail!" "Nor, suh," said Rastus. "Me nuther, suh." "What are you here for?" "Keepin' chickens, suh." "Why, I didn't know that was against the law." "Well, suh, diss were a peculiar case, sub. You see, dose chickens blonged to anudder man, suh."

"Is Hawkins a generous man?" "Well—in his own way he is." "Ah! Sort of sui generis!"

PREHISTORIC RACE.

Many Relics of an Unknown People.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Professor Petrie's Most Interesting Find in the Ancient Land of the Pharaohs.

The Sun's London cable says the soil of Egypt has just yielded up another secret which archæologists and the world at large will receive with the keenest interest. Professor Flinders Petrie, who is the greatest of modern Egyptologists, announces the discovery of a new race whose existence has hitherto been unsuspected in that ancient land

He has just returned from a three-months' search in the district beween Ballas and Nejadeh, thirty miles north of Thebes. He uncovered remains of several successive dynasties of great classical interest in the ruins of the ancient own Neub. They were discovered less than a quarter of a mile away from the remains of anoher city, which is utterly different in all its contents from anything heretofore found in Egypt. If the town had been found in Syria or Persia no one would have supposed it was connected with Egypt.

Not only was the town found, but also a series of cemeteries of the same race. Nearly 2,000 graves were excavated. Every object was noted in its position, and everything was preserved and marked by Petrie and his assistants. The result was most strange and inexplicable. Not a single Egyptian object was found — not a scarab, hieroglpyh, Egyptian bead, god or amulet, such as are abundant in the neighboring Egyptian town. Not a body was mummified or buried at full length. All were contracted, with their knees bent up to their arms.

The age of these people was the next problem. Little by little the explorer limited their epoch until he can definitely say they lived between the seventh and ninth dynasties, or about 3,000 B. C. They probably were a people who overthrew the Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom and produced the dark age of the seventh and eight dynasties, when the Egyptians seem to have been oppressed by disaster. It is clear that the physiognomy of this race was fine and powerful, without a trace of prognathism. Their stature was remarkable, some being over six feet in height. The development of the legs points to their having been a hill race. Their hair was brown, wavy and not crisp. A prominent aqualine nose and long, pointed beard gave a strong resemblance to the Libyan and Amorite type.

One remarkable custom was the eating of portions of the bodies of deceased persons. The head was almost always severed from the shoulders, and the hands were often removed. Pottery was placed over the decapitated neck. In one place was a handful of ribs, in another a handful of arm bones, elsewhere a pile of vertebræ. The bones of several bodies were heaped together, and lines of bones were strewn around the pile, each with their ends broken off and the marrow scooped out. All these things point undoubtedly to ceremonial canibalism. It is to be inferred that this implied an ignorance of civilization. In many lines of pottery, flint working and bead making these people were the equals or superiors of the Egyptians.

Their arts were well advanced in most ways, but in two directions there was a low level. No writing was known beyond personal marks. Drawing and sculpture were in a rude condition. Metal, however, was well known. Copper chisels, or rather adzes, show that the people were familiar with woodwork, and traces of finely carved bedframes, with bull's feet, were found. Copper needles show that sewn garments were used, and copper hairpins were made. Flintwork was more developed than among the Egyptians. The forms of knives differ from any of the Egyptian race, and the exquisite machine-like flaking of them shows the highest skill.

Who this unknown race were and whence they came cannot yet be decided. Their pottery shows some resemblance to that of the Amorite period in Palestine. On the other hand, several connections point westward to Malta and Italy. Professor Petrie found ample evidence in the same neighborhood, which is a high plateau 1,400 feet above the present level of the Nile, of the existence of a race of men antedating all history by many thousands of years.

Large massive flints, beautifully worked and unworn, were discovered of exactly the same forms as those well known in the river gravels of France and England. The enormous age of these was shown by the black and brown staining on them, while others 5,000 years old by their side showed scarcely a tinge of weathering. Besides these, other flints of later Paleolithic type are found imbedded in the ancient gravels of the former high Nile.

"Excuse me, madam," said the paying teller, "but you have not endorsed this check. If you will write your name on the back of it, it will be all right." "Oh, of course," said the little woman. "I had forgotten." Then she endorsed the check "Sincerely yours, Janette Hicksworthy."

"This bump," said the phrenologist, feeling of Cadley's head, "shows that you are fond of out-of-door life." "You bet it does," replied Cadley. "I got that bump from falling off a bicycle while indulging in my love for out-of-door life."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14 1895

The representative of a French syndicate that is making some investments in California mines told a CALL reporter the other day that there is a great deal of idle capital in France that must seek investment abroad, and that the United States is a great field for financial opportunities. Judging from the amount of foreign capital invested, the European men of money are more alive to the excellent opportunities offered by this country than our own capitalists. The latter put entirely too much money into manufacturing, commercial and agricultural enterprises in the semi-civilized republics of Central and South America. The returns from some of these ventures are good, but oftener there are no returns. Under their unstable governments there is neither security of life nor of property in most of these republics, and the climate is also injurious to people from the temperate zone. There is no lack of opportunities for investment in the United States; and the stability of our government, the enlightenment of our people and the just administration of our laws make this country especially attractive to the foreign investor, who evidently places more value upon these advantages than the more venturesome American investor. We should develop our own vast resources before putting any money into foreign enterprises.

There is no denying that McKinley's boom has received a set-back in Ohio. The victory of the Foraker-Bushnell combination at the late convention regards the old Republican regime to the background and McKinley must recognize the new order of things if he desires the unwavering support of his State in the National Convention. The Republican managers seem to be well split on the question of a candidate for the first place on the national ticket. Carter favors Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clarkson wants to see Allison nominated, others are for Harrison. Morton also has supporters. Such Republican committeemen as have been heard favor some concession to the silver element in their party, and if they carry this point some of the Republican candidates will have to strech their legs considerably to make the straddle necessary to render them eligible. The "sound money" men, however, have a very good fighting chance.

Some of our exchanges are doubtful if a State employment bureau as proposed by Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald will accomplish the purpose for which it is to be established. The free employment bureau established by the State of Ohio a year or two ago has given very satisfactory results, and we do not see why employers and workingmen in California should not be benefited by a similar institution. It will do no harm, at all events, to give the thing a trial. Where cheap foreign labor is so firmly entrenched it seems to us that white labor needs all the help it can get. We have heard no objections to the bureau from the unemployed yet.

A suggestion that seems to be worthy of some consideration was offered by the San Francisco News Letter in its last issue. It is that the sentences of the Chinese now populating the State prisons of California be commuted and that the whole batch be at once deported as felons, under the McCreary to China.

Down in Kansas a murderer has asked the Governor for the privilege of being hanged. California murderers do not manifest this spirit, but it must be remembered that the alternative for them is not doom to remain for life in Kansas.

Dispatches tell of a woman who filled her stepson's shoes with boiling water and forced him to put them on. The legs were done to the bone and had to be cut off. Such incidents tend to check the growing disbelief in the existence of a hell.

The result of the Ohio State convention somewhat diminishes McKinley's chances of a Presidential nomination. Foraker holds the lines and Foraker is a man who drives hard political bargains.

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Two Year Three Crop Rotation.

Following is a report of a successful trial of a three crop rotation in two years on the University farm at Columbus, O. A crop of clover was cut for hay about June 10 last. The land was plowed June 12-16, put in good condition and planted to corn for fodder and ensilage. The corn was cut in September, giving a yield of about 9½ tons per acre. The land was easily put in condition and sown to wheat. In this case an old clover sod was the starting point, but it could as well have been a 1-year-old crop. If it is desired to continue this rotation, clover can be sown next spring in the wheat.

It will be noticed that the ground is plowed but once for the three crops. One objection to the plan is that this plowing comes in a busy time and when the weather is often hot. The time of planting is late, but not too late to secure a good crop for ensilage or dry fodder. Generally little cultivation after the corn has started would be necessary. If there should be a failure to secure a stand of clover, corn could be planted earlier in the spring.

Obstruction of a Grade.

Careful experiments have been made to ascertain how much obstruction a gentle grade even is to the movement of a loaded wagon. One estimate is that a rise of 1 foot in 44 will cut off one-fourth of the load. A rise of 1 foot in 24 cuts down the load one-half. A rise of 1 foot in 10 is such an obstruction that only one-fourth as much can be drawn as if the road were level.

Warned in Time.

"William," said Mrs. Youngwife from the head of the stairs to her husband, who had come home at an early hour in the morning, "there is some of my home-made cake in the pantry, a new kind that I made today. I put it where you can easily find it."

"All right, dear," responded Mr. Youngwife. "How considerate of you! I might have eaten some of it without thinking." And the grateful husband made a supper of cold beef.—Philadelphia Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of M. V. BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL] By W. M. WILLIS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of JOHN BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Courtroom of said Court, at the Court house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL] By W. M. WILLIS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN, Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administratrix. aug 25

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that on and after said place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and other officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees:

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisement in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a mortgage proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial or any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or not performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such fees or charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk, relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	
No fee shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in civil or criminal proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage license	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another and presented for examination, fifty cents and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of order in judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	1 00
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For examining records of files, for each hour	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	50

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	1 50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution such sum as the court may fix; *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when a record of notices are furnished to him for posting, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traversing in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traversed, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	
For each certificate under seal	
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	
For searching the records of his office, for each year	
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following the collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the state.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder of the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8 levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Boland	3	300	$ 7 50
T. C. Boland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Boland	18	100	75 00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	200	30 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	30 00
P. H. Mack	17	300	45 00
Fred Spencer		75	11 25
R. E. Spencer		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal., on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal., passed on the 5th day of April, 1895, the attention of the public is called to the following sections of the County Government Act of 1893:

SECTION 41. The Board of Supervisors must not hear or consider any claim in favor of any person, corporation, company, or association against the County or Board of Pond, unless the same be itemized, giving in ordinary language particular services rendered, character of process served, upon whom, distance travelled, where and when, character of work done, number of days engaged, not rials furnished to whom, and quantity and price paid therefore, duly verified as to its correctness and that the amount claimed is justly due, is presented and filed with the Clerk of the Board within a year after the last item of the account or claim accrued. This section, as to itemizing, shall not apply to services rendered under section one hundred and forty-eight; *provided*, that such services are substantially stated, with their value, and verified as above. If in case of any claim, which requires itemizing, it be not so itemized, they shall cause notice to be given to the claimant, or his agent, of the fact, and give time to have the claim itemized and reverified.

SECTION 42. No account must be passed upon by the Board unless made out as prescribed in the preceding section and filed by the Clerk at least one day prior to the session at which it is asked to be heard.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claim which fails to comply with the above directions will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk of said Board.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson, Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz.: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

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All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Union Hotel" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Willis,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in R. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 18, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD —IN— DIST. NO. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 3d day of April, 1895, any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road here and hereinafter described, should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Commencing at section corner on township line, between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East, Sections 3 and 34; thence running North, Magnetic Variation 15 deg. 1 min. E.

		Set stake 20 feet East of section corner and set stake 20 feet West of section line for a 40 ft. wide road; thence:
		Over land of Frank Fitzgerald.
1 North.	29.00	To S. E. corner of L. B. Kelsian; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line as outside of 40 ft. roadway.
	60.00	To South west corner of E. H. Baxter, H. B. Kelsian west side and J. D. east side; set stake 20 feet west side, and set stake 20 feet east side
	80.10	To section corner to Sections 28, 27, 33, 34; set stake 20 feet south and set stake 20 feet west of line.
2 North.		Sections 21 and 28, T. 9 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.
3 North.	20.00	T. N. W. corner of J. Shaw, J. P. Shaw on east side and H. B. Shaw on west side; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line.
	60.00	To south line of J. Shaw and Charles Stewart, west side and J. L. Carl on the east side of the road; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line.
	81.00	To corner of Joseph Hewitt, Stewart, J. L. Carl on west side and J. L. Stewart on east side.
		These sections being between Sections 21 and 28.
4 West.	20.00	To west line of J. J. Stewart on lands of Joseph Hewitt; thence to the east corner of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	60.00	To east bank of the Miller and Blake ditch.
	60.20	To intersection the west bank of the Blake and Miller ditch.
		Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and J. W. McMorry on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on west bank of ditch to north side of Road and set stake 20 feet south on west bank of ditch as south side of road.
5 West.	65.00	Enter alkali meadow—Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	80.10	In section corner to sections 20, 29, 21, 28, over land of Mrs. Stewart.
	20.00	To northeast corner of Indian John Campbell's Homestead.
	24.00	To Big Pine ditch
	42.20	To old county road from Independence to Big Pine; Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and John Campbell (Indian) on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on land of Mrs. Stewart; and set stake 20 feet south on land of Indian John Campbell.

JOSEPH SELEY, Surveyor.
S. G. GREGG, Viewer.
JAMES JONES, Viewer.

Field Notes of a survey of a public road in Road District No. 3.

The proposed route South from the South and the commencing at the point of Commencement of Petition 14th day of January, 1894.

Commencing at Section corner on township line between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East M. D. M. to Sections 33 and 34 thence running; East Mag. Var. 15 deg. 15 min. E.

6 East	20.00	Twenty chains on Section to the Northwest cor. of James Herod's land over land owned by F. Fitzgerald and Geo. Graham, thence
7 South	80.00	Over land owned by James Herod and George Graham, thence
8 S. 45 deg. W.	21.00	Over Government land to the Northwest corner of James O'Conner's land, thence
9 South	29.00	On section line over land owned by James O'Conner at the Court road running from Independence to Big Pine.

JOSEPH SELEY,
County Surveyor
Inyo County.

March 30th, 1895.

By order of the Board of Supervisors
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently enlarged the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
Work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED GURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED GURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 18[illegible], and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The [illegible] half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section [illegible], the North-east quarter of Section [illegible], all in Township No. 10 South, Range [illegible] East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

One-half interest of in and to [illegible] acre, or parcel of land situate in the said County of Inyo described as follows, to wit: [illegible] the South-east corner of the North-east quarter of Section No. 12, in Township No. 13 South, Range [illegible] M. D. M., and running thence [illegible] 8.10; thence [illegible] the centerline of the North Branch to Independence [illegible] street along its [illegible] beginning, six and [illegible] Block No. 9 in Independence.

Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block [illegible] in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahan, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots No. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "[illegible] Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point of the general corner of the [illegible] quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, Range [illegible] twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and seven-tenths (68 7-10) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; hence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North, Range [illegible] twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-seven and eleven-tenths (47 11-2) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM E. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PRO
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of an ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 50 cents in repairs.
the shoe to keep it water-tight and spring it back to its original form, so that it will be as good as new for the wearer. Send stamp for pamphlet containing testimonials from people who have worn the shoe. Send 25 cents, postage prepaid, for a pair of Ames' Shoe Protectors, state size and whether for man's or boy's shoe.
AMES SHOE PROTECTOR CO., 36 Bedford St., BOSTON, MASS.
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING
Horseshoeing, General Jobbing
WAGON WORK
PIONEER BLACKSMITHS
Cor. Main St. & Depot
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP.
Horseshoeing $2 00
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1895, will be held at the lodge room at Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... January
" ..... February
" ..... March
" ..... April
" ..... May
" ..... June
" ..... July
" ..... August
" ..... September
" ..... October
" ..... November
" ..... December

THOMAS C. [illegible]
BERTRAND BRINE, [illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 14 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney ..... W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODS.
Surveyor (en ticket) ..... JOSEPH EELEY.
Supt Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... V. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, June 10, 1895.

A. Cohn vs T. W. Carrol—Filed complaint. Issued summons.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Bullion silver, per oz	$ .67
Antimony	10
Copper, ingots in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3 90

MARRIED.

DORRANCE—BELL—At Bishop, June 6, 1895, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Dr. C. E. Dorrance and Miss Lura N. Bell.

Jack Taylor was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

L. F. J. Wrinkle of Keeler was in town on Wednesday evening.

Full particulars of the Fourth of July celebration next week.

C. W. Craig went to Keeler to-day on a way to San Bernardino.

Tom. Carroll of Bishop spent several days in town this week.

Rich. Boland came up from Lone Pine yesterday, returning last evening.

BUTTER from the Fairview creamery can be obtained from H. Levy.

Ben T. Williams came down from Bishop last Monday and spent the week at Independence.

John Collins came down from Warm Springs yesterday and spent a couple of days in town.

S. G. Sneeden came down from Bishop on Monday's train and remained until Thursday morning.

Summer has evidently come to stay. The thermometer has been playing around the 100 degree mark for the past few days.

J. D. Lewis Esq., C. C. Inman and J. C. Campbell were down from Bishop last Saturday on business in the local Land Office.

The attention of land owners along the line of the proposed new road from Fish Springs to Big Pine is directed to the notice published this week.

Posted in one or more sheet of paper and sent to Crocker & Ace, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ace's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Ben M. Leete came down from Bishop last Monday and made final proof on his timber culture claim. L. F. Yantell and T. J. Roberts came with him as witnesses.

Al Sandinger came up from Lone Pine yesterday morning and will remain in town a few days. He is badly crippled with rheumatism and is receiving medical treatment.

Chas. A. Richel and G. D. Hedgpenny of Los Angeles arrived at Independence today on their way to Bishop. They expect to visit Long Valley and spend several weeks hunting and fishing.

The *Index* has changed hands and it is reported that the new owners will remove the paper to Bishop when they take possession on July 10. The north end of the Valley has far more settlers than the country lower this way and will doubtless present a better field for journalistic enterprise.

Farmers in this vicinity complain that the army worm is working a great deal of devastation. Tomato and cabbage plants and potatoes are being entirely destroyed on some of the farms. It is said that Paris green has been tried without effect, and the only remedy seems to be in picking them off.

The Independence Sunday School will give a basket picnic next Tuesday, and all children are cordially invited to attend. Various games and other amusements will be provided for the little folks and every effort made to secure their pleasure. The picnic will be held at the old Post grounds Camp Independence.

News Items By "Special" Correspondent.

A carload of ore was shipped from the Lane mine last Saturday and another car Thursday morning. Six cars are waiting shipment on the dump and the out look is good for steady shipment.

Frank Wrinkler and a friend from Los Angeles have located a lead and silver mine in the Mountain Spring district and took out five tons of good ore last week. They are down seventeen feet on it at present.

The machinery for the Schee mine arrived last week, and was hauled out to Darwin by Sam Thomas' team. It is reported that the mine will suspend operations for several months, probably until September.

Mr. L. Darfee of Round Valley was a passenger on last Monday's stage en route to Los Angles.

E. C. Garlick also went away on last stage. He will go to Cleveland Ohio, and return in about two months.

A. Diaz of Lone Pine and W. T. Grant of Olancha visited Keeler last week and went out to the Coso mountains prospecting.

Miss M. E. Gale of San Jose visited friends in Keeler last Wednesday and returned to Hawthorne on Tourday's train. The young lady is a niece of Conductor Gale.

Mrs. K. Silva and daughter of Lone Pine are resting in Keeler for a short time.

Miss Lena Thompson of Independence is also visiting friends in Keeler.

Mrs. J. Fehman returned from Big Pine last Wednesday.

A party consisting of three men named J. Goss, Jas. Holland, and Chas. Graham, went to Mojave by private conveyance last Saturday.

L. Wimberly of Georges Creek is residing at Keeler for the present and has opened a livery stable.

J. J. Guon shipped a car of rich silver ore by yesterday mornings train.

John Dunphy will ship a carload of good ore next week. Neil McLean starts to haul it from Cerro Gordo Friday.

J. F. Robinson of Darwin has gone to Cerro Gordo to work for Mr. Boland.

Rev. J. A. Davis held two meetings in Keeler last week for the benefit of sinners, and the meetings were well attended. He is a very bright speaker and sings extra well and is a fine performer on the guitar. It is his intention to visit Darwin in a short time.

V. H. Cass who is carrying the mail between Darwin and Panamint, was in town last week. He is sub-contractor under Mr. Thomas Boland.

J. G. McLean has quit work at Darwin at the Schee mine and gone to Lone Pine.

C. Margras of Cerro Gordo is in town.

Henry Mettler of Darwin is in Keeler, and is the latest member of the Lakeside whist club. Henry is a good whist player.

W. H. Monahan of Modock came in Wednesday and will go to Big Pine in a few days. He shipped several tons of rich rock.

T. A. McKenzie went to Lone Pine Wednesday.

Dave Holland and Arthur Smith have gone out on a prospecting trip. They will take in the Modock country and also the Mountain Spring district before they return.

T. Carroll has quit work at Cerro Gordo and is in Keeler for the present.

Mrs. J. Barnes returned to Keeler a few days ago after a lengthy visit at Independence and Lone Pine. She is much improved in health.

John Barnes has sold his elegant piano to parties in Independence.

Geo. T. Mills paymaster on the C. & C., came down over the road on Wednesday and returned to Hawthorne Thursday. He says that times are looking up in the mining out look in Inyo County and also throughout the State of Nevada.

Hot weather and news very scarce
More anon
"SPECIAL"

Childrens Day.

Last Sunday was Childrens Day throughout the United States, and the services in all the churches were adapted to their young minds. Music and flowers were of course essential to that day's programme and the children themselves were undoubtedly the sweetest buds of all. The Sabbath school of the M. E. Church of which Mr. H. E. Wilkinson is Superintendent, gave the people of Independence a treat in the scope of a Childrens Festival. The little folks gave an interesting programme, consisting of recitations and songs, all of the Sabbath School both great and small contributing to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Wilkinson in a few well-chosen remarks made a plea for our Sabbath schools and besought the congregation to take a livelier interest in the work being carried on there. The "Childrens Festival" was deeply appreciated by a large congregation.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS

Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

Ten Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for information as to the whereabouts of the following described stock, which were lost at Rose Springs, near Haiwai, on May 15. One bay horse branded J. One bay horse branded AR. One bay mare branded JH. One gray mule branded X. One black horse-mule branded P. The finder will please communicate with this office or with A. W. Eibeshutz, Independence, Cal.

A Big Mining Sale.

The transfer of the mines in Silver Star district from the present owners to Senator Wolcott of Colorado is all but accomplished. Last month C. J. Hills, the confidental and expert of Senator Walcott, made a thorough examination of the property, and it is presumed his report was more than favorable, as Mr. Wolcott sent the following telegram to J. A. Yerington:

DENVER, June 7, 1895.

J. A. Yerington, Carson City: Have the owners or representatives of Silver Star mines meet me in Carson on Tuesday.

HENRY G. WALCOTT.

Accordingly all the members of the Douglas Company—consisting of W. J. Douglas, Thomas Pepper, Geo. Fettler, Dan Robb and E. Grassie, Ed Brown, owner of the Hardscabble, John Fleming and Frank Pedrassi, owners of the Juniata and Denuvia, left on Monday's train for Carson. About twenty five claims are included in the sale, those above mentioned being part of them. Senator Walcott is one of the best-known and most successful mining men in the United States. His experts have made a thorough examination of the mines and on their report the sale is made. Esmeralda county is to be congratulated on the fact that a man like Mr. Walcott thinks enough of our mines to invest so large an amount of money in them.

The benefits of this sale to the county are incalculable. The purchase price is said to be $750,000, and large additional expenditures must be made in the erection of mills, bringing in water, building roads, etc. The owners of the mines are all poor, hard-working men, and this sale will place them in comfortable circumstances, and allow them to work other mines in the district. It will take several months for the new owners to get down to systematic work, but we predict—and everything warrants the prediction—that within one year Silver Star district will be the busiest camp in the State of Nevada. This is the first piece of really good news that it has been our pleasure to record in a long time, and we trust that it is but the harbinger of other joyous tidings from Candelaria, Silver Peak, Aurora and Pine Grove. The successful consummation of this sale is due largely to to the untiring energy of Jas. A. Yerington. He was limited by the terms of his bond to sixty days in which to place a property that other promoters would require six months to sell, and too much credit cannot be given our young townsman for his efforts in the matter.—*Bulletin*

T. Webb, Norm. Mors, H. Giles and Harry Cook made their final round up last week and started for Long Valley last Monday with their cattle.

Independence Celebration.

JULY FOURTH 1895.

MORNING EXERCISES.

Prayer ..... S. W. ALBONE
Song, "Red, White and Blue" ..... CHOIR
Instrumental music, Mrs. F. E. DENNISON
Oration
Song, "Star Spangled Banner" ..... CHOIR
Recitation ..... BLANCHE BUNNEY
Song ..... IRMA WEBB
Duet—Violin and Piano .....
Miss ETTA WOOD and Miss HULDA HARRI
Song, "America" ..... MULTITUDE

AFTERNOON SPORTS.

Girls Race, 10 years and under	$2 50
" " over 10 and not over 14	3 00
Boys Race, 10 years and under	2 50
" " over 10 and under 14	3 00
Potato Race, free for all	5 00
3 Legged Race	3 00
Sack Race	3 00
Indian Pony Race	5 00
Chinaman's Race	2 50
Tug of War, Married vs Single Men	5 00
Saddle Horse Race, free for all	30 00

☞ Entrance fee, $2 50; 3 to enter, 2 to start. Entry book now open with Secretary B. H. Yindell; closes 12 M., July 4, 1895.

GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc, Cal.

FOR SALE.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ton or ton.

G. I. MAINS, Proprietor.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies
Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Graham Flour, etc., constantly on hand

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESDEAN WARE.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oct5-tf

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.		5.20 p. m.
Dayton	11.25 a. m.		4.45 p. m.
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.		2.35 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m.	Lv.	11.00 a. m.
	No. 3		No. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m.
Wellington	7.1 a. m.		6.15 p. m.
Sodas Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m.
Belleville	8.10 a. m.		4.55 p. m.
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.		3.50 p. m.
Benton	1.30 p. m.		11.50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.		9.50 a. m.
Alvord	.05 p. m.		8.55 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m.		6.10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.0 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connection at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (25 miles), Bodie (32 miles), Loundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANDING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line of Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Mills valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (7 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAINS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP,

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9 1895.
j164tfn

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that satisfies.

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Crushed on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

The latest investigations by the U. S. and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

OVERHEARD IN THE MANAGERIE.

"If this place should catch fire what would you do?" asked the Giraffe of the Elephant.

"I'd pick up my trunk and run for the entrance. What would you do?"

"I'd go to that window and slide down my neck to the sidewalk," said the Giraffe, with a wink at the monkeys.—Harper's Young People.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St.,

Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

A163. Children's narrow ribbed cotton Hose, fast black, double heels and toes; sizes, 6 to 9. Three pairs for 50c, which is much below their real worth. **50c**

A164. Women's fine ecru cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, and run with silk tape. Price, 16c, which is less than value; postage, 2c. **16c**

A165. Japanese decorated hangers, with three pockets, for the wall, 10 inches wide and 4 feet long. Price, 7c; being heavy, the postage is 8c. **7c**

A166. Red Flannelettes, with small black figures; width 18 in. Price, 16 yards for $1.00. **$1.00**

A167. White twilled crash Towelling 15 inches wide. Special price, 25 yds for $1.00. **$1.00**

A168. Overshirts of good quality flannelette in medium and light colors. These shirts are of generous size, well sewed, and not mean in any particular; turn down collar and side pocket; boys' sizes, 12 to 14 inches; men's sizes, 14½ to 17 in. neck. Price, 25c. **25c**

A169. White Nainsook, neat checks, fair quality. Price, 20 yds for $1.00. **$1.00**

A170. Ladies' low-cut Oxford Ties, in tan leather or black kid, with patent leather tips. Price, $1.50. Postage, 12c. **$1.50**

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,

9 Sacramento, Cal.

THE GOD OF FORTUNE.

The Chinese deity of fortune is always represented as a jolly god and the rich votive offerings which cover his altars are speaking testimonials to his popularity. On the 2d of the second month a special festival is held in his honor, on which occasion his temples are crowded with worshipers, who manifest a devoutness which is strangely wanting in the serivce offered to the less material deities.

Feasts of fat things are greedily presented to secure his favor, and, not content with leaving the lots on the knees of the god, his practical-minded worshipers seek to lift the veil which conceals his counsels from mankind. For this purpose they adopt a curious device.

In some open space or market square a large wooden cannon, loaded with a small charge of powder and a circular rattan wad, is fired perpendicularly into the air. As the wad descends the surrounding crowd struggle to catch it, in the belief that he who is successful will enjoy the blessings of peace and plenty during the ensuing year.—Good Words.

THAT LUMP in a man's stomach which makes him irritable and miserable and unfit for business or pleasure is caused by indigestion. Indigestion, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. The trouble may be in stomach, liver, bowels. Wherever it is, it is caused by the presence of poisonous, refuse matter which Nature has been unable to rid herself of, unaided. In such cases, wise people send down a little health officer, personified by one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, to search out the trouble and remove its cause.

Richard Green's Escape.

By WILLIAM M'KENDREE BANGS.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

"Pardon me, sir," Richard said to Mr. Joosten.

It occurred to Richard Green one day some years ago that the life in New York which he had led since he had come to a self supporting and a self reliant age, was likely to be only a humdrum and commonplace one, and he forthwith determined with a somewhat reckless disregard of the cost to seek adventure afield, and he had traveled pretty much all over the world, making his way as best he could and moving on from place to place. He had, being in Australia and no more at peace with himself there than he had been at home, shipped before the mast upon a vessel bound for the Sandwich islands and various ports and San Francisco; but, unfortunately, the mate of the ship did not share the appreciation Richard Green had for himself, and he found so great a pleasure in maltreating Green that the latter, ever ready to escape the ills he knew of, promptly deserted upon their arrival at Honolulu, being able to take with him none of his belongings, and in a day or two Green, who had kept a sharp but surreptitious watch upon the shipping in the harbor, saw his good vessel sail away into the ocean and for home.

Richard then was happy; but he was in a bad way. He was among strangers, without clothing and almost without money. He thought he could find employment on some other ship; but to his dismay he found none going the way he wanted to go, and he was willful and determined in this as in other matters, and he would not go where he might. He was unwilling to seek help of the American consul, and was not sure, indeed, that he had a right to ask it; but he boldly took a room far beyond his means at the best hotel in the city and with characteristic boldness and nerve sought occupation which would enable him to live until some opportunity to get away should offer itself. Work, however, he could not find, and how soon he might be turned away from the hotel he did not know.

At length one morning when he had become almost desperate there arrived at the hotel a singular looking man. He was tall and very stout, very red of face, with gray hair and a hearty good natured way about him in spite of an air of general weakness. He looked like a man who would be easily crushed, or who would quickly retreat before the onslaught of any enemy. He was clothed simply but coolly in a suit all of linen, and he had upon his head a broad brimmed hat of soft felt.

The clerk of the hotel plainly knew him, for he received him with great show of deference. A person of quality, Richard thought.

"Well, Mr. Joosten," the clerk asked, "how are matters on the island?"

"Oh, troublesome," Mr. Joosten answered, "troublesome," as he leaned heavily on the counter and slowly mopped his head with an enormous handkerchief.

"So things are not going easily, Mr. Joosten? What is the matter? Mrs. Joosten"——

"She is not troublesome, but other things, they are all very troublesome," Mr. Joosten replied very slowly and somewhat ponderously. Richard Green drew closer to the two. There was something about the man which interested him. Mr. Joosten's English was good, but Green thought he could detect a peculiar foreign accent which was not unpleasant.

"Shall I send you to your room?" the clerk asked.

"No; I have no time. It would be troublesome. I must be about my business. There is need."

"Supplies again, sir?"

"No, a man. I have had to dismiss, discharge my superintendent. It is very troublesome, this plantation, very," he went on helplessly.

Richard pricked up his ears. Here might be the very opening he had been seeking.

"Oh," the clerk responded, apparently sympathizing deeply with Mr. Joosten, "I thought your superintendent was so good a one."

"He was, he was," answered Mr. Joosten almost with a sigh. "He was the best I ever had. Oh, but he was a good man, a good man, very! But he did steal. Phew! I do not know how much—a great deal, a great deal. He was very clever."

"Do you know where to find a man who will do?"

"No, but I shall find him. I must seek him carefully, carefully. It is very troublesome, all of this, all."

"Pardon me, sir," Richard said to Mr. Joosten; and then, turning quickly to the clerk, he added; "won't you be good enough to introduce me to this gentleman?"

"Certainly," the clerk replied, and he did.

"Mr. Green," the clerk continued, "is an American left here by accident."

"So you are an American—yes?" Mr. Joosten said musingly, and he looked Richard over carefully.

"I could not fail to overhear your conversation," Richard answered, a little embarrassed by Mr. Joosten's close scrutiny; "perhaps—you—perhaps, I can do the work you want done."

"So? It may be, but it is not easy."

And Mr. Joosten walked slowly away. Then he turned again to Richard: "We shall see—it may be. Good morning."

Mr. Joosten walked slowly toward the the door. As he neared it he turned again and looked furtively but sharply at Green. Richard was depressed.

"Do not be disappointed," the clerk said to him. "He has gone away to think only. He may come back and want you to go with him today."

Although Green hardly dared to hope that the clerk might be right, he did not go out as usual that morning, and a little before noon he was gratified to see the old gentleman return. Mr. Joosten sought him out.

"So you are an American? You are quick?"

"Yes," Richard answered. "I think so."

"You can work—you can work very hard?"

"I am well and strong. I can certainly work."

"I cannot pay much—no, not much."

"That need make no difference," said Green. "You can wait until you see how much I shall be worth to you."

"It will be very troublesome to talk it all over again."

"I shall try to make it very easy for you," Richard replied calmly enough, although he was not quite clear whether he ought to laugh or be angry.

"When can you come if I—if I think it best? Soon, or shall I have to wait?"

"At any time. I can come at once."

"At once? Good! Let us go, then," he said, apparently glad to have the matter so soon settled, and that very afternoon they were on board Joosten's heavy and slowgoing sailboat bound for the plantation on an island distant not many hours' sail. At about nightfall they made the landing, but it was so dark when they had traversed the little distance to the house that Richard could distinguish little of the surroundings. Mr. Joosten preceded him through the long, wide hall, and without ceremony ushered him into the family sitting room.

"I have come back," he said simply.

His wife, who was the only occupant of the room, except a maid who sat quietly sewing, rose to greet him. She was a large, motherly woman, Richard had time to notice, with wavy gray hair and a face kind, it is true, but as strong as Joosten's seemed weak. She was English, Richard thought.

"I am very glad," she answered. "I did not expect you so soon. And this gentleman?" she asked kindly.

"Will he do? Tell me will he do? I do not know."

"But what is he to do, Hans?"

Her reassuring smile saved Richard from any possible embarrassment.

"Why, be our new superintendent, of course. It will be very troublesome if you say he will not do."

She walked over to Green and took him by the hand. She looked keenly at his face.

"Do?" she said. "He will surely do. You are very welcome, Mr."——

"Green," Richard answered quickly. "You are very kind," he went on. "I shall try very hard to please you."

"Then it is all settled," Mr. Joosten said in a relieved way. "Tomorrow I shall"——

But at this moment he was interrupted by a young man who came in hurriedly without knocking.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Joosten.

"They want to see him," he answered; "a lot of them."

"It is too bad," said Mrs. Joosten; "and supper must be ready—I am so hungry."

"Go quickly, Hans," Mrs. Joosten said to him as she pushed him gently toward the door. "It cannot take long."

Mr. Joosten went, but plainly much against his will.

"That sort o' thing will be part of your duties," she said to Richard. "The men need a deal of managing."

"Is it very difficult?" Green asked.

"No; not if you are strong with them. And you are strong, I can see that you are."

Mr. Joosten was gone for some time. When he returned he was very warm and his face was more flushed than even it usually was.

"What is the matter?" his wife asked him. "What do they want now?"

"I shall give up. I shall go away," was all that Mr. Joosten said in reply.

"No, you shall never give up," she said with determination, but calmly; "but what is it?"

"They tell me I must not send Fawcon away; that I must bring him back."

"And what did you say to them?"

"I told them I would see," he answered, apparently afraid that his wife would not approve.

"Oh, Hans!" she said reproachfully.

"But what could I do?" he asked helplessly. "I was so hungry and so tired."

His distress and uncertainty were so apparent that Green was about to beg him not to let his engagement of him interfere with anything he might wish to do, but at a glance from Mrs. Joosten he was silent.

"We shall fix it all," she said. "And now you tired men must have supper."

"It is all very troublesome," Mr. Joosten said, as he led the way to the supper room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Are you married?" said the manager to a man who was looking for a situation. "No, sir." "Then I can't employ you. I have a place into which I could put you, but we engage only married men." "May I ask the reason of this discrimination? Is it that families may be provided with support?" "Not at all. It is because we find that married men know better how to obey than bachelors."

MONEY, BANKING, AND CURRENCY.

Let us assume for the sake of illustration that the storekeeper's $10,000 in orders came finally into the possession of his debtors; that every man who held one of them owed him a sum of money equal to the face value of the order. The result would be that, through the agency of the speculator, the storekeeper would obtain payment of the debts due him. The farmers, by using the orders, would pay their debts in grain, in horses, in old accounts in interest money in products of various kinds. Barter would be simply facilitated by the use of this paper. The speculator himself might not employ any coin in repaying the storekeeper. As we have seen he might send his check to the storekeeper to pay off the orders he had obtained from him and it might easily be that the bank on which this check was drawn would hold a note owing by the storekeeper who had in this way paid for goods which he had purchased. The check would then be used by the storekeeper to pay off the note. Or the check on the bank might be presented to it through another bank on which in turn the first bank might hold a check. Between these two banks there would be a settlement of the difference between the two checks in money. For example: If the check drawn by the speculator to the order of the storekeeper was for $10,500—the $10,000 of orders and $500 half of the profit of the transaction—it might be sent to a second bank for deposit, or in payment of the storekeeper's note for that amount or for smaller amount. If the amount of the note were less than the check, the bank would simply give the storekeeper credit for the difference. Not a dollar of money would pass unless the storekeeper desired a settlement, and then he would receive the balance due him in coin, or in another check, or in bills. The check on the first bank would not necessarily be paid in money when it was presented by the second bank; the first bank might, and if the two banks were located in a city it probably would, hold a check against the second bank. I am now speaking of single transactions for the sake of simplicity. The truth is that to fairly represent the transactions between two banks situated in any considerable city, this single illustration would have to be multiplied by tens, or hundreds, or thousands, according to the size of the city and the volume of its transactions. The demand on the first bank would be for $10,500. If the demand on the second bank held by the first bank was equal to that, there would be simply an offset, and the accounts between the two would be settled without the passing of a single dollar.—Harper's Weekly.

THACKERAY'S JOKES.

While Thackeray was delivering in Boston his lecture on the "Four Georges" he was a constant guest of George Ticknor, the author of a work on Spanish literature. Though the two men were great cronies, they disagreed on many a point.

Ticknor was small, but combative. Thackeray towered above him and generally managed to have the last word. Mr. Healy, in his "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," tells a good story of Thackeray's humorous way of ending a discussion.

The discussion had been very lively—it was about some point in history—when Thackeray, suddenly putting a hand on each shoulder of his host and looking down upon him, exclaimed:

"It would never do for two such broken-nosed old coves as we are to fall out and quarrel!"

A general laugh ended the dispute. Thackeray, when a boy, had his nose broken by accident; whereas Tinckor, by a freak of nature, had a queer little pug nose that had a broken look.—Youths' Companion.

A PARISIAN JEST.

There are some very funny fellows in Paris, and many of them like nothing better than to play their jokes on entire strangers. One of these walking along one of the largest business streets one day saw before a clothing shop a great placard stating that the concern had 100,000 overcoats for sale.

Entering the shop the joker asked the man in charge if he were very busy.

"No," replied the salesman. "What can I do for you?"

"I see," said the jester," that you have 100,000 overcoats for sale, and I thought I'd like to try them on."

"I can understand his marrying her; she's worth a million, but how she can marry him puzzles me. He's a blockhead." "H'm! His golden and her wooden wedding, eh?"

MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED.

There is a natural and very strong desire in the spring and early summer to get rid of underwear and overwear, so that the fresh air may thoroughly refresh. But the worst colds of the whole year are taken, and especially at open windows, where the drafts are strongest and a chill the surest. It is there where lumbago sets in. It is just the condition and circumstance to make such an attack sure. It is just the time also when St. Jacobs Oil should be handy for immediate use. It is a time, too, when it makes its surest cures. For lumbago it is a certain remedy.

These balloon sleeves evidently come of a desire to widen women's sphere.

BEWARE OF OINTMENT FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAINS MERCURY.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

"That lady over there? Oh, yes, she is very clever. She has mastered three languages and her husband."

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

It is well to hope for success, but much better to deserve it.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Gushing is excusable in immature girls and oil wells.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

SERVED IN TWO WARS.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(*From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.*)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturff. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look on the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table; scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he cannot only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand, and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praises of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturff is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bangs have practically disappeared in Boston, whence of course comes the announcement that the belle now wears her brow decollete.

A TERRIBLE VISITANT.

Pain is always a terrible visitant, and often domiciles itself with one for life. This infliction is preventible, in cases of rheumatism, by a timely resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks the encroachments of this obstinate and dangerous malady at the outset. The term "dangerous" is used advisedly, for rheumatism is always liable to attack the vital organs and terminate life. No testimony is more conclusive and concurrent than that of physicians who testify to the excellent effect of the Bitters in this disease. Persons incur a wetting in rainy or snowy weather, and who are exposed to draughts, should use the Bitters as a preventive of ill effects. Malaria, dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility are also among the ailments to which this popular medicine is adapted. For the infirmities, soreness and stiffness of the aged it is highly beneficial.

A great many men do not get the right kind of neckwear.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

EXPOSURE

to wet and cold is very often the first step to Pneumonia, Consumption, Rheumatism or other serious diseases. Often we say, "Oh, it's nothing," when really our health for years or for life is hanging in the scale. A cold is the thin edge of the wedge of disease. To keep it out is important—and time is everything. When your temperature has been suddenly reduced by wet or cold take a teaspoonful of

PAIN-KILLER

in a half glass of water or milk (warm if possible). Reaction begins at once, relief is immediate and you will have no cold, cough, sore throat or stiffness to reckon with. This sounds easy, and is easy if you have the Pain-Killer at hand. Get a bottle and get acquainted. It kills all forms of pain and is worth its weight in gold. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Prepared only by

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

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That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have that tired feeling."—H. R. SQUIRES, East Leverett, Mass.

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Makes Pure Blood.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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HIS LAST ADDRESS.

Following the Surrender of Rob't E. Lee.

LINCOLN'S LAST TWO SPEECHES.

He Spoke With Very Little Attempt at Oratorical Manner or effect—Immortal Words.

President Lincoln's two last public addresses were made from the historic central window in the second story, front, of the White House, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 10 and 11, 1865. On Sunday morning, the 9th, the day on which Lee surrendered, the President had returned from City Point and Richmond to Washington. At 5 o'clock on Monday evening some two or three hundred persons, acting upon a rumor circulated through the city, assembled in front of the White House. The President had been out to ride in his carriage, as usual, in the afternoon, and returned about the time they began to come together. After he had entered the house it was reported that the family were at dinner, and that he would not speak. The people, however, were unwilling to disperse, and, in excellent humor, continued to wait for the President, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

At length, unwilling to disappoint the people together, he came. It was the first time I had seen him. I heard no elaborate paper which the next evening to a larger place, and which is preserved among his important papers; yet, the impromptu and somewhat reluctant speech on Monday evening, in which his purpose was to reciprocate the genial greeting of his hearers, but to utter nothing otherwise significant, afforded a far more interesting presentation of the personality of the man than the more formal address afterward. He came forward brisk and cheerful, offhand and elastic, as from a good dinner, and exceedingly well satisfied with the condition of things in general. There was a dash of exuberance in his manner. It would seem to one seeing and hearing him to have been the happiest day, the culmination of his life. The strongest impression made was the fullness of his satisfaction. It was not manifest in anything obtrusive, but was a simple, solid, thoroughgoing satisfaction, apparent in every feature and movement. He spoke with a good quality of voice and with a clear, distinct and deliberate articulation. Standing before the large window he did not seem as tall as he would elsewhere. His movements and gestures had much freedom, elasticity and force, and his countenance beamed with cordiality, as if he were speaking with old acquaintances, all of which made him seem younger than we had expected him to appear. A shrewd intelligence as of one long accustomed to read men, gleamed from his relaxed features and almost laughing eyes. At the same time there was a quiet and unpretentious air of self-reliance which was unmistakable. One who had [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and vigor of mind and then and there conscious of having done well and succeeded in his work. The mobile and expressive lips which spoke these well-remembered words to us as we looked up from near the steps of the White House thirty-seven days before had uttered the immortal words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all," and four days and a half later were sealed in death.

On the next evening he read at the same window, at a later hour, from a manuscript, his last formal address, with which the world is familiar. He wore glasses while reading. Candles were held on both sides, which flared a good deal. As he appeared there was quite loud cheering, which was continued for perhaps two minutes. He glanced a little nervously down over his glasses as if awaiting the time when they would be quiet enough for him to read, one finger rubbing the under surface of his chin as he waited. His tones were common reading tones, somewhat monotonous. He spoke with little attempt at oratorical manner or effect. At one point he laid his finger upon his upper lip, somewhat as a boy might do reading his composition at school. Mrs. Lincoln and some other ladies stood at a side window. Some conversation was overheard while the reading was going on, which seemed to annoy the audience, eliciting some uncomplimentary expressions. I seem to have a faint shadow of recollection of ill-omirous expressions, in undertone, in the crowd near where I stood, indicative of revengeful hate toward the reader, whose words came down to us from the window above. The reading ceased at length, and there passed from public speech an orator whose words will be remembered as long as any spoken by man.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

"It is marvelous, the ignorance that even the most intelligent, refined women show when they are placed on duty in the sick room," says an eminent physician. "They seem to think that if they choke down the patient's throat the medicine I prescribe at the time prescribed; if they keep the room darkened and move about in a sepulchral fashion, that they have accomplished the Alpha and Omega of nursing. Too many of them fail to bring their dainty, sweet, tender, thoughtful womanliness into play."

A thrifty housewife says she keeps a denim bag suspended at the back of her bedstead into which she puts every stray feather which escapes from the pillows during the daily bed-making. At house-cleaning time the contents of the bags are emptied into the pillows again and kept plump and light. This is straining New England thrift to a fine point.

It may be a bit of an exaggeration, but they tell us that on light summer jackets and duck suits the buttons are as big as soup plates. Of course it is impossible to wear more than two or three of them.

Never in fastening the waist of a frock begin anywhere except with the top button or hook and eye. It will not set decently unless this rule is followed —invariably.

[illegible] of the season among wheelmen making "a century" [illegible] each a cyclometer [illegible] and each 100 [illegible] her cap. One record for last summer.

[illegible] science to the housewife [illegible] cup containing a [illegible] which registers the [illegible] beverage it contains.

[illegible] statement has been [illegible] public school cooking [illegible], who says boys learn the principles of cooking with much greater facility than girls, while a chafing dish teacher assures us that a bachelor can be initiated into the mysteries of a Welsh rabbit or lobster Newburg in one lesson, while women are bunglers.

A New Hampshire minister and his wife have just passed through the ordeal of their 45th donation party and now he is talking of going into another business.

Mrs. Li Chang wife of China's viceroy, lives in great splendor on the banks of the Pei-Ho, surrounded by song birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems, botanical collections and 1000 attendants and servents. She has 2000 coats, 1200 pairs of "trouserettes" and 500 fur robes. Her feet are so small that she is unable to walk more than a few steps, but twice a day she bathes and takes an airing in a coolie sedan. Finally, she dresses her hair in 50 ways.

A joint committee of American and English women, advocates of women's rights, has been at work six years studying the Bible, to ascertain if the Scriptures declare man to be the master and that woman should obey him. These students have got through the pentateuch and report progress. They find a contradiction in the first and second chapters of Genesis, the one representing woman as coequal in birth and dignity with man, the other as taken from the rib of man as an afterthought and to minister to his comfort and pleasure.

Women may not require the warning, but "dago" is a word which should be dropped from everyone's vocabulary. The Italians object to it on the score that it is a combination of all the worst oaths in their language.

"The fatter women get," said the late Monsieur Worth, "the crazier most of them grow in their desire to wear white. If they can only squeeze themselves into white satin they're happy."

They are talking of reviving the whipping post for wife beaters. Why not at the same time make a contemporary of the ducking stool for the protection of henpecked husbands?

[illegible] of the [illegible] applause, [illegible] by the gen[illegible] humorous twinkle of the eye and the good-natured manner with which the above words were spoken.)

"I said to a larger audience this morning what I desire now to repeat. It is this: That I supposed in consequence of the glorious news we have been receiving lately there is to be some general demonstration either on this or tomorrow evening, when I will be expected, I presume, to say something. Just here I will remark that I would much prefer having this demonstration take place tomorrow evening, as I would then be much better prepared to say what I have to say than I am now or can be this evening. (A voice. "And we will then have heard from Johnston.")

"I therefore say to you that I shall be quite willing, and I hope ready, to say something then, whereas just now I am not ready to say anything that one in my position ought to say. Everything I say, you know, goes into print. (Laughter and applause.) If I make a mistake (A voice: "You haven't made any yet) it doesn't merely hurt me, it hurts the country. I therefore ought at least to try not to make mistakes. If, then, a general demonstration be made to-morrow evening, and if it be agreeable, I will endeavor to say something and not make a mistake, without at least trying carefully to avoid it. (Laughter and applause.) Thanking you for the compliments of this call, I bid you good-evening."

This brief address exhibits many of the characteristics of the martyr President which are now well known to the world. His bow as he retired was free, elastic and even graceful. There was more of the suave in his manner on this occasion than the representations of him generally made would imply. A stranger would have had no doubt that he was a superior man in respect to intelligence, self reliance and force. He appeared as a common man, but of uncommon penetration

UNCLE SAM'S CURIOS.

The Work of a Government Naturalist.

EXPEDITION TO THE HIGH SIERRA.

Gathering Specimens for the National Collection at Washington—Where the Golden Eagle is Found.

A collecting naturalist's life is a strange one, embracing, as it does, almost constant travel, combined with an intimate knowledge of the lives and habits of the animals and plants which surround him. It is more common nowadays to find the collector roaming the mountains and valleys of this State than to run across the traditional fur-trapper, whose only aim is to get the animals in the pelt that will bring the highest price. Not only is the naturalist's work more varied, but it is more instructive. He is not looking for fur-bearing animals, alone, but takes whatever comes his way, from a grizzly to the tiniest field mouse.

Nearly every year sees new expeditions sent out by the Government to study the fauna and flora of hitherto unexplored sections of the country and report on them. From these reports many of the conclusions as to the character of the products to be raised in these locations are drawn so that a minimum amount of time need be expended by the settler in ascertaining whether or not certain products may be raised profitably. So the Government collector must be a close observer of nature and of his surroundings, and above all must not be afraid to take careful notes of all he sees. All the specimens collected are sent to the United States National Museum in Washington, where they go to make up one of the world's greatest collections of plants and stuffed animals.

In 1891, after finishing three months' work in the desert, a party of us, mostly regular employes of the National Museum, were sent up into the Sierra Nevada in the region of Mount Whitney. Here a barometric station was established, and a log house was built to protect the instruments from the storms which are so severe in the mountains. After a climb of nearly 7,000 feet up the side of the mountain the camp was made along the banks of Cottonwood creek at an altitude of about 10,500 feet. It makes no difference to a naturalist whether he has just arrived or not, it is always his duty to get to work immediately. Often before making a permanent camp he sets his traps. These usually consist of two kinds. For the larger animals, and especially those that are carnivorous, steel traps of various sizes are employed. These are usually baited with birds or small mammals, such as squirrels, or even the bodies of mammals previously skinned. If the trap is not set at the mouth of the animal's burrow, it is placed either along some well-beaten trail or else is fastened to a tree. For the smaller mammals, chiefly rodents, small tin traps are used. These traps are usually set promiscuously, wherever a favorable spot is found, generally near a decayed log or a pile of brush where the smaller animals may take shelter. When not placed in the runways the smaller traps are baited with grain or bits of meat, for even rodents are often tempted by a morsel of bacon or a bit of "jerkie."

In the Sierra a great variety of animals may be found, most of them differing widely from those lower down in the mountains. If one gets high enough and the locality be favorable, woodchucks are not uncommon, while on the eastern slopes there are still many mountain sheep left. These are best hunted with the rifle, and an Indian guide who knows the country is an invaluable assistant. A side trip was made by our party over to the Inyo range in the Mojave desert, and with the aid of the Indians ten fine specimens of these splendid animals were secured. They favor the open, rocky slopes, where a little feed may be found among the bowlders. Sometimes, when disturbed they will start a veritable avalanche of rolling bowlders, which thunder down the mountain's side, tearing through the brush and breaking off good-sized trees.

One of the most interesting little animals of the high Sierra is the little chief hare, or Lagomys, as the naturalists call it, a little animal about the size of a large gopher, much resembling a tiny rabbit in shape and the texture of its fur. Its ears are nearly round, while it is entirely without a tail. This rare animal inhabits the immense granite slides away up the mountain side, where it is almost too high for trees to grow. Sometimes a hunter may wait for hours for it to come out, and find, after all, that it has been watching him from the top of a rock not fifty yards away. The cry of the animal is much like the bleat of a goat, shrill and sharp, yet deceptive as to distance. Even when the collector succeeds in shooting one, there is not one chance in three of his getting the specimen, as it usually wiggles down among the bowlders which lie piled one upon the other to a depth of twenty or thirty feet.

From the foot of the mountains on the eastern side up to the timber line, there are four kinds of chipmunks. Lowest down and extending up into the pinon belt, is the little white-tailed chipmunk of the desert. He is seldom found higher than this semi-desert zone. Next come two slightly larger species, one of them larger than the chipmunks ordinarily seen. They are of a reddish color, with alternate black and white stripes down the back and sides. This species is quite common, and reaches almost to the timber line, where a very small form is found, lighter and duller in coloring, but just as active, in spite of living in a region of almost eternal snow. Nearly all the four kinds are comparatively tame, except the little white-tailed desert squirrel, which is exceedingly shy.

All over the pine woods in this region may be seen trees barked on one side by porcupines. The porcupines are very shy, and it is almost impossible to get anywhere near them.

One of the rarest animals in this part of the mountains is the great snowshoe rabbit, with feet utterly out of keeping with his body. The reason of these exaggerated "trotters" is that a large surface is needed to keep the animal from sinking in the snowdrifts, through which he must make his way during the winter.

These high altitudes bring with them many strange and beautiful birds, though as a rule the plumage is not as bright as lower down, where it is warmer. Probably the strangest bird to those unacquainted with it is the dipper, or water ouzel—a small, slate-colored bird, with a bobtail, which it twitches nervously whenever it alights. It has the power of going under water and walking along the bottom, where it searches for the small worms that make up its food. I was never more surprised in my life than when, having shot at one of these strange creatures, I ran up to the water's edge to get my specimen and found it walking over to the other side of the stream on the bottom under three feet of water. The feathers of the bird were found to be oily and very close, much as with the duck, and in this way it was able to make its strange journeys without fear of getting wet.

The crossbill is an interesting bird on account of the peculiar position of the upper and lower mandibles. These are completely crossed and the strangest thing about it is that it is due entirley to their manner of twisting open the pine cones on whose nuts it feeds. This crossing is really only an acquired physical character, as the very young are found to have bills as straight as any of the ordinary birds.

Up in these mountains the great golden eagle is found. It is not an unusual occurrence to hear a roar as of a passing storm and to find one of these grand birds gliding with the rapidity of lightning just above the tree tops. Here, too, now and then the great California vulture may be seen, hunting carion. It is not as nearly extinct as is generally supposed.

The mere noting the presence of these strange birds and animals is not the only work of the naturalist. After the specimens are gathered, those to be kept must be carefully measured and skinned, and after labeling must be dried. Usually the collector has a chest with trays fitting one on top of the other, in which the smaller specimens are pinned to dry, their feet stretched out before and behind. When dry they are taken out, packed each in a little roll of cotton and shipped to Washington. Larger skins are rolled up and stuffed when they arrive. The boxes of skins are always sent by mail with the Government frank on them. The naturalists have funny tales to tell of opposition by some country postmasters to sending more than four pounds of matter through the mail. One old fellow absolutely refused to handle a box about four feet long and was only made to do so under threat that he would be held responsible for it and in case it did not arrive in time trouble would be forthcoming. As soon as a naturalist has worked out a place pretty well he packs up his goods, either on a pack saddle, or, when practicable, in a wagon, and moves to a new locality. In this way he is ever changing from one scene to another and ever learning new facts about nature. He may stay in one place a day or a month, according to the prospects for good work. Most naturalists prefer to avoid settlements, as their traps are less apt to be molested when no one is about who knows their business. Often the Indians will steal them, while frequently, when in a hostile country, constant watch must be kept that the camp is not surprised by the redskins. Most naturalists mark their traps with a little bit of rag tied to a bush near by, but after practice very often a man will have fifty traps out without a mark. However, a collector usually prefers to be on the safe side and sure of getting his traps again. One of the greatest pests that the collector has to deal with is the ordinary tree ant. Hardly is a small mammal caught before these voracious little pests begin their work. Often but a short time after daybreak I have found half of a rare specimen entirely eaten by the busy ants.—F. W. Koch.

A would-be smart lawyer asked a witness, an old lady, if she thought people would have teeth in heaven. She said she could not answer that definitely, but she thought they would. One thing was certain, she added: "People would have teeth in the place alloted to the wicked, and she could prove it by Scripture." "How can you prove it?" said the lawyer." Why," she replied, "the Scripture says that the wicked shall be turned into utter darkness, where there shall be 'weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth;' and how could they gnash their teeth if they did not have any?" The attorney did not proceed any further on that line of examination.

Copenhagen is to have its Eiffel Tower in a park outside the city, which will command a fine view of the environs, the Baltic, and the adjoining coast of Sweden. It will only be 430 feet high, but it stands on a hill 90 feet above the sea. There will be three platforms, and the whole structure will be lighted by eletricity.

A majestic ox head which formerly adorned the agricultural building at the fair is now doing duty in the window of a Madison avenue butcher.—Chicago Tribune.

LONDON LIFE.

The Retirement of Miss Braddon From Literature.

WOMEN WRITERS OF GREAT NOTE.

A Live Miss Tanqueray and a Dead Mrs. Ebb-Smith—Costumes Seen in Drawing Rooms.

The announcement of the retirement of that veteran novelist, Miss M. E. Braddon, from the ranks of our active writers brings with it, aside from a genuine regret at the loss to the reading public, also the reflection that of the many women novelists still at work most of the best known of these are a long way past their first youth. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, for instance, though comparatively young in the literary world, is certainly past the meridian of her life. So, too, is Helen Mathers (Mrs. Reeves), who has grown sons; then there is Mrs. Walford and Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess") and Mrs. Stannard ("John Strange Winter"). In the stronger and more modern style of literature that does not necessarily mean three volumes and a happy ending Mrs. W. K. Clifford is another example of a woman in the zenith of her literary ability who has left her fortieth milestone a long way behind her. Among other and younger women, however, who have attained literary fame no one is more charming, more fresh and more thoroughly au fait with the affairs of the day than John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie, the brilliant young American novelist.

With Mrs. Craigie, among the younger generation of women writers, may also be mentioned the much talked of Sarah Grand and Mrs. Vere Campbell, whose "problem" novels and versatility of description and dialogue are much admired. But to hark back to my opening thought—not to be able to look forward to a "new book" by Miss Braddon—will be a distinct loss to many. In these days of "weird women" and "women who dare" to do anything and everything the healthy tone of her most sensational scenes could never be harmful to any one. Now, when literary garbage is glossed over by fin de siecle veneer, a good, healthy novel with a "mystery" beginning in its first chapter and unraveled in its last, is a distinct gain. And while speaking of "weird women" could anything be more dolefully tragic than the suicide in London of Mrs. Ebb-Smith, a lady of excellent birth, who, it is said, became unsettled in her mind because of the production of Mr. Pinero's play, "The Notorious Mrs. Ebb-Smith," at the Garrick Theatre a few weeks ago. It is said that the Mrs. Ebb-Simth of real life wrote and called upon Mr. Pinero several times begging him to change the name of the heroine of his drama, as she had a morbid dread of her name being connected with the play. Mr. Pinero, however, saw no reason why his latest creation should not be called "Mrs. Ebbsmith" as well as "Mrs. Jonesmith." The superstitious people are now going round shaking their heads and declaring that "the play is doomed!"

By the way, one of the stall holders at a recent fashionable bazaar held in aid of a Paddington Children's Hospital, was a "Miss Panqueray." If Mrs. Ebb-Smith in the flesh, was mentally deranged by the appearance of her "puppet" namesake, truly Miss Tanqueray might in some way be affected by the temporary disappearance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

This Paddington bazaar (apropos of Miss Tanqueray) was "opened" by the Countess of Warwick (Lady Brooke) who looked superbly handsome in a beautiful dress of "eminence" purple, the bodice of velvet with sequin trimmings, the skirt of silk crepon. A black chiffon ruffle and a black toque with jet ospreys, giving the finishing touches, while a magnificent spray of English and Parma violets was worn on the corsage.

One of the features of the season will be the wide, outstanding stiffened lace collar, after the fashion of those worn during the period of Henri IV. These collars will adorn alike evening bodices and capes and cloaks. They look particularly well on the latter, to which they impart quite a regal air. A lovely cloak of black satin lined with Japanese blue brocade has three small capes set into one of these picturesque collars, beneath which reposes, offering some sort of support, a full ruffle of chiffon liberally bunched with roses. These "Henri Quatre" collars are also being employed on gowns for the next drawing room (to take place, by the way, in May) when their use will at least take off the "naked" appearance of a low gown in broad daylight.

Butterfly bows, butterfly bonnets, bodices capes collars and slippers are all the "go" over here; though most of the articles named display anything but a distinct resemblance to the gay-winged insect. The latest idea is the butterfly bouquet of which it is gratifying to learn the Duchess of York heartily approves." It will probably supersede the "shower" posy of past seasons and be the vogue at the May drawing room. To be coomplete it should have a corsage spray and shoulder knots to match. The specimen floral bunch of this pattern that was sent to the Duchess of York was made of her favorite flowers. The spreading sides or wings of the butterfly were all made of lilies of the valley with their natural foliage; the center portion was of pink roses; a few feathery fronds of asparagus fern veiled the whole with its delicate green giving an effect not unlike the buttefly's delicate feelers.

A long loop and two ends of broad soft ribbon hung down below, one streamer being in very narrow stripes of pink and white the other in soft tones of green and white with a tinge of pink on the reverse side of the ribbon. The idea can of course be carried out with any flowers and with wide or narrow streamers to taste.

That French people are of the opinion that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery is evidently the case from the tone of the following paragraph which I clip from the "Gaulois." "Five o'clock teas that imported English custom are becoming host Frenchified this year. Instead of tea, esses offer their guests tapioca-boillon-boudier. It is less English and much better." There is a delicate blending of Anglo-American custom about this announcement that is as delicately redolent of Parisian diplomacy as it is of a gratified palate.

As women have taken to football, cricket, golf, hunting, jumping and running as every day amusements, men evidently feel that time hangs heavy on their hands. It is probably this lack of appropriate broadmindedness that has driven them to the hitherto feminine relaxation of "sewing parties." Bachelors now, so I am informed by a certain smart young club man of the "Oscar Wilde set," now ask each other to tea, and bring their sewing. As they can't very well make their own undergarments, and as neither hats or caps need "trimming," the needlework indulged in by masculine hands is, so I am informed, the darning of their smartest evening socks! This new departure is made a little more agreeable to the old-fashioned ideas of propriety when it is understood that these darning parties had their origin in the kindly thought of a woman who felt sorry for young bachelors of her acquaintance who were continually in "rags." She sent out the invitations to some men whom she knew, and on the cards were written the words, "Ye who attend bring all your old socks with you."

When the men arrived they were ranged in a neat and expectant row around the room, provided with darning needles and yarn and sat busily to work to learn the whole art of darning; and it is said that they take very kindly to their new occupation, and that their progress is exceptionally rapid.

The "woman of the future" has a happy prospect before her. No longer will "hubby" fly to the club and the theatre when the shades of night gather around, but, under the genial ray of the domestic lamp, he will sit peacefully down to his embroidery or bend mustache and beard above the delicate mysteries of knitting, tatting or crochet work.

A chaperone is an indispensable portion of an English girl's equipment for the fashionable world. But even here times are changing and habits are growing a little more lax. A few years ago, for a young lady to be seen walking either in the park or the street alone would have been considered a grave and serious cause for shoulder shrugging, and shocked expressions. Nowadays, however, debutantes wander in the park unattended by mamma or elderly female friends or relation.

Girls who live in Mayfair and Belgravia walk in the park quite naturally after church, just as they used to in the private gardens of their squares while mamma very often goes straight home. Moreover, whereas up to lately there was always some pretense that "mamma was sitting further up the row," or that "we are here with Lady-so-and-so," now there is no pretense at all, and the young ladies have no objection to be escorted home afterward. The Sunday "Park Show" is gradually becoming known as the spinsters' advertisement.

The costumes to be seen on "Park Parade" have not as yet breathed any of the joyful promise of spring. Last Sunday morning was favored with a bright sun and a cold wind, which, between them, dried the gravel in the park, so that it was possible to promenade with comfort. The result was that there was one of the most crowded parades of the year. People were sitting along the line and on the lawn almost as if it were summer, though their costume would have dispelled, any illusion on that subject, if any existed, for furs were still worn to a considerable extent, and there is a great deal of warmth in the heavy long cloaks which so many people wear nowadays. One lady wore an enormous cart-wheel hat, which was so completely stacked with violets that it looked like an immense bouquet of Parma violets, about a yard and a half in circumference. This may be regarded as the extreme end of the craze for violets in the headgear, which has been so marked during this winter. Perhaps this will be followed by the disappearance of violets altogether, and let us hope that with them will go the big hat.—Anne Morton Lane, in Mail and Express.

Freeborn county, Minn., is the banner creamery county in that State. It has twenty two co-operative separator creameries (and one skim station), operating forty-six operators. Seven of the factories have been built this season. They are very evenly distributed throughout the country, fifteen towns boasting of one each, four having two each, and only one town having none, though tributary to five plants, all of which are near its border lines on its several sides.

"No," said smallwort. "I hardly feel justified in saying that Peppers is inordinately vain, but when a fellow has a music box in his room, arranged to play 'Hail to the Chief' as soon as he opens the door, what is one to think of him?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Wives should never conceal anything from their husbands," says a writer. If this device was carried out it would create a revolution in few nine pockets.

GREEN FRUIT RATES.

A Large Reduction May Now be Expecced.

COMPETITION OF THREE RAILROADS.

Fast Ventilator Car Service in Opposition to the Refrigerator System—Arguments Offered.

The refrigerator companies now engaged in the transportation of California fruit to the Eastern markets will find themselves called upon this summer to meet a vigorous competition from two unexpected sources. The advent of the Armour Packing Company in the fruit transportation business, and the effect on refrigerator charges resulting therefrom, have been the subjects of various newspaper articles during the past few weeks. The fact became known yesterday that the Southern Pacific Company intends to become a competitor in the business heretofore controlled exclusively by the refrigerator companies. The railroad company, in the past, has been content with the earnings derived from the transportation of the cars owned and operated by the refrigerator companies, and has permitted the refrigerator companies to do all the business with the shippers and growers. The Southern Pacific has now tired of seeing the refrigerator companies share among themselves all the revenues from the profitable traffic, and is preparing to establish a fast fruit line of its own. In conjunction with the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, it will inaugurate a fast fruit line between California and Chicago about the middle of June. Between 1,200 and 1,500 ventilator cars are now being built in the East for the purpose.

The arrangement entered into by the three roads will deprive the refrigerator companies of a large share of the business. The Southern Pacific will furnish 500 cars and the other two roads will furnish their quota. They are ventilator cars of the newest design, and will enable the companies, it is estimated, to handle between 4,000 and 5,000 carloads of green fruit at a cost which is not to be met by the refrigerator companies. The cost of refrigeration being eliminated from the expense of getting the fruit to the Eastern markets, the Southern Pacific Company expects to be in a position to offer rates to shippers and growers which will bring it all the business it can handle. Heretofore the fruit-growers in California have not taken kindly to the ventilator car for the reason that the service was not fast enough to get the fruit to market in good condition. They have preferred to pay the extra cost of refrigeration to avoid the risk of having the fruit spoil before it reached its destination. The railroad companies have agreed on a time card which they believe will insure the successful operation of their ventilator cars between California and Chicago. The time will be five days between Sacramento and Chicago. A train will leave Sacramento every night at midnight while the green fruit season lasts. During June, and until the fruit crop ripens sufficiently to warrant the daily service, trains will be run but twice a week. It is thought that by the 1st of July, at the latest, there will be enough ripe fruit to insure the profitable maintenance of a daily service.

The Southern Pacific will carry the trains to Ogden in forty-five hours, and the other two roads have agreed to make the time over their roads sufficiently fast to insure a five days' service to Chicago.

The railroad company does not expect to handle cherries in its ventilator cars, or any other fruit which will not stand transportation without refrigeration. That branch of the business will be left to the refrigerator companies. The company expects, however, to handle not less than 4,000, and possibly 5,000 carloads of other varieties of fruit during the season, including peaches, pears, apples, plums and possibly apricots. The Southern Pacific Company is preparing to educate the fruit-growers to the advantages of the new fast fruit line.

The principal arguments to be offered in favor of the ventilator car service will be the fast time and reduced cost. The dead weight in a refrigerator car loaded with fruit is just twice the paying weight of fruit. In a ventilator car the dead wieght is about one-half and the paying weight is one-half. The cost of hauling dead weight is reduced in the ventilator car, and the cost of refrigeration, amounting to $125 a car on a long haul across the continent, is also saved.

The refrigerator companies are now earnestly engaged in trying to solve the important question of how to meet the competition inaugurated by the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads. The companies have decided that they will have to make material reductions in their refrigerator charges or suffer the loss of an important percentage of the business. G. H. Appel, manager of the California Fruit Transportation Cpomany, says that the refrigerator companies are now working on their rate schedules for the coming season, and that the fruit-growers may expect a material reduction from the charges assessed last y[illegible] Chronicle.

Dick—"W[illegible] I though[illegible] Tom—[illegible] ing[illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland.,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21 1895

At the last session of the Legislature Assemblyman Tibbitts of Amador introduced what is known as the Alternate Jurors Act. The bill passed and now stands as Chapter 213 of the session's laws. By this the judge to try a case may, by order duly entered, direct two extra jurors to be drawn in the same manner as the preceding panel of twelve were selected, except that the prosecution has but one peremptory challenge and the defense two. They are placed with, and treated as a part of the jury during the trial. Should one of the regular panel become sick, or die, he is discharged and one of the alternates is drawn to fill the vacancy; the other in like manner would fill a second vacancy. At the close of the trial, if they have not been needed, they are discharged and the panel of twelve decides the case. This is known as the "Italian Jury System" and will prove useful in protracted trials where the sickness or death of a juror would lead to a new trial. Judge Conley of Madera county is the first to put the act into effect in the Cain murder trial.

At the rate the campaign of education on the money question is progressing, before the national conventions are held a year hence the mass of people will have far more intelligent opinions on it than they have now. The people want no more panics, and they will vote for no policy that will bring on a panic or a financial revolution. An era of prosperity is opening and with the improvement of business the discontent that impels the disappointed to attribute all their ills to those who are temporarily commissioned to manage the people's affairs will pass away and give them clearer and more unbiased views of these fundamental questions, which are not political, but scientific. The people can be trusted to vote rightly, when they have an opportunity to learn the truth of the questsons involved.

When a gang of six men, working one harvester that cuts a swath forty two feet wide, can harvest, cut and sack a hundred acres of grain a day, as a gang is doing near Tracy, the cost of production of wheat or barley is reduced very materially, especially when one considers that horses to pull this great machine can be purchased for a cent a pound. At the prices that horses can be purchased now both the seeding and harvesting of grain will be reduced below what it was ever before known in the world And notwithstanding the prices paid in America for labor to run these great agricultural machines, wheat can be raised at a less cost per bushel here than in India, Russia or Egypt, where men get but a few cents per day.

A little bad luck has come to the valley road in the wreck of the steamer Washtenaw in the straits of Magellan. The Wastenaw was bringing 2000 tons of steel rails and would have arrived this week, but the builders of the road say that this will not delay work, as other rails are now on the way, and if necessary shipments will be made overland. The contract for ties is signed and reports from all the engineers in the field are encouraging. The project is now on a practical basis and henceforth work rather than talk will be the order of business.

A canvass has been made of the Republican press of Kansas and out of 102 papers it was found that seventeen are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ration of 16 to 1, while eighty-five stand squarely on the money plank in the last Republican platform. This does not look as though Kansas Republicans could be relied upon to help in the battle for the white metal next year.

The abolition of the sugar bounty by the late diabolical Democratic congress so completely "ruined" the beet sugar industry that the Chino ranch people announced the largest acreage of beet planting and the prospect of more sugar making at the factory this year than occured in any year previous. And it is also announced that a beet sugar factory will surely be established at Anaheim—to be similarly "ruined."

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CUT FODDER.

An Illinois Farmer's Experience With a Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder.

The following experience is related by an Illinois farmer in a letter to American Agriculturist:

About a year ago a neighbor and myself secured a corn husker and fodder shredder. This machine was set so that the fodder could be elevated to the haymow of a barn. Fodder was hauled from the field on low wheeled wagons, run through the husker and the shredded material stored in one bent of my barn. The carrier being 28 feet long one man was able to place the fodder as it came from the machine. A great amount can be stored in a small space. Last season I put 312 shocks 12 hills square in a section of my mow 26 feet wide, 18 feet long and 8 feet to where the roof touched the side of the barn.

Low wheeled wagons are a great advantage in hauling. We rigged them up ourselves. One is made from a set of binder trucks coupled so it will be 18 feet long. The other two consist of old wagons, the wheels of which were replaced by low ones. On these we built racks without bows. Five to eight shocks are hauled at a load. The fodder is fed to the machine much as wheat or oats. We begin this work when the ears are dry enough to crib. No attention is paid to dry weather, for by proper handling and little tramping on the load only a few blades are lost. At the machine all loose fodder is carefully cleaned up. A rope running from front end of rack to rear keeps the load in place when the wagon is in motion.

Last winter 20 acres of good corn cared for in this way furnished sufficient roughness for wintering 20 head of cows and horses. Nothing is wasted. Of course the pithy wood parts of the stalk are not eaten, but this makes excellent bedding and absorbs liquid manure. We cut fodder for our neighbors at the rate of 5 cents per husked bushel, which is equivalent to $2 or $2.50 per acre. Many thrashers now have machines, and a goodly number of farmers in the vicinity are having their feed prepared in this way. This enables them to sell much of their straw and hay. This shredded fodder also sells for $7.50 per ton. Some farmers intend to bale and ship it.

Life In Japan.

"It is a curious, but accepted truth," comments the wife of a naval officer who has resided a number of years in Japan, "that Americans, as a class, do not long stand up against Japan life. There is something in the air, or something lacking in it, which is peculiarly trying to us. So many naval officers serving a three or six years' duty there have come home with an incurable complaint that it is common talk in the service. Two admirals have died of abcess of the liver after several years' residence there, and other officers have had their health seriously impaired under similar conditions. I never was seriously sick in my life till I got out to the island empire, and throughout my whole stay I fought something. The English residents do not seem to suffer as we do, which is also a commented upon fact."—New York Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of M. V. BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from her debts, and that Saturday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court room of said Court, at the court house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and she be discharged from all her debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of JOHN BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

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D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st A. D. 1895.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisement in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial in any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court .....

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 50

For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases 10

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases 25

For searching records or files, for each year 50

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 50

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenning witness, including copy of subpœna, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio .....

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 50

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon 10

For each certificate under seal 20

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 50

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in extraordinary cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder for the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8, levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Boland	3	500	$ 75 00
T. C. Boland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Boland	18	500	75 00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	200	30 00
J. J. Gum	12	200	30 00
P. H. Mack	17	300	45 00
Fred Spear		75	11 25
R. C. Spear		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to 2. P. M. of June 29th 1895

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County Cal. passed on the 5th day of April, 1895, the attention of the public is called to the following sections of the County Government Act of 1893:

SECTION 41. The Board of Supervisors must not hear or consider any claim in favor of any person, corporation, company, or association against the County or District Fund, unless the same be itemized, giving names, dates, and particular services rendered, character of process served, upon whom, distance travelled, where and when, character of work done, number of days engaged, materials furnished, to whom, and quantity and price paid therefore, duly verified as to its correctness and that the amount claimed is justly due, is presented and filed with the Clerk of the Board within a year after the last item of the account or claim accrued. This section, as to itemizing, shall not apply to services rendered under section one hundred and forty-eight; *provided*, that such services are substantially stated, with their value, and verified as above. If in case of any claim, which requires itemizing, the bill be not itemized, they shall cause notice to be given to the claimant, or his attorney, of that fact, and give time to have the claim itemized and reverified.

SECTION 42. No accounts must be passed upon by the Board, unless made out as prescribed in the preceding section and filed by the Clerk at least one day prior to the session at which it is asked to be heard.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claim which fails to comply with the above sections will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk of said Board.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

H. E. Wilkinson Plaintiff, vs. Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

The people of the State of California send greeting to Atlanta Wilkinson, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the ground of the defendant's wilful desertion of plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, which complaint is hereby made a part of this summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will apply to Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, viz: For a judgment dissolving said bonds of matrimony.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. mining law.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD —IN— DIST. NO. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 3 day of April, 1895 any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1895 at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road, hereinafter described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Commencing at section corner on township line, between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East: Sections 33 and 34; thence running North, Magnetic Variation 15 deg. 15 min. E.

Set stake 20 feet East of section corner and set stake 20 feet West of section line for a 40 ft width of road; thence:

Over land of Frank Fitzgerald.

1 North. 20.00 To S. E. corner of L. Blakes land; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line as outside of 40 foot roadway.

60.00 To South-west corner of E. H. Blake E. H. Blake on west side and J. D. Shaw on east side; set stake 20 feet on west side, and set stake 20 feet on east side.

80.10 To section corner to Sections 28, 27, 33, 34, set stake 20 feet east in field of J. D. Shaw, set stake 20 feet west, on section line between Sections 27 and 28, T. 9 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.

2 North.

3 North. 20.00 To N. W. corner of J. D. Shaw, J. D. Shaw on east side, and H. H. McMurry on west side. Set stakes 20 feet east and set stakes 20 feet west of line.

60.00 To south line of J. J. Stewart, Charles Stewart on west side, and J. L. Cornell on the east side of the line; set stake 20 feet on east side and set stake 20 feet west of line.

80.00 To center of Joseph Jewett Stewart, J. J. Stewart on west side, and J. J. Stewart on east side.

Thence west on line between Sections 21 and 28.

4 West. 20.00 To west line of J. J. Stewart on lands of Joseph Jewett Stewart to south east corner of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.

60.00 To east bank of the Miller and Blake ditch.

60.00 To center of the west bank of the Blake and Miller ditch.

Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and J. W. McMurry on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on west bank of ditch to north side of Road and set stake 20 feet south on west bank of ditch as south side of road.

5 West. 65.00 To meadow of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.

80.10 To section corner to sections 3, 29, 21, 28, over land of Mrs. Stewart.

20.00 To north-east corner of Indian John Campbell's Homestead.

24.00 To Big Pine ditch.

42.20 To old county road from Independence to Big Pine. Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and John Campbell (Indian) on south side. Set stake 40 feet north on land of Mrs. Stewart; and set stake 20 feet south on land of Indian John Campbell.

JOSEPH SUSLEY, Surveyor.
S. G. GREGG, Viewer.
JAMES JONES, Viewer.

Field Notes of a survey of a public road in Road District No. 3.

The proposed route South from the South and the commencing at the point of Commencement of Petition 19th day of January, 1894.

Commencing at Section corner on township line between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East M. D. M. to Sections 33 and 34 thence running East Mag. Var. 15 deg. 15 min. E.

6 West 20.00 Twenty chains on Section to the Northwest cor. of James Herod's land over land owned by F. Fitzgerald and Geo. Gilson, thence

7 South 80.09 Over land owned by James Herod and George Gilson, thence

8 S. 45 deg. E. Over G... 21.69 to the J...

9 South ...

March 30th, 1895.

By order of the ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest and estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to the estate of said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain tracts or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the S. E. quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-eastern corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 48-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Rock Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along the West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres, being lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the property of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence on file in the office of the County Recorder of said County.

Two hundred feet undivided of the following described land, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twenty-seven and twenty-seven-tieths (12 9-20) rods North of the general corner of the north west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter of the South east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section No. twenty-one (21), West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieths (68 11-20) rods, thence West twenty-three (23) rods, thence North westerly along a small branch or wash to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North east quarter and the South east quarter, and the South west quarter and the North east quarter of the South west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, containing in the three East eighty (80) rods of the above beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned, at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to the Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM E. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 16th 1895.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
A... A...

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rag weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
First class work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and based.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURKHARDT.

S... Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Jobbing
AND
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Oxen
For particulars, call at Lone
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence, Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 23rd
" ..... November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 21 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman	GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman	CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge	GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff	ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk	DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney	P. W. FORBES.
Assessor	P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer	W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner	I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed)	JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools	S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist	FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist	A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist	J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist	J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist	FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66⅞
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3 90

BORN.

FREE—Near Citrus, June 13, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Free, a son.

To-morrow is the longest day of the year.

Mrs. F. Rhine is expected home the first of next week.

Reports say Bishop has near a dozen bicycles already.

Ben T. Williams went to Bishop last Wednesday morning.

Bishop will also celebrate the Fourth with exercises and sports.

Scott Broder was down from Fish Springs early in the week.

John Baxter has been quite ill again. He was some better this morning.

Some claims in Mazourka still continue to pay under the dry-washer process.

Ripe peaches and apricots are reported at several places in and near Independence.

BUTTER from the Fairview creamery can be obtained from H. Levy.

[illegible] Blood and Arth[illegible] the Mod[illegible]

[illegible] the Lone [illegible] sponed one [illegible]

[illegible] are going to have some [illegible] if there is going to be any [illegible] a day too soon.

County Clerk Hession is laid up for repairs. He thinks that a good dose of mowing machine would prove beneficial.

George Gillain, Henry Malone, J. N. Rose, C. W. Faller and John Commetti came down from Fish Springs yesterday.

Geo. Lewis has finished his first run of ore from his new mine at Fish Springs. He will resume work again in about a month.

Phil Cartier started for Butte, Mont., last Tuesday. He had previously spent over a year in that country and thinks well of it.

John Baxter sent a basket of handsome peaches to this office this morning. The fruit is ripening very rapidly and he will be able to fill all orders.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in the small towns all over the State this year. San Francisco will try to eclipse all former celebrations ever held there.

The attention of all parties having bills to present to the Board of Supervisors is again directed to the published notice relative thereto. Don't overlook it.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ames's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Neil McLean started for Gold Mountain yesterday with his big team to get a load of [illegible] pipe for the Independence Water Co. [illegible] pipe will be laid the full length of Edwards [illegible] pipe now [illegible] street to replace the 4 inch [illegible]

S. G. [illegible]den Esq. of Bishop has accepted the [illegible] on of the Committee on Arrangements in [illegible] occasion here on the [illegible] Committee has [illegible] arrange everything so as to enable the visitor to spend a pleasant day. As will be seen by the programme printed [illegible] numerous interesting features are proposed.

Through The Sierras.

A party of students from the State University at Berkeley arrived at Independence last Monday. They came up Kings River from the other side and crossed the water shed of the Sierra Nevadas' through Kearsarge pass directly west of here. It is early in the season to cross at that point and they found the air very cold at an altitude of over twelve thousand feet. They came all the way on foot with two pack animals, having passed over snow twenty feet deep in crossing the summit. They say the lakes were frozen over solid, and in coming from the summit to town they killed three rattlesnakes. They are of the same party who were here a year ago. After remaining here a day they left for the Mt. Whitney country. The party consisted of Messrs. Corbett, Corey and LeConte. Mr. Corbett is professor of mathematics, and Mr. Corey is electrician at the University. Mr. LeConte visited this section about five years ago and made a very useful map of the Sierras, giving the various trails, mountain peaks, lakes etc. which was published by the Sierra club. He is now engaged upon a new map which will be more comprehensive, and will correct a few errors in the old one. The young men are accomplishing a vast deal of good in the annual trips through the high Sierras. They are observant and intelligent and will bring to the notice of the world the unrivelled grandeure of the Mt. Whitney region.

Attempt At Murder.

On Thursday afternoon Henry Cole, a blacksmith at Hot Springs, was brought up from Coleville by Constable Crawford and lodged in the County jail on two charges of assault with a deadly weapon with an intent to kill, he having shot at T. B. Rickey and a young man named Olds at Sayers', junction of the Sonora and Antelope roads, during a sale of sheep to satisfy a judgment in favor of Kirman & Rickey on Monday last, for sheep trespass. Cole, with a pistol, fired at Mr. Rickey, the ball whizzing past his head, and then turned and shot at Olds, who also escaped unhurt, and before he could repeat his shooting, Charles W. Rickey, son of T. B. Rickey, procured a stick and knocked Cole senseless for a moment, when he was disarmed and put under arrest. There was a bitter feeling among some of the sheepmen and matters looked serious for a time, but after Cole's arrest, quiet was restored. Cole waived an examination before Justice Carney, at Coleville, and was remanded to answer to the Superior Court, bail being fixed at $20,000. As the case will soon come to trial, we refrain from further comments, not wishing to prejudice the case.
—*Bridgeport Chronicle Union*

Pat Reddy Injured.

We note in some of our exchanges the following account of a mishap befalling the well known lawyer: Patrick Reddy, the attorney, met with an accident on Market street yesterday afternoon. He was crossing from the Crocker building toward the Grand Hotel, and when in the street found himself between two cars going in opposite directions. At this moment W. Starke endeavored to board one of the cars while it was in motion, and in doing so accidently struck Mr. Reddy and the latter was felled to the ground. In falling his head struck one end of the car steps and inflicted a painful scalp wound. Policeman Tracy escorted Mr. Reddy to a drug store, where the wound was dressed temporarily. Mr. Reddy was then taken to his home 2717 Pacific avenue, where he was attended by the family physician.

Coolgardie

Rich new Goldfields being constantly found in Coolgardie gold fields, West Australia, is an accessible one, reached by steamer to Fremantle, then rail to Southern Cross and team or stage to destination. The trip to Australia on one of the Oceanic Steamship Company's fine steamers via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is a pleasure sailing the day long. Rates to Cape Town, Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and mines reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Estray.

There came to my place about July 1st, 1894, one white and red cow, about five years old, branded N C on right hip. The owner is notified to pay the charges and take his property away, or she will be sold according to law.

JAMES HINES.

Two carloads of lumber came down on Monday's train for the new mill to be built at the Hirsch mine. In all about sixty thousand feet of lumber will be used. The mill will be located on the Inyo Canal and a tramway will be built from the mine to the mill. This work will keep a number of men employed and will help the times here considerably.

There is another rumor of a change of time on the C. & C. which will bring us about fifteen hours closer to San Francisco. This will mean a night train from Hawthorne, and consequently some inconvenience in that respect, but a vast improvement in our mail facilities.

The Sunday school pic-nic at the Fort last Tuesday was a pronounced success. The little folks had plenty of ice-cream, cake and other good things, and diverse amusements furnished them plenty of entertainment.

The party of University men who recently crossed the Kearsarge trail, report that two bands of sheep had crossed the trail before them. As the snow is very deep they must have had a hard job.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Rives arrived at Independence last Monday and will make their home in Inyo. Mr. Rives is Superintendent of the Hirsch mine and expects to have a residence erected at the works soon.

Come to the Fourth of July and bring your children with you. Remember that it comes but once a year, and you cannot inculcate a spirit of patriotism in their youthful minds in any better manner.

Norm. Mairs came down from Long Valley yesterday. He says that the stock are doing exceptionally well this year. There is an abundance of feed.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS

Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

Ten Dollars Reward

The above reward will be paid for information as to the whereabouts of the following described stock, which were lost at Rose Springs, near Haiwai, on May 15. One bay horse branded J. One bay horse branded AR. One bay mare branded JH. One gray mule branded X. One black horse-mule branded P. The finder will please communicate with thi this office or with A. W. Elbeshutz, Independence, Cal.

The sale of the Fair wheat, which took place in San Francisco last week, was the largest transaction of the kind ever held in the State. There were 179,600 tons of wheat which sold for $17 per ton or $3,053,200.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1895, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Independence Celebration.

JULY FOURTH 1895.

MORNING EXERCISES.

Prayer	S. W. ALBONE.
Song, "Red, White and Blue"	CHOIR
Instrumental music, Mrs. F. E. DESMOND.	
Oration	S. G. SNEDEN Esq.
Song, "Star Spangled Banner"	CHOIR
Recitation	BLANCHE BUNNEY
Song	IRMA WEBB
Duet—Violin and Piano	
Miss ETTA WOOD and Miss HELDA HARRIS.	
Recitation	BIRDIE LEVY.
Song, "America"	MEDLEY.

AFTERNOON SPORTS.

Girls Race, 10 years and under	$2 50
" " over 10 and not over 14	3 00
Boys Race, 10 years and under	2 50
" " over 10 and under 14	3 00
Potato Race, free for all	5 00
3-Legged Race	3 00
Sack Race	3 00
Indian Pony Race	5 00
Chinaman's Race	2 50
Tug of War, Married vs. Single Men	5 00
Saddle Horse Race, free for all	20 00

☞ Entrance fee, $2 50; 3 to enter, 2 to start. Entry book now open with Secretary B. H. Yandell; closes 12 M., July 4, 1895.

GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oct5 td

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED DRESDEN WARE.

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m.		5:20 p. m
Wellington	11:25 a. m.		4:45 p. m
Wabuska	1:40 p. m		2:28 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5:00 p. m		Lv. 11:00 a. m
	No. 3.		No. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning	7:1[illegible] a. m.		6:15 p. m
Sodaville	7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Mina	8:50 a. m.		4:35 p. m
Sodaville	9:10 a. m		3:50 p. m
Benton	1:30 p. m		11:50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3:10 p. m.		9:50 a. m
Alvord	5 p. m		8:55 a. m
Independence	5:55 p. m.		7:25 a. m
Lone Pine	6:20 p. m		6:50 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 7:00 p. m.		Lv. 6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (35 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leave Luning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (2 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY, SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

A. W. Elbeshutz
Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEV.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. BOTTER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j19tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT [illegible] FLOUR

Having added [illegible] to our [illegible]

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

ROYAL is placed first of the cream of tartar powders; actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

STILL DISSATISFIED.

"There's one thing to be said in favor of the pugilists that go on the stage, said Mrs Meekton. "You never hear of them quarreling and bickering like tenors and leading men."

"No, replied her husband, "nothing seems to go as we expect it to. The actors all want to fight and wont act and the fighters all want to act and wont fight."—Washington Star.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St.,

Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

A171. India Silks for dresses and waists, sun fast colors and will wash; black, cream, cardinal, and navy blue; 22 inches wide. Special price, 25c yard.

A172. Misses' and children's pebble grain button Shoes, with box toes, stout soles and spring heels. Just the thing for school or play. Sizes 5 to 8½, 65c; sizes 9 to 11½, 75c; sizes 12 to 2, 90c. These prices are much below regular value.

A173. Women's stainless black cotton Hose, good quality. Price, 10c pair.

A174. Women's balbriggan Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Not a mean vest in any particular, although the price is only 11c.

A175. Ventilated Corsets for summer wear, cool and comfortable; sizes 18 to 30. Price, 50c.

A176. Horn bones, good quality, 10 inches long. Price, 8c dozen.

A177. Women's black Hose Supporters, gored belt, with original Lindsay patent button fastening. Price, 12½c.

A178. Women's ready made Duck Suits, navy blue, tan or light grounds; Blazer jacket and full skirt; sizes 32 to 42 inch bust. Price $1.75 suit.

A179. Shirt Waist of black Sateen, 34 to 42 inch bust. Special value at 44c.

A180. Chamois fibre for sleeve lining, 35c yd.; gray or black silesia for skirt lining, 8c yd.; heavy silesia for waist lining, 15c yd.

A181. Ecru scrim, 38 inches wide. Price, 6¼c yd.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,
10 **Sacramento, Cal.**

BRAVERY OF AFGHANS.

The courage and undaunted boldness of the Afghans will bear comparison with that of any nation, and many are the instances of personal bravery known to British officers. There lives in the Yusufzai country an old chieftain, the hero of many fights, who now enjoys a well-earned pension, with the village manor as a reward for honorable service, and who on more than one occasion risked his life to save that of his commanding officer.

The present editor of the London Evening Globe records with gratitude the fact that thirty years ago his life was saved by Afzal Khan, the recent envoy to the Cabul court. Major Wigram Battye, whom I burried at Jellabad, fell on the battlefield of Fattahabad in the conquest of Afghan territory, but they were Afghan soldiers of his own regiment who stood over his dead body to protect it from insult. The missionary Tuting was attacking the faith of the Moslem in the streets of an Afghan city, when his life was attempted by an assassin, but it was his Afghan servant who saved the preacher's life even in the midst of popular tumult.

Colin Mackenzie, one of the Cabul prisoners of 1842, often told the story of that Afghan chivalry which protected the lives and honor of English ladies in the excitement of a national rebellion. Nor are they slow to appreciate the quality of bravery in others. In the frontier war of 1863, a young English officer was deserted by his native sepoys and for some time held his [illegible] the midst of a crowd of [illegible]. When the brave [illegible] covered with [illegible] had cut [illegible] the in- [illegible] English- [illegible] is

Richard Green's Escape.

By WILLIAM M'KENDREE BANGS.

CHAPTER II.

When Richard Green awoke the next morning the sun was well up and his room was flooded with light. Rising quickly he walked to the window and looked out. Out, perhaps half a mile from the shore, the surf was breaking gayly upon a reef, the spray springing high and sparkling in the sun. Beyond, moving in a long, easy swell, with only a white sail here and there to vary its monotony or to make more vivid the surrounding blue, stretched the great sea to the horizon. Within the reef lay Joosten's broad and lazy boat, the dancing waters of the lagoon slowly flowing by it, and sometimes splashing up to playfully caress its white, smooth sides.

Already the coolies were busily engaged in unloading from it the few stores its owner had found time to purchase the day before. Richard, thus recalled to the work-a-day world, hastily dressed himself and was soon down stairs.

On the lower floor he found working in the room which he supposed was the office the young man who had called Mr. Joosten out the night before to see the man.

"Good morning," this young man greeted him with. "My name is Hackett. The old gentleman is about outdoors somewhere. Are you an Englishman too?"

"No," Richard answered. "You are, I presume."

"Yes."

"Have you been in exile long?"

"No, and I do not intend to be much longer. In a little while longer I shall be on my way to home and civilization. I came on a visit some months ago, and here I have staid and staid, but I hardly know why except that I like them."

"It's a long way to come visiting," Richard said smiling.

"Yes; but I wanted to go all over the world, and you see the old lady is a relative of mine."

"Oh, indeed!"

"Yes; and then the old man—queer old party—had trouble with his man, and I have been trying to help him out. I hate these books already—I don't know anything about them, either. Do you?"

"No, of course not."

"Oh, I mean bookkeeping."

"Not much; but I remember that an old friend of mine once told me that a bookkeeper only needed to know how to tell the truth and tell it."

"Well, that isn't always easy. But, I say, let's go out and look about. Don't you want to see what the place looks like? Breakfast is a long way off yet. They have it late, you know. The old man doesn't seem to know the difference. They say it is bad to work before fortifying the inner man; but, pshaw! nothing can make work endurable. Let us go."

Hackett yawned lazily and shut his books and led Richard toward the front door. Richard looked about him, interested. About the house grew a few large and beautiful palm trees and there were many tropical flowers, but the foliage had been thinned and was kept in order. A little way off were the storehouses and the quarters of the men, all gray and weather beaten. The house itself was a large, square structure two stories only in height. It had been painted white, but now it was dingy and in many places the paint had peeled off; but, nevertheless, wherever a window was open, within there was a suggestion of neatness and comfort. As they went

He held in his hand a long handled spade.

out Richard noticed that, although the veranda was now all open to the light and air, the posts which supported its roof were fitted with heavy wooden shutters.

"These are very heavy and solid," he said.

"Yes, you see they have great storms here, but I am very glad they have them," Hackett continued, as he looked about him cautiously. "These coolies are a bad lot. Mr. Joosten is too easy with them. I think, between you and me, he is more than half afraid of them."

"That is rather bad."

"Yes, but the old lady has pluck enough for half a dozen. She is true through and through—but here he comes!"

[illegible], as he joined them, spoke some cheerful words of greeting; but Richard thought he detected signs that the affairs of the old man still found Richard wondered a little what such a man should have gained such a share of fortune's favors, and why any burden had been willing to place upon shoulders so unfit a one. But Joosten was more subjected to circumstances than men are, and the courage of his wife had never failed them. Otherwise, he would long before have given up the contest. Now, his wife helped him to believe that in a few years more they would be rich enough to live where and as they pleased.

During all that day, and indeed during many days, Mr. Joosten was occupied in showing Green what work he would have to do and in making him acquainted with the large establishment in all its parts. Mainly, it seemed to Green, he showed him what difficulties he would have to contend with, how active and hardworking he would have to be; but the young man was not easily discouraged and he foresaw no great hardships. To be sure, he was conscious that he knew nothing of the practical methods of growing sugarcane or making sugar, which, as he learned at once, was Mr. Joosten's chief business; but he was assured by the old gentleman that practical knowledge was not needed by him. He would soon know enough to see whether the small bosses shirked their work or not, and if he did that and kept the accounts in good order nothing more could be asked of him.

To Green it seemed as he met the men at work that they looked at both Mr. Joosten and himself with ill concealed dislike; but he laughed his fears away and thought that Hackett's alarming words had had a greater effect upon him than they should have had.

But before long there was unmistakable evidence that trouble of some sort was brewing. Mr. Joosten seemed helpless, and Richard Green himself was hardly enough familiar with the men and the situation to easily decide what was best for him. From the watchful eye of Mrs. Joosten nothing could be hidden, and although she did not urge Joosten to any definite action she encouraged them all.

"A little firmness and energy will settle it all when the time comes," she said to Richard.

"What is it you fear then?" Richard asked her.

"Oh, I hardly know. Nothing perhaps; but no one can tell how these men will act."

"Can anything be done in the meantime to make us safer?"

"I dare say it is not necessary."

But Green was determined that they should not be caught altogether unprepared, and he saw that such firearms as there were about the house were in proper condition. Then he remembered the heavy shutters with which the veranda could be closed in. These he closed and locked himself every night, except those at one end. He thought that that open end might be defended. It was fortunate that these precautions were taken, for before many nights word came to them while they were at supper that the men demanded to see Mr. Joosten.

"Promise me you will not yield anything, Hans," Mrs. Joosten said to her husband. "If you do we shall always live in fear. No one can tell what they will ask next."

"It shall be as you wish," he promised, but plainly Mrs. Joosten was fearful that all would not be as she would have it, and Green and Hackett followed Mr. Joosten out upon the veranda. This, closed in upon all sides but one, was like a long, narrow room dimly lighted by a lantern hanging to the roof near the open end. Gathered at that end, without and about the steps, there were perhaps a dozen men, while one was standing by Mr. Joosten talking quickly to him and gesticulating violently. This man was one who had charge of one of the small gangs into which the men were divided. Green had noticed him before for the sullen and vicious way in which he had looked at them when he had been going about the plantation with Mr. Joosten. Now he held in his hand a long handled spade, and he seemed, as nearly as Green and Hackett could understand him, to be demanding that Richard should be dismissed and that his predecessor should be reinstated.

"The same thing they asked before," Hackett whispered.

"Yes; they do not seem to have grown any fonder of me," Green answered, smiling, careless of the danger, if there was any. He and Hackett were standing well back in the shadow, and it is doubtful if the man with Mr. Joosten saw them. At all events, at this moment he made so threatening a gesture toward Mr. Joosten that Green, stepping quickly forward, lifted him from his feet and flung him bodily forth among his comrades. There was a murmur among them, but Hackett had followed, and he now bade them be off before worse should befall them. This sudden and unexpected show of decision must have disconcerted them, for they seemed to melt into the night, so quickly did they disappear.

"Well, old man," said Hackett, as he put his hand familiarly on Richard's shoulder, "that was well done. But, I say, I did not know you were so strong."

"Oh, but he was a very little fellow," Richard answered. "That was a rebellion easily quelled."

Green now carefully closed and locked the shutters remaining open, Mr. Joosten looking on the while almost in astonishment. He was almost overwhelmed at the quickness of the two young men. He gasped once or twice, and then, as he recovered his breath, they went in to Mrs. Joosten, and he could only say:

"It is very troublesome, all very troublesome."

"Come, Hans," she said, "do not be worried. Tell me all about it," she added, turning to Richard.

She was very angry and indignant as he told her of the early part of the interview, but when Hackett broke in and told her how Richard had treated the spokesman, she laughed and enjoyed it.

"That was good," she said. "Treat them in that way and we will not have any trouble; but when we are afraid of them, why, then"——

As they separated for the night she smiled approvingly at Green and he felt that he had won her good will at any rate. That Mr. Joosten was pleased he was not so sure.

The next morning soon after breakfast the gentle, slowgoing horse Mr. Joosten had set apart for Green's use was brought to the door, and he was about to start on the round of the plantation, which was now one of his daily duties.

"You are not going today?" Joosten asked him in surprise.

"I meant to, of course. Why not?"

"Why, it will not be safe to go among the men after last night."

"I think you are mistaken," Green responded. "It would not do now to fail to go. They would be sure to believe that I was afraid. I really think I ought to go."

"Yes," Mrs. Joosten interrupted. "Mr. Green is surely right. He must go."

Then she led Richard Green to one side and she said to him:

"But you will be very careful, very quick. You are armed, are you not?"

"Yes."

"That is right; but you must be very careful."

"You are very kind," Richard replied. "But I do not think there is any danger."

"Shall I not go with you?" Hackett asked, as Green mounted his horse.

"No. Then they would be certain of my fear. And what should I do after you are gone?"

"Just as you like, old fellow; but, of course, you are not in any danger. Throw that chap over the fence if you get a chance. It will be only good exercise for you."

And while they were laughing Richard rode away, but Mr. Joosten shook his head as though he thought they were all very foolhardy. As Richard trotted slowly on, he thought of the situation and of its many dangers, and as he turned a corner so that he was hidden from those at the house he examined carefully his revolver. For a minute, may be, he wished that he had not been so resolute, and that he had permitted Hackett to accompany him; but soon he was influenced by the quiet of the surroundings.

At last he came to the great field wherein the coolies were working. The men were gathered in little groups, some loading the wagons, others with their sugar knives—short, sharp knives fastened at right angles to their handles—were at the edge of the growing cane, while far off to the right perhaps half a dozen were grouped about a man whom Richard quickly recognized, even at the great distance, to be the man he had so unceremoniously thrown from the veranda the night before. Richard rode directly toward the group. The men separated as he came near, but stood sullen and silent.

"Come, why are you not at work?" he asked.

(To be continued.)

Wool—"I don't see how a dealer can afford to iron all the silk hats he sells." Van Pelt—"Has to do it; they'd last too long if he didn't."—Harlem Life.

"Miss Robbins sings like a bird, doesn't she?" Mr. Blank—"No; they stop singing sometimes."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES.

If one were to attempt to enumerate and classify the sports of summer, he would have a large job on hand, but at a glance we know that thousands are engaged in these pastimes of land and water. The use of physical and muscular exertion is immense, and as a result the rough usage brings about sprains, hurts, bruises, wounds and cuts, for which the greatest and surest cure is St. Jacobs Oil. All sportsmen know and acknowledge this, as also raisers and trainers of fine horses, and breeders of fine cattle. It is the sportsmen's best reliance and is kept on hand accordingly.

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GOOD FOR EVIL.

ADOLF CERNY FULFILS AN OLD WORLD PROPHECY.

Poor Bohemian Struggling for Existence in a Chicago Coat-making Establishment Wins $15,000 Through the Honduras National Lottery—Assists the Descendants of Aristocrats.

One of those peculiar stories of fact so closely allied to romance that one must wonder as one reads came out a few days ago when Adolf Cerny, a poor Bohemian tailor who has toiled and struggled for years, was notified that fortune had suddenly made him rich through the February drawing of the Honduras National lottery (Louisiana State lottery). He had held a one-fifth ticket of No. 66,544, and it had drawn the capital prize of $75,000 and Adolf Cerny was worth $15,000.

The story lies not in the fact of a poor man suddenly becoming wealthy, for the history of the Honduras National lottery is brilliant with such happy tales, but it lies in the individual history of Cerny, through whose agency a strange prophecy came true.

Adolf Cerny has been living at 74 Emma street. He has four brothers in this country and seven in Bohemia. He is about 35 years of age and has worked for John Harper, the custom coat maker, at 186 Fifth avenue.

The great-great grandfather of Adolf Cerny was the one who made the prophecy so many years ago. As a young man he had been a handsome, daring fellow, unimpressed by the hauteur of the continental aristocracy, and when the daughter of a great family touring through his country was attracted to the strong, courageous guide, and before the tour was over had gladly accepted his love, he made bold, applied to the parents for a chance to so distinguish himself that he might become worthy the hand of one who returned his love. Furiously he was turned upon and would have been beaten had not his strength prevailed, and then in the torment of wounded pride and ridiculed love turned and cried:

"You have broken my heart, but some day my children shall hold their hands to be kissed by your children."

And now in far-off Bohemia the two families live side by side, each equally poor, equally humble, and the first act of Cerny's upon collecting his $15,000, which is a vast fortune in Bohemia, through the American Express Company, was to write the dear ones at home, sending a comfortable draft, with instructions to help the neighbors whose ancestors had spurned his ancestors.—*Chicago, Ill., Dispatch, April 8th.*

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

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MINERAL LAND.

The Absorption of Titles Under Uniform Rulings.

CALIFORNIA MINERS PROTEST.

Cases Cited Where Railroad Claims Were Favored by the Commissioner—Classification of Land.

A. H. Ricketts of San Francisco, as the representative of the California Miners' Aassociation, recently had an interview with the President and presented a petition of his clients respecting the patenting of valubale mineral lands in California to the land-aided railroads in three non-mineral grants.

Mr. Ricketts in the petition called attention to the fact that the absorption of the mineral land lying within the limits of the railroad grants is accomplished under the pretense that such lands are agricultural in character, a proceeding in which they are assisted by the rule promulgated by the Land Department of the United States on the 9th of last July. He said that when a combined effort is made to save such portions of the public domain by citizens in general their protests are dismissed without a hearing, on the ground that they are altogether too vague and indefinite to warrant any consideration by the Land Office, although the rules aforesaid provide that: "Any suggestion as to the mineral character of such lands is sufficient to cause a hearing to be ordered." For illustration Mr. Ricketts cited the dismissal of protests forwarded from Roseburg, Or., against selections of the railroad companies, where the same was signed by nearly 200 citizens, including clerks, judges of courts, county surveyors and commissioners, professional men, miners and farmers. Yet by a letter dated March 6, 1895, this portest was dismissed, because the Commissioner held that there were no allegations therein as to the character of each forty-acre subdivision mentioned, but the Commisioner afforded no opportunity to the protestants to remedy this so-called technical defect, and on the 20th of last month this land, embracing 100,000 acres, was approved for patent. The protests are thus disregarded as too vague to be even considered by the Land Department, but an affidavit of the land agent of the railroad company, which is admittedly the rankest kind of hearsay evidence, is sufficient under the rules to make the land involved prima facie agricultural in character and cause such patent to be issued therefor. It would appear that the Land Department is moving with unseemly haste in divesting the Government of its title to the lands situated within the limits of the railroad grants, and in depriving citizens of the Un[illegible] States of their legal rights to expl[illegible] occup[illegible]

E[illegible] d [illegible]tes [illegible]he [illegible] be [illegible]der [illegible]neral [illegible] Mon- [illegible]ent has [illegible]e matter [illegible]ental to the [illegible] There are now [illegible] the gold belt of Cali- [illegible] selections aggregating [illegible] acres, and in the petroleum belt of that State a railroad selection aggregating 6,330.34 acres, and all these lands are subject to patent as agricultural lan[illegible]der the rules of July 9, 1894, without regard to their true character.

It is tue that the California Miners' Association has caused protests to be filed against these selections, but from the precedent established in the Roseburg, Or., case these protests will probably be dismissed without hearing as too vague to be considered and but serve to accelerate the speed of the Land Department in approving such lists for patent.

The apparently indecent haste of the Land Department in the Roseburg case, continued Mr. Ricketts in his argument, is only paralleled by the unwonted activity of the railroad companies of California in applying for patents since the promulgation of the rules of July 9, 1894. The premises considered, it was impossible for the protestants in the Roseburg case to have received due notice of dismissal. This means that they were unjustly deprived of their day in court and that the Oregon and California Railroad Company was improperly assisted in securing title to what at least 200 people believed was mineral land and reserved by Congress from its grant.

The work of designing and setting apart agricultural lands in the mineral regions being left under the law to the United States Geological Bureau and upon the Secretary of the Interior, the California Miners' Association respectfully asks the President's aid to refer this matter to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for appropriate action, to the end that the rules of July 9, 1894, and the practice of the Land Department may be made to conform to the statutes and decisions of the courts; that pending such action the President should order the immediate suspension of all proceedings in the matter of railroad selections and patents to lands situated in California, and that in default of speedy action by the honorable Secretary of the Interior such order of suspension be made to continue until Congress shall pass upon the matter.

Mr. Ricketts seemed very well pleased by the manner in which the President received him, and is confident of success. "Mr. Cleveland," he said, "seemed very much interested in my arguments on behalf of the miners, and intimated that he would do all in his power he possibly could to relieve them. He seemed surprised by some of the statements made, and seemed to be willing to issue an order to restrain the patenting of the mineral lands to the land grant railroads should the case warrant it."

Mr. Cleveland promised to look carefully into the matter and do what he could to straighten things. At the President's request, Mr. Ricketts will remain in Washington for a short time and enlighten him on any point which may need fuller explanation, as the time for the interview was short and matters could not be discussed at length. The President will refer the matter to Secretary Smith, should he favor the arguments, and have immediate action taken.

HENRY CLAY AT WHIST.

"One of my boyhood recollections," said General Wade Hampton, "refers to Henry Clay. He was a frequent visitor at my father's house in South Carolina. Both Clay and my father were ardent whist players, and nothing was more to their minds than the collection of a brace of gentlemen equally addicted to whist, and then the quartet would play for hours. While the name of whist might serve to imply a game where silence reigned, my father and Clay didn't play whist that way. They exulted audibly over a success, and did not hesitate when they were playing as partners to violently point out mistakes the other had made, and attributed defeat to the other's ignorance and utter lack of natural intelligence. Indeed, on occasions particularly trying, they were even known to apply hard names to one another. This they did in no slanderous spirit, but to brighten up and sharpen the wits of the other to the improvement of the play," says the Chicago Times-Herald. As they were sitting down to a game as partners one evening Clay remarked:

"'It's a great outrage the way we talk to each other, and my idea now, at the outset is for each of us to put up $20 to belong to the one who is first called hard names by the other. If you assail me the money is mine; if I forget myself you take it.'

"My father readily agreed. He felt in a mild, agreeable mood. He was confident he would never again be a prey to the slightest impulse to speak harshly to his dear friend Clay. And, besides, it was his recollection that Clay was the man who raged and did all the loud talking. So my father cheerfully placed the $20 on top of Clay's. He thought it would be a good lesson to the blue-grass orator to lose it. As they proceeded with the game Clay made some excessively thick-headed and ill-advised plays. He led the wrong cards; he trumped the wrong tricks he did everything idiotic in whist that he well could. My father's blood began to boil. As he and Clay lost game after game his wrath ran higher and higher. Still he bit his lip and suffered a silence. It went on for hours, until Clay made some play of crowning imbecility which lost him and my father the eleventh game. Flesh and blood could stand no more. My father sternly pushed the $40 over to Clay.

"'Why,' said Clay, opening his gray eyes with a look of innocence and amazement, 'why do you do that? You haven't said a word.'

"'No,' retorted my father, 'but I'm going to tell you, sir, that you are the most abject idiot, the most boundless imbecile that ever dealt a hand at whist. Yes, sir; I repeat it, you are the——fool I ever met in my life.'"

ODDS AND ENDS FROM ABROAD.

The land of fire, Terra del Fuego, is about to be visited by a Swedish expedition under Porf. Nordens Kijold, and the exploration of the country is to be thorough. Perhaps it will hereafter yield interesting reading, as not much attention has been paid to that part of the world, and there are a few risks and even perils to be encountered by those who stray away from their protecting vessels.

The shipping agents of all the Brazilian ports are complaining bitterly of the damage resulting from the recent quarantine regulations imposed upon vessels arriving from the River Plate, which practically prohibit mail steamers from calling for intermediate cargo.

No less well informed a newspaper than the "Court Journal" of London is authority for the following: "It is said that the Prince of Wales has set his face against the custom of 'tipping,' and that society will, of course, follow his example. This means either a considerable increase in the salaries of domestics or a revolt of the great untipped."

The "Nene Hessische Volksblatter" publishes an account of the gallant rescue of a drowning woman by Prince William of Hesse, half-brother of the late Grand Duke. The Prince was walking along the shore of the River Woog when he saw a woman throw herself into the water, with the intention of committing suicide. Without hesitation his Royal Highness immediately sprang in after her, and with great difficulty and at considerable risk to his own life succeeded in bringing her safely to the bank. After the Prince had placed the woman in safe hands he hurried to the town and fetched her husband.

Jones—"Are you cutting the sensational articles out of that paper before taking it home to your wife and daughters?"

Green—"No; I'm cutting out the millinery advertisements."

The long expected indictment of Chairman James Brown of the Stockton Board of Supervisors has been returned by the Grand Jury. It is in connection with the new San Joaquin County Hospital frauds.

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INTEREST IN THE SUPERNATURAL.

It is Claimed that Ghosts Have Been Photographed—Saul's Visit to the Witch of Endor.

Man, as a reasoning and inquiring being, naturally seeks to know what lies beyond the reach of vision, to penetrate the mysteries of the other world. Anything supernatural has an abiding interest for the most intellectual natures. The London Psychical society, numbering Gladstone and Ruskin among its honorary members, and among its active Alfred Russell Wallace, one of the world's foremost naturalists, presents a good example of this fact. Its success in exposing the humbug of Mme. Blavatsky does not prevent it from indorsing what it considers genuine instances of the supernatural. In its reports it is claimed that ghosts have been photographed, and several authentic cases of coincidental apparitions are noted. In his latest Monday lecture Mr. Joseph Cook says: "When cases of this kind (the supernatural manifestation which Miss L. M. Alcott, narates in her 'Diary' as appearing to her mother and herself at the time of Mme. Niedieksr's death) occur age after age, from the time of Herodotus downward, it is safe to assume that there may be something true in these phenomena."

He might have gone much further back into history, and cited Saul's visit to the witch of Endor to summon up the spirit of Samuel and the fearful vision of Elipahz in the book of Job. The literature of the supernatural is extensive and interesting, but our limits forbid anything more than a brief summary of the more interesting of its incidents. Roughly speaking, they are divisible into four classes—apparitions and haunted localities, dreams giving warning of danger or death, disturbances among the dead themselves and remarkable dreams and supernatural occurrences.

Of the first class it is doubtful if a more remarkable instance could be found than the well authenticated one which furnished Bulwer-Lytton with the materials for his story. "The Haunters and the Haunted." The details were vouched for at the time by two well known English clergymen. The house stands (or stood) in Berkeley square, London. In a bedroom, the night before a wedding was to take place, a housemaid was continuing late preparations for the bride's reception next day. Just as midnight struck the sleeping household was roused by piercing shrieks, and the woman was found lying at the foot of the bed in strong convulsions. Her eyes were fixed on one corner of the room, and she was in an agony of terror. The others could see absolutely nothing unusual. She was taken to St. George's hospital, where she died next day. The expected bridegroom, who arrived that day, declared his total disbelief in "ghosts," and insisted on sleeping alone in that room to see what would come of it. Despite all remonstrances he did so, and with exactly the same result. The most awesome part of the story is that, incredible as it would be but for the testimony of witresses, both victims refused to say a word in description of what they had seen. Each declared the sight was to horrible even to mention. The house was never again occupied.

A more recent example, combining both the haunted house and the apparition, is that of the premises known as Hotwells, near Bristle, England.

The premises were eventually destroyed to make room for other buildings, as the original and all succeeding tenants left in dismay. The supernatural noises were heard by all concerned on each occasion, and were like the out cries of several persons being murdered.

The supernatural appearance was that of a huge black dog, which ran furiously out of the house, ridden by a monster of unknown kind, but resembling an ape. So late as 1869, a generation after the building had been destroyed, the apparition was seen.

Of the second class of appearances, the historic case of Lord Tyrone and Miss Hamilton may be cited. Intimate friends in childhood, they were educated as deists, and exchanged promises that the one who should first die would appear to the other and declare what religion was approved by God. Miss Hamilton became Lady Beresford, and one night while in bed was startled by the appearance of Lord Tyrone at her bedside. He told her of his death two days before, and that, being permitted to keep his agreement with her, he now affirmed the truth of revealed religion. He then foretold several important things which would happen to her, and being asked for a sign of his supernatural character, that on awakening in the morning she might not think it all a dream, touched her left wrist with his hand. The muscles at once shrank and withered, and during the rest of her life she wore a black ribbon to hide the scar. The various predictions made were afterward fulfilled to the letter, and she died on her 47th birthday, after summoning friends, to whom she related the whole tale. Scott's poem of the Eve[illegible] St. John is founded on this very [illegible]ory, which is part of the history [illegible] the two noble Irish families of Ty[illegible]ne and Beresford.

The third class, of disturbances among the dead themselves, would seem to stretch human belief beyond the breaking point, yet there are two well authenticated instances related of which. One is of the middle of the seventeenth century. A strong antipathy existed between the wife of an English land-owner in Lincolnshire and her brother-in-law. After her death he came to live with his brother, the squire, but died within a year. His antipathy to the dead woman broke out in his last moments, and he warned the clergyman in attendance that if he were buried in the same vault as she had been "the living as well as the dead should hear of it." The horrified auditor did not reveal this warning until two days after this. The burial was in the family vault.

That very night a fearful sound as of enemies struggling for the mastery in combat, accompanied by piercing shrieks, was heard from the vault by presons living near by. The story was carried to the squire, who ordered the vault opened, when a most shocking scene was presented to view. The coffin of the lady and that of her daughter, who died the year before were lying in a far corner of the vault, the young girl's across that of her mother, and close by was that of the brother-in-law. It had originally been placed upon the block stands usually so employed, but now it stood erect, though its weight had required six men to carry it into the vault before. The coffins were restored to their former positions and the door again securely fastened and a watchman posted outside. That night and every night the same fearful disturbance occurred, nor was it stopped until a brick wall had been built to effectually separate the third coffin from the other two.

Of the fourth and last class the most remarkable is the story of Lady Anne Grimstone, wife of Sir Samuel Grimstone of Gorhambary, Hertforshire, England. As her tombtstone records, she died Nov. 22, 1713. She was, strangely for a woman, an atheist, and reaffirmed her principles while dying, adding: "If there is a God, and I find it so, seven ash trees shall grow out of my tomb." As any visitor to the churchyard of Tewin, in the diocese of St. Albans, may see for himself, seven ash trees have sprung up, interlacing the iron railing round the tomb and disjointing the stone work of the tomb itself, which was firmly united by iron pins.

Though supernatural occurrences are not wanting on this side the Atlantic, we have space for only one case. There stands near Fayetteville, N. C., a ruined house, once the abode of a wealthy but cruel planter in antebellum days. He married a young and pretty woman, the daughter of a selfish father, who forced her to the act. She had promised to marry a humbler lover, and her jealous husband soon began to ill treat her, finally chaining her to the floor of a vacant room. Her lover entered the house by stealth, released her, and the two fled on his white horse. Discovered and pursued by the enraged husband, mounted on a black one, there was a headlong race for a mile, to where, at a bend in the road stands a huge oak tree. As the lover's steed tried to turn the bend he slipped, fell, and threw them against the tree. Both were instantly killed. An instant later the black horse went down in a heap over the white one's body. The rider's neck was broken, three corpses and two crippled horses lying in a radius of twenty feet. Nearly forty years have passed, and every night those whose nerves are steady enough to visit the spot can hear the hoof beats, slow and regular at first, then a shout, followed by a shriek from the riders of the first horse, and then the fierce race begins, only to terminate in a crash at the great oak tree, followed by silence. Many have heard and witnessed the phantom race, but none have cared to repeat the experience, or to visit the "haunted Morrison place" after dusk.

To what do all these instances—well authenticated, be it remembered—of supernatural events point? It is easy to disbelieve anything mysterious, but events like these were testified to by John Wesley in the last century, Sir Walter Scott in 1818 and (of all men) by the Quaker William Howitt in 1840. Such men are not witnesses to be doubted. We can only fall back upon Hamlet's familiar words:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT ABROAD.

The London News says California has given the world an enormous supply of fruit, which by recent improvements in transportation is able to reach Europe in a good, wholesome condition. The News describes the process of drying prunes, giving California sunshine credit for doing the work well after the fruit is prepared and laid on wide linen strips upon the ground. The prunes thus preserved are carefully packed and sent to all parts of the world. California orchardists are just beginning to realize the value of the fruit industry. The fact that fresh fruit has not always returned remunerative prices has raised the question if the markets within our reach were not oversupplied. But in its peserved form the markets of the world are within our reach.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make my difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faded beard.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.

The Umatilla Indian chiefs Peo and Young Chief have returned from Washington, where they interviewed Secretary Hoke Smith and Indian Commissioner Brown. The chiefs report that the Secretary promised to pay them the $200,000 due from the sale of lands in cash, instead of building houses for them.

If some mortals were not deceitful they would be at war continually.

STOUT PEOPLE.

Corpulence is Generally Considered as a Disease.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXERCISE.

Bicycle Riding a Most Effectual Anti-fat Exercise—Bread Should be Eaten Very Sparingly.

One of the penalties which humanity suffers for some of the privileges of a high state of civilization is the taking on of flesh till it becomes a burden; and only in recent years has this condition been recognized in its true nature as a disease of a grave character, bringing in its train many painful complications. The chief producing cause of obesity is over-indulgence in fat-producing foods—the sweets, pastries, rich entrees and tempting warm breads, which occupy so important a place on our lavish tables. With the means for providing so elaborate a cuisine comes also, to a great many lives, comparative freedom from care. Exsitence for these seemingly fortunate people seems to be padded on all sides against the friction of the petty daily worries and trials which wear others to skin and bone. Carriages and horses tempt them to forego all exercise and cheat them into the belief that if they religiously take the air every day they are doing all that health requires. When the victim of this over-assimilation of food is in the early stages of the disease, her mistaken friends congratulate her upon her plumpness, and think her the picture of good health; but insiduously there creeps over her a trying consciousness of weakness and weight combined; and though there seems nothing really the matter with her, life is sown with daily pin-pricks of unnamable discomforts. Ere long the plumpness becomes a burden of flesh, and even the most necessary duties of life, those which we cannot delegate to others, become a wearisome exertion, sometimes even requiring fortitude to perform them. Taken betimes, before the disease has assumed, as it were, a chronic nature, very trifling changes in the habits of life will arrest its progress; later, however, nothing short of heroic measures will suffice. At the first indication of the abdomen's taking upon itself a disagreeable prominence, accompanied by a sensation of uncomfortable fullness after eating, and often with shortness of breath, it is advisable to make a slight change of diet.

Bread should be eaten very sparingly, and only of the coarse kinds. No white bread should be eaten unless cut very thin and toasted brown. It is best to drop all cereals, and also the root vegetables, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., and beans and peas. Of course sweets are tabooed and it is well to erase chocolate from the list of liquids. All drinks should be taken in moderation, but a goblet of hot water a half hour before meals will hasten the cure. The only meats that are under the ban are veal and pork, and the latter is unfit to be eaten at any time excepting by those working hard at manual labor. Eat as freely as appetite prompts of fruits, both fresh and dried, and all green vegetables, especially salads. Nuts and raisins, figs, and dates, ices and jellies can be varied for dessert, so you will not miss the harmful pastries cakes and puddings. But eating is not all; though very important it is only one part of the regimen. Night and morning you must take exercises that will work off the abdominal fat and give firmness to the tissues. The following are all good for the purpose, and will help to make and keep the body lithe and supple: Raise the arms straight above the head, palms together; expand the chest with a deep inspiration, rising at the same moment upon your toes and taking five or six steps across the room; expel the breath as you drop your arms and come down upon your heels. Repeat from eight to ten times. With the arms above the head as before, bring them down in a sweeping curve till the finger-tips touch the floor in front of your toes. When this is properly done, with pliant body, the whole spine curves over link after link. Avoid haste in all exercises, and repeat to the point of slight fatigue, not beyond that. With the arms hanging lifeless from the shoulder—technically called "decomposed," or "devitalised"—bend the body sidewise as far as possible, first to the right, then to the left; repeat as before. With the arms in same position and keeping the feet firmly on the floor, twist the body as far as you can turn it from right to left and vice versa; this performs the same office for the internal organs that wringing wet clothes does in the laundry; it stimulates them, and expels stagnant juices. Lie flat on your back, either on the floor or on a cane-seated couch—something that will not give beneath you—and, with arms at your side, raise yourself to a sitting posture without touching anything to asasist you. The trunk of the body forms the fulcrum, and this exercise greatly stimulates the intestines to perform their duty. Standing upon one foot, raise the other up so the knee will come as closely as possible to the body; lift each leg thus five or six times consecutively, with vigor, and alternate the motion with both legs, repeating five times. In addition to these physical culture exercises a walk should be taken every day. Of course, if totally unused to exertion of walking you will have to begin with care, taking only a short walk; but, from the first, do not saunter. This is an emphatic caution; for as long as one foot is put with dragging reluctance before the other, the whole purpose of the walk is defeated, and weariness alone will result. Take long, free steps, giving a slight spring from the ball of the foot, which should touch the ground just imperceptibly before the heel. With such a step the weight of the body is carried without perceptible fatigue, for it is balanced in perfect harmony; and the motion is as pleasant and exhilarating as that of dancing. All the muscles are gently but effectually stimulated, and their continued exercise in this manner will strengthen and render them firm. Care must be taken, however, not to go too far and become over-tired. There is a healthy fatigue derived from walking which encourages sound, restful sleep, from which you will waken ready for a longer walk; for in this the ability to do increases with the doing.

Bicyle riding is another most effectual anti-fat exercise, and an odd fact when enumerating the benefits derived from it, which at first seem contradictory, is that it is beneficial both to the thin and the coruplent. Rightly considered, this is the keynote of its advantage; it is the very perfection of a healthful exercise, encouraging all the organs of the body to the normal performance of their functions, hence the over-thin take on flesh, while those who are burdened with it experience a most gratifying reduction of it, and glow with pride as pound after pound disappears. Baths, followed by massage, are also an effectual aid in the reduction of flesh; and of all forms the Turkish bath is much the best, for the abundant perspiration it induces carries off more rapidly than any other means the waste and effete matter from the body. It no doubt may seem a harsh criticism to tell people who pride themselves on the regularity of their one hot bath a week that they are never clean; but it is a truth that cannot be disputed, and after the first Turkish bath they would themselves be convinced of it. There is no other means so efficacious for producing the most perfect condition of physical cleanliness. The very free perspiration purifies the blood and strengthens the skin—one of the vital organs—to a lively exercise of its important functions. In advanced stages of the disease, the matter of diet will require more self-denial; all breads, faranaceous and cereal foods, milk, butter, and cheese, sweets of all sorts, and the vegetables enumerated above must be rigidly shunned. Simply a moderate quantity of lean beef and mutton or fish, with aperient fruits—dates, figs, prunes, apples, etc.,—and tomatoes, stewed or raw, or any of the so-called greens, spinach, beet-tops, cowslips, and dandelions, and fresh salads must form the menu; and abstemiousness cannot be too strongly recommended. All the rules given for exercise and bathing apply, of course, but bicycle ridding will be found specially efficacious; and two or three Turkish baths a week will arrest the disease and hasten the restoration of a healthful normal habit.

THE TYPE-WRITER'S MISTAKE.

In the Upper West Side, above the fire line, lives a comely typewriter with a glorious wealth of hair of the hue that Titian loved, and a nose of that peculiar conformation best described in the poet's phrase as "tip-tilted like the petals of a flower." She is employed in one of the big office buildings down town, where six elevators are apparently inadequate to accommodate the little city of tenants and their callers. They are crowded, packed and jammed all day long. On the sixth floor of this fifteen-storied building an old curmudgeon of a lawyer has his office. He is a man of the earth-earthy. There is nothing poetic or idealic in his make-up. He, too, lives on the Upper West Side above the fire line, and he rides down nearly every morning on the same elevated train as the tyewriter with the Titian hair and the complexion all peaches and cream. He boards the train at 135th street, and she at 125th. Usually both get seats. Sometimes, when a care-worn woman gets on below Forty-second street, when the train is crowded, the girl gives up hers, but old curmudgeon never. Women with heavy babies, or cripples on crutches, or even pretty women do not appeal to him. He has paid for his ride, and has a seat, and possession is nine points of the law.

For nearly a year now the typewriter has been perplexed at what she looks upon as a sort of Jekyll and Hyde streak in the old lawyer's character. On the train he is sour, morose, selfish. Arrived at the big building in which his office is located, he displays a noticeable solicitude for the convenience of the people waiting to be whisked skyward in the elevators. She has noticed that he always permits others to get into the car ahead of him, in fact, urges them with a deferential wave of the hand. "After you, sir! After you, miss!" and he gets in last.

After puzzling her dear little brain for several months over this peculiar contrast in character, the maid with the Titian hair spoke to the elevator boy. It is a matter of regret that his philosophical although somewhat slangy explanation knocked the philosophy of duality into smithereens. He knew the old gentleman from long experience.

"You are slow," he said, as he stood with his hand on the wire cable, dead slow. Ain't you on? D'ye think his jaglets doesn't know his little book? Well, say he does. Look. He wants the best of it in the elevated and he gets it, doesn't he? He wants the best of it in these elevators, and he gets that, too. How? Why, he piles in everybody ahead of him into the elevator car, and he gets nearest the door by goin' in last. Then he gets out fust'. See? Goin' up? All aboard!"

The typewriter with the Titian hair pouted and wondered why she hadn't thought of it before.

It is said that in London there are no fewer than 10,000 professional musicians of various grades, and that more than half of them are women.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers to Have a New Rifle.

ORDERS ISSUED TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Krag-Jorgensen Rifle Soon to Be Distributed—Pointers on How to Handle the Weapon.

The members of the State military companies have been looking forward to the time when they will lay aside the old Springfield musket and receive in its stead the new Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle with which the United States soldiers are being armed. The citizen soldiers of this State have made remarkable scores at the targets with the Springfield, and they are desirous of trying their marksmanship with a weapon using smoekless powder and sending a 30-calibre steel jacket bullet a distance of two miles. They will be obliged to wait for many months, and possibly a year or two, before the Government will issue the new rifle to the State military companies. A number of army officers believe that it may be more than two years before this death-dealer will be issued outside of the regular army.

The first organzation to receive the new army rifle on the Pacific Coast is the First Infantry Regiment stationed at Angel Island. The soldiers of this regiment will receive the Krag-Jorgensen rifle soon, and the crack shots will indulge in target practice with their new arms as soon as the supply of ammunition will warrant.

In appearance, construction and operation it is similar to the Lee magazine rifle now used by the naval reserves. The rapidity with which the weapon can be fired causes the barrel to heat to a great degree, in fact to such an extent that those making the first experiments in rapid firing burned their hands. In order to inform the soldiers to whom the new rifle is being distributed the Secretary of War has issued the following instuctions regarding the weapon, when heated by rapid firing:

After fifteen rounds fired rapidly (ten or more a minute) the piece should be handled only by the stock, handguard, or metal parts in rear of the chamber, as the barrel becomes uncomfortably hot about this time, though the rear sights and bands will not be found so until from thirty to thirty-five rounds have been fired.

In slow firing (at the rate of three or less a minute) the barrel of the piece should not be handled after from seventeen to twenty rounds. After forty rounds fired at this rate, handle the arm only by the wooden parts and those metal parts in rear of the chamber. If the leaf of the rear sight is raised during this firing (as it probably would be), the sight can be adjusted, if done quickly, even after a hundred rounds, without fear of burning the hand.

Two hundred rounds, probably the maximum amount to be carried by any soldier, or even as many as he can possibly carry, can be fired rapidly without injury to the arm, other than the charring of the wooden parts in contact with the barrel.

If it be necessary or desirable to cool the barrel more rapildy than it would when exposed merely to the air, remove the bolt, depress the muzzle until nearly vertical and pour in water very slowly at first until steam is no longer formed, when it can be poured rapidly. In service the canteen or cup could be used for this purpose. Owing to the large amount of water necessary to cool a heated rifle—from four to six quarts being required—artificial cooling would not ordinarily be practicable in the field. There is little to be gained, even if employed, as after 200 rounds one can handle the piece by the stock without burning the hand.

The soldier will soon learn to handle the piece carefully after any firing, no matter how little, and artificial cooling by water should not ordinarily be practiced, as it may prove injurious to the barrel.

Note—The barrel of the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, using black powder, becomes too hot to handle (above the lower band) after about thirty (30) rounds fired at the rate of seven a minute. In other words, it appears to take twice as many rounds in the old rifle as in the new, to bring the barrel to about the same temperature. Until further orders, the following spare parts only will be issued to companies to be kept on hand for the repair of the United States magazine rifle and carbine: Main springs, magazine springs, sear springs, cut-off springs, stocks. In case of damage to other parts of the rifle, such parts—if they can be detached without further injury to the arm—will be sent, properly marked for identification, to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, with a statement of the circumstances under which the damage was incurred. If found advisable, the damaged parts will then be ordered replaced. Company commanders should exercise a careful supervision of all dismounting and assembling of the arm, particularly in cases where any part is injured. The authorized dismounting and assembling by the soldier, described in the rules for the management of the rifle, should be confined to what is necessary only for instruction under proper supervision, or for the necessary cleaning of the arm.

Up to the present date the War Department has issued 15,750 of the new rifles. By the end of the present year the entire army will be supplied. After the infantry is armed the ordnance Department will issue carbines of the same pattern to the artillery and cavalry. The soldiers at the Presidio will not secure their carbines until the 1st of September.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28 1895

The San Francisc Chronicle says: There is probably no truth in the story that China is negotiating with American Capitalists to secure the 200,000,000 taels of silver that will be required to pay the war indemnity exacted by the Japanese. American capitalists would be slow to embark in a financial scheme of this nature, because they cannot be assured that they would have the Government back of them in case China failed to meet her obligations. The people who loan the sum China requires must be in a position that will command the fear of Chinese officials. Americans cannot stand on such a footing, for the simple reason the public sentiment in the United States would be opposed to the employment of the power of the Government to collect a private debt.

It is well that the Memphis Convention did not adopt the plan of the extremists to form a seperate silver party. Those in favor of this measure should have a little patience, especially since the indications are that the Democratic convention will declare for free silver. Judging from appearances and reports, bimetallism is gaining rapidly in favor where little was known or thought about it before, and the West and South are quite solid for silver. A vigorous campaign of education in the East will result in changing the views of many who are now unfavorable or indifferent to the white metal. Altogether the outlook is very promising and it is likely that the bimetallists will win the fight which is sure to be made for the control of Democratic National Convention. An independent party movement at this time would be unwise.

The McKinleyites are perplexed because instead of being killed by the new tariff law, the tin plate industry is booming. This completely justifies the argument made for the reduction of the McKinley tariff on tin plate. It shows that if an industry is worth following, it can get along and prosper without an enormously high tariff. In the evolution of commercial conditions all industries will finally become established on a natural basis, when prices will be regulated by the laws of trade and not by Congress. The beet sugar industry, whose ruin was vociferously predicted by the McKinleyites, is flourishing without a bounty, taken out of the peoples pockets and put into the coffers of the sugar trust.

A San Francisco Judge is indignant with a grand jury which presumed to criticise him, as it did ordinary mortals. Why a grand jury should not investigate the conduct of a judge, if there is thought to be grounds for an investigation, just as readily as the Sheriff or any other public official, it is not easy to see. In fact judges should be held to the strictest accountability and the grand jury, representing the people, should hold them to a course that if not above criticism will deserve only commendation.

It is estimated 300,000 persons will leave New York for Europe the present year. About 60,000 will go first class, 40,000 second class and 200,000 in the steerage. The total expenditure, not including passage money, is roughly placed at $100,000,000.

Two big Cleveland factories yesterday gave their employes notice of an increase in their wages. This all occurs under a tariff law that the McKinleyites said would pauperize American labor.

The large canal in Germany connecting the Baltic and North seas, was opened to the ships of the World last Friday, under appropriate military display.

Remember there is not one lottery ticket in a thousand that is worth as much as a cigarette.

The Southern Pacific Company are now running trains between Pasadena and Santa Monica.

The Ukiah stage was held up last week, and the express box robbed of $1,200.

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COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

A LITTLE THING.

Such a little thing hides the sun, sweetheart,
Such a little thing hides the sun,
A sudden cloud or a wall of mist,
And we moan "The day is done!"
Such a little thing hides the sun, sweetheart,
The top of waving tree,
A summer shower, of the sunshine born,
A mist that dips in the sea.

Such a little thing hides the sun, sweetheart,
But isn't it joy to know
That the sun still shines behind the clouds;
That the soft, warm winds will blow
Till the wall of mist shall be blown aside
And the shadows flee away,
And the sun behind the western hills
Gives pledge of a brighter day!
—Florence A. Jones in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

KID GLOVES.

Interesting Facts About the Skins Which Cover or Adorn the Hands.

Barefooted boys and hens form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of fine gloves.

They work together in preparing the skins for the hands of the fashionable woman who rushes to the stores every time a new shade of glove is announced.

Thousands of dozens of hens' eggs are used in curing the hides, and thousands of boys are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours.

When a woman buys a pair of gloves, she thinks of her purchase as "kids." If the clerk who sold her the "kid" gloves knew the secrets of the glove-making business, he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft, smooth fitting "kid" gloves came from the shoulders and belly of a 3-weeks-old colt whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was shipped with huge bundles of other colts' hides to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves, or he might with equal regard to the truth tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of a ring tailed monkey. And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia; lambs or sheep from Ohio or Spain or England; calves from India, muskrats from anywhere, musk oxen from China and other parts of Asia; rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies.

But the little Russian colt, the four footed baby from the plains where the Cossacks live, the colt from the steppes of Siberia, where horses are raised by the thousand, supply the skins which are the favorites at present with the glovemakers. Experts say that the colt-skin makes a better, stronger, finer glove than real kidskin, and as the colt is a little fellow only 3 weeks old when he is killed but a small amount of skin can be made into gloves, so that the price is about as high.

But, after all, the real kid, the lively infant of the goats which live in France, Switzerland, Spain and Italy, furnishes the best, finest and most expensive gloves, and nearly 10,000,000 kids are sacrificed every year in order that women and men may cramp their hands in wrinkleless, delicate hued gloves.—Chicago Record.

Klotschiessen—What Is It?

Under the title of "A Game We Might Play," the Marquis of Lorne in Good Words puts in a plea for an open air winter pastime in the low countries of northern Europe which has for centuries enjoyed a sort of national reputation. It is a rough sort of golf, played without clubs or holes, is inexpensive and can be played by two single opponents or with two on a side. The article contains a very picturesque description of a match between two villages in Friesland, at which the writer was present, and conveys a striking impression of the popularity of the game and of the spirited emulation which it awakens. It is pointed out that in England there are many districts, especially in the east of the island, which are peculiarly well adapted to the game, there being in these parts much flat land where winter makes the ground hard. Wherever these conditions exist, there, we are told, the "klotschiessen," or "clotshot" game can be played with advantage.—London News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of
JOHN BARNES,
An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above-named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts; and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st A. D. 1895.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company, will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial or any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	10
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or cite it on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	50
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	50
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25
SHERIFF.	
For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10
RECORDER.	
For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record, for figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	50
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the state.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8, levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Boland	3	500	$75 00
T. C. Boland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Boland	18	500	75 00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	200	30 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	30 00
P. H. Mack	17	300	45 00
Fred Spear		75	11 25
R. C. Spear		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to 2. P. M. of June 29th 1895

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County Cal. passed on the 5th day of April, 1895, the attention of the public is call d to the following sections of the County Government Act of 1893:

SECTION 41. The Board of Supervisors must not hear or consider any claim in favor of any person, corporation, company, or association against the County or District Fund, unless the same be itemized, giving names, dates, and particular services rendered, character of process served, upon whom, distance travelled, where and when, character of work done, number of days engaged, materials furnished, to whom, and quantity and price paid therefore, duly verified as to its correctness, and that the amount claimed is justly due, is presented and filed with the Clerk of the Board within a year after the last item of the account or claim accrued. This section, as to itemizing, shall not apply to services rendered under section one hundred and forty-eight; *provided*, that such services are substantially stated, with their value, and verified as above. If in case of any claim, which requires itemizing, the Board do not hear or consider the same because it is not itemized, they shall cause notice to be given to the claimant, or his attorney, of that fact, and give time to have the claim itemized and reverified.

SECTION 42. No account must be passed upon by the Board, unless made out as prescribed in the preceding section and filed by the Clerk, at least one day prior to the session at which it is asked to be heard.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claim which fails to comply with the above sections will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between R. W. Thomas of the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, and T. W. Hill of the same place under the firm name and style of "Thomas and Hill" heretofore conducting a general merchandising business at the town of Big Pine, Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the said R. W. Thomas and the said T. W. Hill.

Witness our hands and the seals this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of
M. V. BARNES,
An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from her debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and she be discharged from all her debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD
—IN—
DIST. NO. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 3rd day of April, 1895 any and all non-consenting land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road hereinafter described, should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Commencing at section corner on township line, between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East, to Sections 33 and 34; thence running North, Magnetic Variation 15 deg. 15 min. E.

		Set stake 20 feet East of section corner and set stake 20 feet West of section line for a 40 ft width of road; thence: Over land of Frank Fitzgerald.
1 North.	20.00	To S. E. corner of L. Blakes land; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line as outside of 40 foot roadway.
	60.00	To South-west corner of E. H. Blake E. H. Blake on west side and J. D. Shaw on east side; set stake 20 feet on west side, and set stake 20 feet on east side.
	80.10	To section corner to Sections 28, 27, 33, 34, set stake 20 feet east in field of J. D. Shaw, set stake 20 feet west, on section line between Sections 27 and 28, T. 9 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.
2 North.		
3 North.	20.00	To N. W. corner of J. D. Shaw, J. D. Shaw on east side, and H. H. McMurry on west side. Set stakes 20 feet east and set stakes 20 feet west of line.
	60.00	To south line of J. J. Stewart, Charles Stewart on west side, and J. L. Cornell on the east side of the line; set stake 20 feet on east side and set stake 20 feet west of line.
	80.00	To center of Joseph Jewett Stewart, J. J. Stewart on west side, and J. J. Stewart on east side. Thence west on line between Sections 21 and 28
4 West.	20.00	To west line of J. J. Stewart on lands of Joseph Jewett Stewart to south east corner of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	60.00	To east bank of the Miller and Blake ditch.
	60.20	To fence on the west bank of the Blake and Miller ditch. Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and J. W. McMurry on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on west bank of ditch to north side of Road and set stake 20 feet south on west bank of ditch as south side of road.
5 West.	65.00	In alfalfa meadow on Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	80.10	In section corner to sections 20, 29, 21, 28, over land of Mrs. Stewart
	20.00	To north-east corner of Indian John Campbell's Homestead.
	24.00	To Big Pine ditch.
	42.20	To old county road from Independence to Big Pine; Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and John Campbell (Indian) on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on land of Mrs. Stewart; and set stake 20 feet south on land of Indian John Campbell.

JOSEPH SELY, Surveyor.
E. GREGG, Viewer.
JAMES JONES, Viewer.

Field Notes of a survey of a public road in Road District No. 3.

The proposed route South from the South and the commencing at the point of Commencement of Petition 19th day of January, 1894

Commencing at Section corner on township line between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East M. D. M. to Sections 33 and 34; thence running East Mag. Var. 15 deg. 15 min. W.

6 East	20.00	Twenty chains on Section the North-west cor. of J. Herod's land over land owned by E. Fitzgerald & Geo. Grimes, thence
7 South	80.00	Over land owned by James Herod and George Grimes thence
8 S. 45 deg. W.	21.00	Over Government land to the North-west corner of James O'Conner's land, thence
9 South	20.00	On section line over land owned by James O'Conner at the County road running from Independence to Big Pine.

JOSEPH SELY,
County Surveyor
Inyo County.

March 30th, 1895

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100 feet to North-east following the meanderings of the bank of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six acres 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 2 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th

★ YOUR ★ SHOE ★ OUR ★ SHOE

tector... make the ... long as the ... any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 28 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66⅞
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.90

BORN.

ELIJAH—Near Bishop Cal., June 19, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elijah a daughter.

MARRIED.

HAMPTON—Williams—At Bishop, Cal. June 20, 1895, by Rev. C. L. Logan, H. C. Hampton and Miss Alice Williams.

H. Levy is re-flooring his bar-room.

School Superintendent Austin is in town to day.

Ben F. Hudspeth will leave for the city in about a week.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge F. & A. M. to-morrow evening.

J. C. Miller of Big Pine spent the middle of the past [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sin suffering from rheumatism.

[illegible] visitors have recently come down to this summer. [illegible] visit the fishing grounds

P. H. Mack [illegible] Thursday morning from a trip [illegible] and Darwin.

Mrs. M. McSweeny has gone to San Francisco for a short visit, leaving last Thursday morning.

Last Tuesday Judge Virden of Mono County decided the Broder-Conklin suit in favor of Conklin.

The Inyo Canal Company of Carson Nevada has levied another assessment of 10 cents per share.

The army worm, locust, and grasshopper are doing a considerable amount of damage in some of the coast counties.

The sky was overcast with clouds all day yesterday, no rain falling, however. The weather to-day is very pleasant.

District Attorney Forbes spent a couple of days at Bishop prosecuting a criminal complaint in the Justice's court.

C. S. Meroney came up from Keeler last Tuesday morning. It is understood that he has a position at the Hirsch mine.

The Board of Supervisors meet in regular session next Monday. They will also meet as a Board of Equalization.

The Holiness band arrived in town last Tuesday and are encamped north of the Lark & Kehoe place in the north end of town.

Miss Lena Thompson returned from Keeler on Tuesday morning where she had been visiting with her friend, Mrs. W. M. Richards.

Tickets for the grand ball at the Agricultural Pavilion on July Fourth can be obtained at any of the business houses in town.

Road, Poll, and Hospital Taxes will be delinquent after next Monday and one dollar additional as penalty, will be attached to each.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Hawthorne is to have a grand Fourth of July celebration. A baseball game between local nines will be the leading attraction.

Weather Summary, Week Ending June 27, 1895.

Highest barometer, 29.956 date, 22nd.
Lowest " 29.754 " 26th.
Highest tempeaature, 95.0 date, 23, 24, 25.
Lowest " 64.3 date, 22nd
Mean " 78.3 for week.
Average dew point, 29.8
Average humidity, 19.0
Total precipitation, 0
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 32, N. 27.
Number of clear days, 6
" " partly cloudy days, 0
" " cloudy days, 1.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Constable W. E. Smith came down from Bishop last Tuesday bringing with him a man named Conners who was sentenced to sixty days in the County jail for battery. He will be tried later on a charge of selling whiskey to Indians. It appears that there was a big jamboree at Pleasant Valley last week and during the orgies an Indian known as "American Joe," was killed. So far as we can learn it is not known whether he was killed by Conners or by other Indians.

The Band of Holiness reached Independence last Tuesday and have set up their tent north of the Reddy place. The program thus far has been to load up a 'bus with three men and six women who compose the "band" and drive through the streets in the evening singing Salvation Army songs, and inviting everybody to the tent to listen to discourses on religious topics. They expect to hold forth here for some time and then move on north

It is reported that Pete Laberge and Dave Pobst have been very successful in working their placer mine at Mazourka Canyon. For quite a while they took out about an ounce per day. The ground is not yielding quite so well now but they are still taking out good wages. S. W. Austin has been mining in the same gulch just above the Laberge claim, and expects to return there about a week hence.

A. J. Davis came in from the Alabama Hill last Wednesday. He says steady progress is being made in the quartz mines but no placer mining is being done there at present. Schroder & Basto have just started on a twenty day run, and when they finish Davis & McIntosh will start on a run of about the same size.

Supt. Rives is pushing work very rapidly at the Hirsch mine. A large force of men are at work grading the ground for the new mill and other buildings and upwards of sixty thousand feet of lumber is on the ground for erecting the tramway, mill and other necessary buildings.

A. F. Sewell of the Selby Smelting Company has been visiting the various mining camps in this county. There has been considerable complaint in regard to the company named among the miners in this vicinity and this fact may have something to do with his visit.

[illegible] J. S. Templin of Denver spent last week [illegible] Darwin and Cerro Gordo investigating mining properties at those places. Mr. Templin [illegible] mining man and it is [illegible] make favorable reports of [illegible] of the mines examined.

[illegible] who did not see the moon last Tuesday night missed another [illegible] the time the moon disappeared behind the mountains the evening star, Jupiter seemed to be attached to its edge.

D. C. Lane, owner of the Sorba mine, has gone to Pomona to spend the Fourth. Mr. Lane is shipping about three tons of ore a day which will net about one hundred dollars a ton.

Don't neglect to have your bills in proper shape for presentation to the Board of Supervisors, which meets next week. See notice published else where.

George Meads came down from Bishop with [illegible] team the first of the week on his way to [illegible]. Rudolph Schober is expected next week.

John A. Stroud and Fred Scott of Selma, Fresno county are visiting at Independence. Mr Stroud represents a life insurance company, and will make a canvass of the entire county.

The exercises on the morning of the Fourth will consist of numerous interesting features. Don't fail to be present.

Murphy brought down several Big Pine checks with him but as yet he has failed to cash any of them.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS

Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

At the office of the said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1895, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

D. J. HESSION.
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Independence Celebration.

JULY FOURTH 1895.

MORNING EXERCISES.

Prayer ..... S. W. ALBONE.
Song, "Red, White and Blue" ..... CHOIR.
Instrumental music, Mrs. F. E. DENSMORE.
Oration ..... S. G. SNEDEN ESQ.
Song, "Star Spangled Banner" ..... CHOIR.
Recitation ..... BLANCHE BUNNEY.
Song ..... IDMA WEBB.
Duet—Violin and Piano .....
Miss ETTA WOOD and Miss HULDA HARRIS
Recitation ..... BIRDIE LEVY.
Song, "America" ..... MULTITUDE.

AFTERNOON SPORTS.

Girls Race, 10 years and under	$2 50
" " over 10 and not over 14	3 00
Boys Race, 10 years and under	2 50
" " over 10 and unper 14	3 00
Potato Race, free for all	5 00
3-Legged Race	3 00
Sack Race	3 00
Indian Pony Race	5 00
Chinaman's Race	2 50
Tug of War, Married vs. Single Men	5 00
Saddle Horse Race, free for all	30 00

☞ Entrance fee, $2 50; 3 to enter, 2 to start. Entry book now open with Secretary B. H. Yandell; closes 12 M., July 4, 1895.

GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
aug3 5t

REWARD.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

[illegible] ary 2nd 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE

—The only hotel in—

LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address

MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "PRESTON" WARE.

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Notice To [Official] Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1894-5, that the taxes on all personal property and on real property secured by real property, will be one-half the taxes on all real property in October next and payable on the first Monday in October; and that the remaining one-half will be added thereto and payable on the first Monday in April next and will be delinquent on at six o'clock p. m. on the last Monday in April next thereafter, thereto fifteen per cent. and that unless said one-half be paid before that time a further additional five per cent. will be added thereto; and that if said one-half be paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.

oct5 td

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m.		5.20 p. m.
Dayton	11.25 a. m.		4.45 p. m.
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.		2.30 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m.	Lv.	11.00 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m.
Luning	7.15 a. m.		6.15 p. m.
Soda Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m.
Belleville	8.40 a. m.		4.35 p. m.
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.		3.50 p. m.
Benton	1.30 p. m.		11.50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	5.10 p. m.		9.50 a. m.
Alvord	.05 p. m.		8.55 a. m.
Independence	4.35 p. m.		7.25 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m.		6.10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (33 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scum or films can be absorbed and cured never returned without the knife or risk. Diseases of the eye can be cured by home treatment. We proved it. Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet "Home Treatment for Diseases of the Eye" is free to everybody who asks it. "Cataracts, Glasses Fails, N.Y.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Successor to John Clarke,

—PROPRIETOR—

John Clarke's Bishop Stables,

BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind

Fine horses and Carriages.

horses Boarded for any Time

Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, Cal

New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Prop

feb12tf

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tf

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

One Grocer has been found who says he will not handle

Royal Baking Powder!

And the reason he gives is of interest to every housekeeper. It is that he can make more money selling the other baking powders! He says he can buy all other powders at from 20 to 50 per cent. lower price than Royal, while he sells them at the same price. That means when the housekeeper buys some powder other than the Royal she pays the same price, but gets a powder costing to make and worth only half as much.

It is a fact that the Royal Baking Powder is made from more highly refined, purer, and more wholesome ingredients than any other baking powder. Most of the others are made from alum. All of them contain adulterants or impurities. Absolutely pure cream of tartar and soda, as used in the Royal, cost more than impure cream of tartar and alum; hence the greater cost, as well as greater value, of the Royal.

The grocer who says he will not handle Royal Baking Powder because he can make more profit upon other powders proves to the consumer, most conclusively, the superior value of the Royal over all other brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Kremlin of Moscow contains the crowns of Poland and all the other kingdoms and principalities, which Russia has overthrown.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co

400 to 412 K St.,

Sacramento, Cal.

Largest General Retail House on Coast.

Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

Catalogue Free.

A handsome illustrated catalogue about our goods and prices sent free to any address. Tens of thousands of customers find it profitable and satisfactory to buy through this book.

TERMS CASH.

Enclose money for goods with order, and if to be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

If interested in any of the items below, order promptly, giving item number.

A182. Washable Chambray waists in pink, light blue, or black and white mixtures, yoke back, large sleeves and stud fastenings; 32 to 42 in. bust. Price, 75c.

A183. All wool Ladies' Cloth in brown, tan, gray or garnet, 50 in. wide. Price, 36c yd.

A184. New rough straw dude Hats for women and misses, in latest Tallyho shape, white, black or navy blue straw, with ribbon band binding to match. Price, 75c each.

A185. Striped Wash Silk in delicate soft tinted colorings, width, 20 in.; requires six yards for a women's waist. Price, 35c yard.

A186. The very popular and genuine La Blache Face Powder, white, flesh or pink. Price, 25c a box. Usually sells for twice as much.

A187. Stout "Rough and Ready" pebble leather shoes for school or play, solar tips, spring heels. Price, sizes 5 to 8, $1.00; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.10; sizes 11½ to 2, $1.35; postage, 8c.

A188. The Kayser black silk gloves, with double finger tips that will outwear the rest of the glove. Price, 50c.

Send for our beautiful Catalogue (lilac and gold cover), and with hundreds of illustrations of summer goods. Sent free to any address.

A189. Brown linen Shoe Bags, with four pockets, stamped for outlining. Price, 25c.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,
11 Sacramento, Cal.

A great deal has been said of late about the great value of fresh market bones properly cut up for poultry food. While looking about for some reason why this food should be so valuable, I came upon Dalton's Physiology which is standard authority, and from this learned that the different parts of ordinary market bones contain in abundance the ingredients which make up the growing chicken; also almost the identical substances and in wonderully close proportion to the different parts of the complete egg, the shell, the yolk and the white.—E. B. Backus.

Hicks—"They tell me that you and your neighbors were quite generous with that tramp last week; that you fed him and clothed him in fine shape."

Wicks—"You see we thought he was a brother Mason from the signs he gave us. It was only after awhile that we found he was only a deaf mute."

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequaled remedy.

Richard Green's Escape.

By WILLIAM M'KENDREE BANGS.

Something was muttered in reply which Richard did not understand, and then the group quietly dispersed and the men went slowly to work. Green waited a few minutes, and then turning his horse he started to ride slowly away. The others were at work quietly, and Green, as he went his round, saw no reason to apprehend further trouble, and although the men looked at him sullenly he reported when he arrived at home that all was going smoothly. For several days his experience was similar, and on every day when he first arrived at the field he found a group around this man whom he came to believe was the one who made all the trouble. When he approached this man now, he spoke sharply to him and bade him peremptorily to keep at work. The man always obeyed, but sullenly. At last one day when he had spoken even more sharply than usual he turned to ride away, but before he had gone more than a few feet a stone or a heavy clod of earth struck his horse and made him for the moment unmanageable. Richard hastily shook the stirrups free, and while he endeavored to regain his control of the frightened animal with one hand, with the other he sought his pistol; but then he was himself struck by another stone and he fell heavily to the ground.

As he fell his wrist slipped through the reins, but his right hand, with its fingers already touching the handle of his pistol, was under him. Before he could extricate it the men were upon him. They aimed vicious blows at him with their knives, but Green was quick and active and he fenced cleverly with his feet. His feet and legs were badly wounded, but he prevented them from striking him in any vital part. He realized his danger and knew that the unequal contest must soon end, and he felt that it could end in only one way; but he was determined to fight as long and as zealously as he could. If only he could get his right arm free! If only he could get his pistol!

His shoes were badly cut; his trousers were in ribbons. One of the scoundrels, bolder than the rest, had cut a great gash in his upper leg. Weak already from loss of blood and fatigue, he was almost in despair, but then his horse, which had stood restless, started. But before he broke quite away Richard, holding fast to the reins, was half lifted, half pulled, upon his knees. Then the man whom Green held most responsible for all the trouble rushed at him with a muttered imprecation, but his pistol hand was now free. Raising his weapon quickly he fired. The man fell quivering, and as Green again cocked the pistol the others hastily retreated. Green staggered to his feet and then fell unconscious.

Hackett had resented Green's expressed wish that he should not accompany him, and day by day he followed him at a distance, ready to offer assistance when it should be needed. As Richard's fears were lessened, as time went on, and no threatening demonstration was made, Hackett's fear grew greater, for he believed that they were waiting only a more convenient time. Now, luckily, he reached the field in time to hear Richard's pistol shot, and to see his horse run wildly away. Hackett tried to hurry on, but the field was much broken and his progress was slow. Fortunately, the horse knew Hackett, and as he approached, now walking, he permitted himself to be easily caught. Hackett mounted him quickly and rode on toward Green. He reached him just in time, for although the men who had attacked him, now thoroughly cowed, were all at work, the other laborers had heard the shot, too, and they had run from all quarters of the field to where the trouble was. Finding there the dead body of their comrade, they might have done Green harm; but as Hackett dismounted, and, kneeling by the fallen man took from his hand the revolver, they fell back also, and Hackett, unmolested, lifted Green's limp and bleeding body upon the horse and started homeward.

During the journey Green made no sign of life, and when they reached the house Hackett, with Mr. Joosten's help, carried him to his room and put him in bed. Mr. Joosten could do little but murmur of the trouble; but his wife, always equal to any emergency, controlled her feelings and soon restoratives were given Green and he was made as comfortable as possible in the circumstances. Green recovered consciousness, but a fever set in and he was delirious. For many days it seemed doubtful whether or not he could recover, but at length he began to mend and at the end of six

Hackett lifted Green's limp and bleeding body upon the horse.

weeks he was well enough to be about.

Soon now he would be all right and able to work and his immediate troubles would be over. But his worst trouble, as it seemed, was only about to begin, for one day as he sat upon the veranda idly talking with Mrs. Joosten, they saw a strange boat far out upon the sea making toward the opening in the reef. Slowly it sailed toward them in the light wind, and finally came to anchor in the lagoon just before them. Then some men got into the small boat at her stern and rowed toward the landing. They looked at the men with a wondering welcome, for visitors were unusual and almost unknown; but presently the men landed.

As the men came near they bowed to Mrs. Joosten, and then one of them said to Richard:

"You are Richard Green?"

"Yes."

"I must ask you to go with us, then."

"Indeed?" answered Richard. "Where, and why?"

"I must arrest you. Here is my warrant."

"Arrest me?" Richard said in astonishment, as he took the document and looked at it blankly. "What is it for?"

"For the murder of a coolie."

"For murder? This is too good," he said, turning to Mrs. Joosten; but she was very indignant and spoke strongly of the outrage, as she considered it.

"Madam, you must not blame us. We have no choice. The law must protect even these poor laborers."

"I suppose so," she answered; "but you might be in better business."

Richard was soon ready, and then, turning to Mrs. Joosten, he said:

"You have been very kind to me. I shall never forget it. And this, it cannot amount to much."

Hackett went with them, and he, acting under the directions of Mrs. Joosten, engaged a lawyer and saw that many little comforts were placed at Green's disposal. The case came on for trial quickly, and the jurors were drawn with little difficulty—with altogether too little difficulty to please Hackett. There were few witnesses to be examined and the trial was soon over. After the arguments of the lawyers had been made Hackett spoke to Richard.

"I say, old man," he said, "I think they are going to convict you."

"What?" answered Richard in astonishment. "How can they? They will not dare to. I do not see how they even dared to accuse me."

"Do not be alarmed. We will get you off in some way. But these rascals are all cowards. Judge, jury, lawyers—all of them. Your lawyer is too."

"But what does it mean?" asked Richard. "What have they to fear?"

"They fear the coolies. The chief men among them have insisted that you shall be punished. These cowards are afraid of them. I wish we had a few men of Mrs. Joosten's force."

The jury did not take long to deliberate. As they came in Richard looked closely at them, but they avoided his eye. It was as Hackett had foreseen. When asked their verdict the foreman responded "Guilty," and Richard Green was a convicted murderer.

CHAPTER III.

"I say, old man, are you awake?"

Matters looked dark for Richard Green. When the jury declared him guilty he was for the time so crushed that he took little interest in what happened afterward in the courtroom. For some reason which he perhaps understood, his lawyer asked that sentence be deferred a few days, and Richard was spared that ordeal. He was taken back to the same narrow cell in the dark jail. Through all the evening he lay in a stupor, only dimly conscious of his surroundings, but at length he fell into an uneasy sleep.

In the morning when he awoke it was some time before he realized all that had happened. Then he laughed aloud. It was pretty good, he thought, that he had been convicted of a murder far off on the other side of the world. His elation was of short duration, for he soon felt that even at the best his position must be a very serious one. He did not believe that the verdict would stand, but he knew that it might take a long time to secure for him a new trial, and that even then they would probably find him guilty of something and imprison him for may be many years.

Richard's thoughts became gloomier and gloomier, and as the few objects in his cell became less and less distinct as the day came toward its close, he almost wished that the coolies had quite killed him. He was surprised that Hackett had not visited him. "Has he deserted me?" he asked himself, but he could not believe that that was possible.

At length, when all was dark and Green believed that the jail had all been locked up for the night, he heard the sound of many voices, and it seemed to him, too, that there was a struggle, but it was not of long duration. Soon his door was unlocked and he heard Hackett's voice in the darkness.

"I say, old man, are you awake?"

"Yes," Richard answered. "What is the matter?"

"Dressed?"

"No."

"Hurry then. We'll have you out of this in short order."

"Good!" said Richard. "I am willing enough to be out."

Dressing himself as quickly as he could he followed Hackett out into the corridor. At the end of it were perhaps half a dozen men, one of whom held a lantern. By its dim light Richard saw the jailer and one or two of his assistants lying bound and gagged upon the floor. Not a word was spoken till they were all in the open air. There the others left them, and Hackett and Richard hurried on together.

"Well," said Hackett, "you didn't think we were going to let any such injustice as that stand, did you?"

"I hardly had time to think," Richard answered.

"Oh, but it was easy!" Hackett said, laughing. "I could almost have done it alone."

"I hope you haven't put yourselves in any danger."

"Oh, there is no fear. We are too many, and too important, too, some of us."

"But what are we to do now?"

"You are to go a-sailing. Fast schooner, going to San Francisco. Was to sail this morning. Yankee skipper, sharp, very. We induced him to wait till tonight. You get aboard and off you go."

"This is all very kind of you."

"Nonsense. Mrs. Joosten said we owed that much to you. She planned it. Splendid woman that, I tell you."

"Well, thank her for me, anyway."

"You can do that yourself. She'll be waiting to see you off. But come this way."

Hackett now led the way through the deserted streets until they came to the water's edge. There, waiting for them, was a small rowboat. On the shore stood two or three people, and among them Mrs. Joosten.

"Ah, you were successful," she said quickly, as Hackett and Richard joined them. "I was so afraid that it could not be done."

"I feel a hero," Hackett responded. "You told me to bring him, and behold!"

"That was good. You shall tell me all about it later. Well, Mr. Green, you must go. I shall not be happy till I know you are on board and out of the harbor. Goodby! I am so sorry we led you to such trouble. Goodby!"

As Richard shook hands with her she drew him quickly to her and kissed him, for the man's danger and pluck had endeared him to her.

"Goodby!" she said again. "I wish so you could stay on with us. You would have become like a son to us. But hurry. Goodby."

"Goodby," echoed Hackett, "I am going home soon. I will look you up."

Then, as he remembered that he knew nothing of Richard's future, he added, shouting as Richard hurried to the boat, "You must send me word of your whereabouts."

In a minute the boat was gliding smoothly and quickly over the water and in another Hackett and Mrs. Joosten were swallowed in the darkness and Richard never saw them afterward. Again he was alone in the world with strangers.

When they reached the schooner the captain was anxiously looking for them. He was in a great hurry, and the little boat which had brought Richard and the others from the shore was barely in its place before the anchor was raised, and without waiting to lift it to the cathead the sails were set and in the favoring breeze the vessel was on its way.

"Well, young man," said the captain to Richard, "You had a close shave, but here we are on the way to 'Frisco."

"It was close, was it captain? May I ask your name?"

"Davis. And yours they tell me is Green. I think you had a very close shave. But you're all right now."

"Won't they try to have me brought back?"

"No; bless you, no! The authorities know you were not guilty of anything. They'll be glad to be rid of you."

"There's some comfort in that," Richard replied, laughing; "but my trial and conviction were a great shame—a great outrage."

"That's true," rejoined the captain, "but you can't help it. The less you think about it the better, I say."

"How long will it take us to reach San Francisco, captain?"

"I don't know. It depends on wind and weather. Are you in a hurry?"

"No," Richard answered doubtfully. "I suppose not."

"Anyway," said the captain, "we can't hurry things any by staying up all night. Come, I'll show you your quarters."

He led Richard below and showed him the bunk in the small cabin he was to occupy.

"We don't do much in the passenger line, but I guess you can make this do. They wanted to have me take you with me, and they made it worth while. There's a chest of yours that young fellow—what's his name, Hackett?—brought on board for you, and there are some books and things the old lady sent for your comfort."

"That was very kind of them," Richard answered as he opened the trunk Hackett had brought on board and found in it clothing and necessaries. "They meant to have me get on board or lose my belongings, did they not?"

"Of course we knew you would get on board. Why not?"

Later, when Richard examined more carefully his clothing, he found that Mrs. Joosten with kind thoughtfulness had placed in one of his pockets a small sum of money, enough, he thought, to start him well upon his journey toward home and the quiet he now wished for as much as he had longed for them before wished to escape them.

Altogether, Richard Green felt that he had reason to be grateful to Mrs. Joosten and to Hackett, and he was.

THE END

One may know what he wants at present, but he does not know what he is going to want after he gets it.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBES, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

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(From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)

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"My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach, and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'

"About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

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She (haughtily)—Did I hear you call my father a pirate? He (rubbing his coat tails)—I merely said that he was a free booter.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

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LIFE ON A RANCH

Is Often Fraught With Hardship and Danger.

WAGON THE COW-PUNCHER'S HOME.

When Caught in a Blizzard During Winter It Is Almost Impossible to Avoid Being Lost.

Probably every man who has had a ranch in the west has received a multitude of applications from people who wish to get on that ranch. Most easterners seem not to know that a cowboy's business requires special training, and that a hardy, vigorous young fellow without any training can no more start in off-hand as a cowboy than he could start in off-hand as a carpenter. Moreover, a man who isn't a good cowboy is worse than a nuisance, because the average cowboy needs ten horses for his work, and if the doesn't do the work the ten horses are wasted.

A man to be proficent in the business must be not only a good horseman, but must be able to rope well, to read brands, to understand cattle, and must have a good knowledge of plainscraft. Ordinarily the work does not imply long continued physical exertion, like the work of a wood chopper, but it is often very monotonous and it is also often fraught with hardship and danger.

Nevertheless, in the spring, summer and early fall the life is a very exciting and pleasant one for those who have mastered the work. There is an attraction in the wild, lonely country, and the entire freedom of an existence spent mostly on horseback. After one gets used to it, the rough little shack seems comfortable enough, and for much of the year the ranch wagon is the cow-puncher's home. To many a hardy, vigorous fellow the round-up is ordinarily rather a picnic. The men are fed well, and though they do not have much sleep yet the easiest of all forms of labor is sitting in the saddle and the long rides in the morning to gather in the cattle, and the furious galloping and chasing round the herd, when cutting out the beef steers and cows and calves in the afternoon possess a great charm for men fond of vigorous exercise and of life in the open. Of course even in summer there are unpleasant experiences. A stampede at night in a thunderstorm is usually too exciting to be agreeable, and fighting fire is very wearing work, while there is always a liability to misadventure. A man may have now and then to make a dry camp; he may get injured by an unusually vicious horse, or be damaged in the rush of a stampeded herd, or be drowned in the quicksands of some treacherous plains river. Still, take it a[illegible] whole, in good weat[illegible] pleasant [illegible]

[illegible] work is [illegible]. The [illegible]e in [illegible]s, are [illegible]re very [illegible] of stand[illegible]d does not [illegible] shorter. In [illegible]ants a tent; but [illegible]ter a twenty-four [illegible] toss the damp [illegible]d-ground and [illegible]eep [illegible] of course, the tarpaulin [illegible] out most of the wet, but [illegible] not keep out all; and then some nights there is a heavy snowfall and when you throw back the tarpaulin in the morning the snow gets down the back of your neck, and much dexterity is needed while drawing on your boots and trousers not to let the snow get into the blankets. The ground is like iron after the heavy frosts; and though the horses, being worn down and thin, are much less lively and vicious than in spring, yet if they do "act mean" they are more liable to slip and hurt themselves, and more apt to hurt their rider if they throw him.

Early in December the last of the season's work ends. Most of the cowboys are discharged, and they may then go into town or build a little shack and hunt for a livelihood or stay around the ranches, doing any odd job that turns up for their board. A few, however, are kept on to ride lines and keep track of the cattle in the snow. These men must needs be of vigorous constitution and thoroughly able to grapple with every exigency of plains life, for they are certain to have some pretty rough experiences before spring if the winter is at all severe.

In riding lines each man has a definite beat. Of course in good weather the task is a perfectly easy one. The rider lets his pony jog along until he comes to the end of his beat. If any cattle have crossed the line he sees their tracks and following rounds them up and drives them back into the country where it is desired they shall range during the winter. If no cattle come near the line he simply goes to the end of his beat and comes back again, but if a blizzard catches him he may find it an almost impossible task to avoid getting lost. All landmarks are shrouded from sight, and while the blizzard is in its height it is out of the question to make head against it. Of course, if the day is a very bad one the rider won't go out at all; but often he has to take his chances, and the snow may begin to fall and the wind to blow just when he is at the farthest point of his beat; then back he comes over the long stretch of sand colored, lifeless prairie sward as fast as his pony can go. The snow comes first in puffs, and little drifts—not the soft flakes of an eastern snowstorm, but fine ice dust, which feels almost like sand when blown against the face. Heavier and heavier grow the gusts, thicker and thicker the snow clouds, and finally the storm moans and shrieks, and drives the icy flakes in almost level lines. The rider is then lucky if he can find his camp. Unless he knows exactly where he is and unless the landmarks are very conspicuous, it is out of the quesiton for him to do so. The only resource is to drift before the storm exactly as the cattle do, until he finally strikes some sheltered place, under the lee of a big rock in a hollow where there is a bunch of thick timber. Here he will dismount, tie his horse (which shelters itself all that it can and then stands with drooping head, tail toward the wind) and himself cower down under the horse blankets in the most sheltered spot he can find. There is no small difficulty in lighting a fire, and, indeed, unless the shelter is good such a feat is impossible. Without any fire, if the cold is at all intense, the man's chances for life are not good, but often the blizzards blow over almost as quickly as they arise. As a rule the cow-puncher who is very shifty and full of expedients turns up at the home ranch or the line camps a couple of days later, perhaps a little frost bitten, and certainly very hungry and uncomfortable, but not materially the worse for wear.

However, there are occasions when even veteran plainsmen succumb. A year ago last winter two men thus died in a blizzard not very far from my ranch. They had stopped at a horse camp, and while there a terrific storm blew up. After a time there came a lull, and the men thought the storm had broken. Accordingly they rode off, intending to make a ranch on the Deadwood trail, far to the south. Not long after they had started the blizzard again began with increased fury. For weeks nothing was heard of the men. Then a rider hunting up strayed stock came across the body of one of them beside the body of his horse. They had been drifting before the storm until they finally came to a wire fence. By this time the man, in the effort to keep himself from freezing, was walking, and he must have got separated from his horse, which was a little distance from him. Both were brought up by the wire fence exactly as cattle are brought up, and there they stood and froze to death precisely as cattle do under similar circumstances. The man stood with his hands on the top most wire, leaning forward, and in this position he had remaind from the moment that the last spark of life flickered out in his breast until he was found. The horse had fallen down. The other man never was found, but his horse was discovered by a round-up wagon which went down on the Cannon Ball river, about 150 miles off. One day the saddle band was joined out on the prairie by a horse with something queer on its back. The animal was very wild and difficult to approach, though it seemed weak, and it was sometime before the cow-puncher got their ropes on it. Its bridle was torn off. The saddle still held, but it had been shifted and come down underneath it, and the cinches had cut deeply unto the back. It was taken off and the horse driven along with the saddle band, but it did not live to reach home, for one morning it was too weak to rise and the round-up wagon left it.

The same winter five cowboys, who were caught in a terrific storm on the divide between the Beaver and the Little Missouri, nearly met a similar fate. They became completely turned round and were finally obliged to camp in a little valley, where they found shelter in some timber. They had nothing to eat and they stayed in this camp that night and all the next day, fearful lest if they ventured out they would not again find a place where they would be safe from the blizzard. After the second night hunger began to tell on them, so that they felt they had to make a move. The storm still raged fitfully, but in one of the lulls a cow-puncher went off about a mile and suddenly recognized a familiar landmark, by which he knew that they were in the head of a valley which went down by the P. K. ranch. They at once saddled up and rode down the valley and before they had gone three miles they came to the ranch.

Adventures of this sort are not uncommon incidents in the life of every ranchman in the northern cattle country and before any man takes up the business he should be sure that he has the courage and the constitution to stand the terrible strain of ranch work in winter weather.—Chicago Record.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips was a friend of General Butler, and was fond of attacking Lincoln and everybody else in responsible positions, in that most trying period for those in authority at Washington, the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Phillips cared nothing for the Union; he could see nothing but the Goddess of Liberty weeping over the shackled slave. Judge Hoar resented these attacks on men whom he knew and respected, and the breach was not narrowed by a bitter rhetorical attack of Phillips on the Judge himself. Ralph Waldo Emerson sided with the Judge, and when Phillips presently lectured in Concord, and wished to call on Emerson, the poet refused to receive him. Phillips died first. Some one, probably not a resident of Concord, meeting Judge Hoar, asked if he meant to attend the funeral. "No," answered the Judge, "I don't; but I approve of it." This need not be taken to imply that the Judge nursed malice after the death of his enemy. It was simply his humorous way of putting everything. The constant use of his wit was a habit he could not lay aside for a moment's notice. It recalls Horne Tooke's irreverent bon mot, "Do you never go to church, Mr. Tooke?" asked the Archbishop. "Never," was the grave reply, and Tooke added: "Not that I mean to say that there is any harm in it."—Worcester Gazette.

SCINTIFIC NOTES.

What Science and Industry Does for Us.

A NEW USE FOR COTTONSEED MEAL.

Influenza Cracking the Voices of Vocalists—Apparatue for Humidifying the Air of Mills.

Prof. E. W. Scripture of Yale university, where psychological subjects are now given special attention, has been doing valuable work with the new apparatus called the pendulum chronoscope or pendulum timer, designed for recording the time occupied by the various operations of the mind. Some of the tests of this instrument made at a recent demonstration by Prof. Scripture were most interesting. Skilled pianoforte players know that one of the main essentials to a smooth and artistic performance is the ability to press any required number of keys exactly at the same instant. This is much more difficult than is generally believed, but the timer will bring the musician nearer to it than any instrument yet devised. A well-known pianist was asked by Prof. Scripture to preside at the piano. He was told to move both hands at the same time in pressing the keys. He was quite sure that he had done so until the reading of the timer was taken; this showed that his left hand was fifteen thousandths of a second behind the right. To obtain this record a telegraph key was put under each of the performer's hands. Connected to these was an apparatus including a large spark coil and two metal recording points, which rested on a revolving drum. The drum was covered with smoked paper. The moment each key was pressed a spark was made from its pointer and the distance between these parks was told off in thousandths of a second by a tuning fork adjustment. The pianist was told to press the left-hand key when he heard a bass note in a telephone held to his ear. He believed that he pressed the key the instant the note came. An arrangement was at hand by which a mark was made on the drum at exactly the moment the tone occurred in the telephone. On comparing this with the record made by the key it was found that the moment of pressing the key was far behind the sounding of the tone—on an average not less than .200, or one-fifth of a second. The length of time occupied by mental action was very much increased in the next test, in which the player was told to press the left-hand key when he heard a bass tone and the right-hand key when a high tone was sounded. Here he had to discriminate between two things, and then to choose between two acts. In a similar manner the psychologist can ascertain the time occupied by any given effort throughout the whole domain of mental life. For instance, supposing it is wished to measure the time taken in associating two ideas. The experimenter shouts some word, for example, "house," into a telephone, which carries the word to another person in a distant room. This person shouts back the first thing he thinks of, say, "street." The two telephones are so arranged that they make records on the drum where these words are uttered. The time between the actual shouting of the word "house" and that of the word "street" represents the time lost by the mental processes that were going on in the second person. The operation of the pendulum timer is not confined to sound, and a very elaborate series of tests is being made by Perf. Scripture for the purpose of determining many hitherto unknown phenomena connected with sight and touch. The pendulum timer was made under the supervision of Prof. Scripture for Prof. C. B. Bliss, who proposes to publish the results of a large number of measurements on mental time he is now taking.

A South Carolina physician has discovered a new use for cottonseed meal. He says that it is a valuable article of human food, and it is not by any means bad eating. His first idea of using this meal as an article of diet was suggested by his young nephew who, after looking at the feeding of the cows, took to eating the cottonseed meal from the feed bins. No restriction was laid upon the youngster, who for two years thrived well on this singular food. This led to experiments being tried in the kitchen, and one-third of the cottonseed meal was mixed with two-thirds white flour or cornmeal and baked or fried, either as batter or dough. The mixture cooked well, and possessed a rich, nutty flavor very pleasant to the palate. Cotton-seed meal is very rich in albuminoids, or the nitrogenous elements (flesh and blood formers), as compared with the starch and fat elements (heat-producers,) possessing a nutritive ratio of one to one, while that of the whole wheat is one to six. It is well known that Graham flour, which contains all parts of the wheat, is almsot a perfect food, more nearly meeting all the requirements of the human body than does any other natural product. The mixture of cottonseed meal with cornmeal and white flour gives a composition almost identical in composition and nutritive ratio with wheat. In many states cottonseed meal is produced in such quantities as to sell for 1 cent a pound. The same states will buy annually millions of dollars' worth of meal and flour at an average of 1½ cents a pound.

Although the store of human knowledge on the subject of the attributes of colors is gradually growing, and we have even gone as far as to differentiate the sounds caused by the falling of a ray of sunshine on clo[illegible] ious tints, comparatively little is yet known of the physiological effect of color on human beings. The votaries of the "blue-glass craze," which came into vogue some years ago, who firmly believed that a bath in a flood of colored light was the finest restorative that tired and ailing humanity could have recourse to, may possibly have been wiser in their generation than those who derided them. Whatever the effect of colored light on individuals may finally be determined to be, its influence on plants is now unquestionably proved. The use of glass of a green tint has for half a century been one of the peculiar characteristics of the plant houses at Kew gardens, near London. In 1889 the experiment was made of substituting white glass for green in the east wing of the tropical fern house. This was the result of the observation of the successful cultivation by an amateur horticulturist of ferns with full exposure to the light. The improvement in the growth of the plants was remarkable. In 1892 a portion of the west wing was also reglazed, and the new temperate fern house was wholly glazed with white glass. The result has been so markedly beneficial that it has now been determined to abandon entirely the future use of green glass.

England is in the throes of the influenza, and while the nation generally is trying to find out how it is that the doctors do not seem to know anything about it the great army of vocalists who have suffered from the scourge are lamenting their lost voices and asking how they can be wooed back. So prevalent has been this plague among musicians that the absentees from it have reached at some entertainments the formidable proportion of 30 per cent. One of its effects is aphonia, an affliction from which amateur vocalists enjoy a remarkable immunity, but which, with cruel perversity, harasses and disables the professional singer. The matter assumed such a serious phase that it has been taken up by a musical journal which has prescribed a course of treatment calculated to rehabiltate and reawaken the lost voices. The voiceless vocalist is told that "cod-liver oil would be beneficial to take, and a stimulating liniment, such as hartshorn and oil, should be applied externally, with inhalations of turpentine, fir-wood oil or creosote, a damp cloth being placed over the head so that perfect inhalation of the medicated steam is insured. This treatment, with absolute rest of the voice and patience, will prove beneficial unless some organic defect is the cause, but medical advice is desirable if possible."

A writer in an industrial journal calls the attention of cotton manufacturers to the necessity of securing improved apparatus for humidifying the air of their mills. He says that while in Europe many kinds of machines have for some years past been employed for this purpose, in this country the antiquated method of introducing vapor steam into the different departments has held its ground. The advantage of injecting warm, soft air into any apartment of a mill where the air is cold and full of electricity is well understood by the manufacturer. Incidentally it is very conducive to the comfort of the employes, and work people who are not comfortable will not give the same returns as those who are. It is estimated that an increase of at least 5 per cent. can be gained in labor in cotton mills by humidifying the air and a further 10 per cent. can be obtained by the same means in the actual product of the mill. To accomplish this work without injury to the health of the operative or damage to machinery from dampness has been made the subject of much study and experimenting, and many machines of greater or less suitability have been devised. The perfect humidifying machine has yet to appear.

There are so many smokers in the world that any new recipe for cleaning pipes is sure to find readers. The Mexican gypsy has a simple way. Filling the pipe-bowl with aguadiente, he stirs the liquid until it is thick with the reeking nicotine and then throws it down his throat with a smack of the lips that tells of supreme gusto. This is economical, but not so desirable to people who are not Mexican gypsies as the following, which was sent to a leading journal, "not as a scientific discovery," but because it might be "of use to those scientific men who are smokers": A shallow cork—or still better, a rubber stopper—through which a hole is bored large enough to enable it to fit tightly on the nozzle of a soda-water siphon, is fitted into the bowl. The nozzle is inserted, the mouth-piece directed into a vessel, about a wine glass of soda forced through and the pipe is clean.

The popular idea that trees keep on steadily adding to their growth year in year out has been overturned by the observations of M. Mer, a French forester. He says that the weather affects the growth of trees as it does that of vegetables. In the dry summer of 1893 the firs of the Vosges grew less than usual both in height and diameter. A similar effect was produced by the exceptionally cold, wet summer of 1888. The dry spring of 1892 only diminished the growth in length, and the dry autumn of 1887 only checked the growth in thickness. In short, there are good, bad and middling years of growth, and M. Mer thinks that foresters will do well to give the matter a great deal more study than has ever been devoted to it.

A new worm has been discovered in the prune orchards of the Healdsburg Valley. It is what is commonly called the hook worm and subsists upon the leaves of prune trees. The growers are preventing the pestilence by wrapping tar-coated papers around the trunks of the trees and by this means they hope to free [illegible] from molestation by the [illegible]. Calumia Courier.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The Most Substantial Turnpike Roads Ever Built.

WHEN TOLL GATES WERE ERECTED.

Appropriations Made by Congress to Construct and Keep in Repair Old-time Roads.

The proposition to connect San Francisco and San Jose by a great boulevard, and the probability that when this is accomplished a second boulevard from the Garden City to Oakland will be constructed, bring to mind the first great attempt in this country to construct a mighty thoroughfare for travel and traffic. This was the great National boulevard which in the early days of the century united the East with the sparsely settled plains and valleys west of the Alleghanies.

This road, 130 miles in length, commenced at Cumberland in Maryland, the head of navigation on the Potomac River, passed through the Laurel hills, a spur of the Aleghanies, through the Panhandle of Virginia, and joined the Ohio River at Wheeling. It was on the line of the old military road laid out by George Washington in 1752 and passed near the site of Fort Necessity, the scene of his first and only defeat.

It was one of the best and most substantial turnpike roads ever built in this country, and cost the Government of the United States nearly $1,750,000.

It was to be expected that the opening of such an excellent road, easy, direct and free to the use of any and all, without cost or charge, would attract to it an immense amount of travel but all the expectations which could have been previously entertained of the vast amount of travel and traffic which would pass over the National road were trebly verified by the result. It was the main thoroughfare over which passed a panorama of passengers, freight, produce and live stock almost beyond the ability of one's imagination to conceive. There were the stage coaches carrying the mails and passengers, loaded to their utmost capacity from the first, and constantly increasing in number from that time until the opening of the railroads banished them forever. By these conveyances all the prominent public men of the West and many of those from the South, Presidents-elect from Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana, on their way to inauguration; Presidents in office, passing to and fro between the city of Washington and their Southwestern homes; Senators, members of Congress, and numberless officials of lesser degree, all making the National road their highway to and from the National capital. Then there were the long lines of Conestoga wagons (prairie schooners), laden on their eastward trips with flour, whisky, bacon and other produce, and returning west with loads of iron, salt and every kind of merchandise, their numbers being swelled on the return to the West by the addition of equally numerous trains of the same kind of wagons, freighted with the families and household effects of emigrants from the East bound in quest of new homes beyond the Ohio. Besides these the road was crowded with various descriptions and kinds of wagons, laden and unladen, with horsemen and private carriages innumerable. But the passengers on foot outnumbered and outate them all. The long line of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses working their way no the hoof by the month to an Eastern market was alomst endless and countless. They were gathered in from the Wabash, the Scioto, the Muskingum and the Ohio valleys, and the men, all tired and dry and hungry, had to be cared for at a great cost, for it was like feeding an army every day and night. To furnish food and other accommodation for all this vast throng of travelers, brute and human, a great number of public houses were needed and these sprang up immediately along the road. The number of public houses of all kinds which the National road brought into existence was fully equal to one for each two miles of its entire length, from Cumberland to the Ohio. The keepers of these houses, as well as the wagoners and drivers of stages, and, in fact, the greater part of the population, along the route, looked upon the Cumberland road as one of the chief of earthly blessings, and would have regarded with affright the idea of its ever being abandoned or superseded by other avenues or modes of travel.

It may be of interest to note the width, grade and manner of construction as shown by the specifications of the work required from the contractors, among which was included the following, viz: The natural surface of the ground to be cleared of trees and other wooden growth, and also of logs and brush, the whole width of sixty-six feet, the bed of the road to be made even 32 feet in width, the trees and stumps to be grubbed out, the graduation not to exceed five degrees in elevation and depression, and to be straight from point to point, as laid off and directed by the superintendent of the work. Twenty feet in width of the graduated part to be covered with stone, eighteen inches in depth at the center, tapering to twelve inches at the edges, which are to be supported by good and solid shoulders of earth or curbstone, the upper six inches of stone to be broken so as to pass through a ring of three inches in diameter, and the lower stratum to be broken so as to pass through a seven-inch ring. The stone part to be well covered with gravel and rolled with an iron-faced roller four feet in length and made to bear three tons in weight. The acclivity and declivity of the banks at the side of the road not to exceed thirty degrees.

It was a general belief that the substantially built road with its firm foundation of packed stone would remain smooth and serviceable for at least a quarter of a century, but the result proves the fallacy of this belief. In five years from the time of its opening the ceaseless beating of hoofs and the never-ending roll and crush of heavy wheels had worn its solid bed so that in places it was almost impassable. Appropriations were made by Congress and extensive repairs were made, but it was of short duration.

It became evident that the road would be a perpetual and ever-increasing expense to the Government, without producing any income to pay for repairs. It had been built for the purpose of satisfying Ohio and the West generally, and thus preventing that section from fostering projects of secession from the Union. But that danger was past and the road had become a heavy burden upon the Government.

In 1829 General Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States and the principles of the Democratic party became the rule of public policy. The States' rights doctrine of that party demanded the transfer of the National road from the general Government to the States through which it passed, which were Pennslyvania, Maryland and Virgina. While the United States could not erect tollgates and collect tolls, the States would have the power to do so and thus secure a revenue from the road to keep it in preservation. Acts passed the Assemblies of these States in 1831-32 and in July, 1832, a decision by the Government caused the road to be effectually repaired throughout its entire length, it then to be ceded to the three States. All repairs were completed and the States assumed possession in 1835.

Toll gates were erected and collection of tolls commenced. This had the effect to clear the road of the immense droves of livestock which had passed over it and also brought upon the road very heavily built wagons with wheels nine inches broad, drawn by six and eight horses. A former resident on the line says: "I have frequently seen from forty to fifty great Conestoga six-horse teams carrying from five to six tons each, picketed around over night (at one of the roadside taverns) in the yards and around the commons and all the other taverns equally full at the same time." Scarcely a day passed that did not see the main streets of the principal towns on the road crowded from end to end with these immense wagons each of which had about one-half the capacity of the modern railway-car. On the road between these towns they passed in continuous procession.

In 1835 an "Adams Express" was running over the line. It was started in that year by Alvin Adams. Malttoy & Holt started what was known as the "Oyster Line." Three years later a light mail-pouch carrying drafts, paper money, and short printed slips was sent through by a messenger on horseback. It was the fastest overland mail in America. After these mounted messengers were withdrawn a number of light mail carriages to carry through mail and making very few stops were put on. These formed what was known as the "Monkey Box Line." The passenger traffic over the route was immense and constantly on the increase until the business of the road received the death blow by the opening of the railroads across the Alleghanies, and from December, 1852, the business of the old road suddenly and rapidly declined. Travelers to and from the West were diverted to the new routes and easier modes of conveyance, the Western mails were sent by other routes, and the stages were withdrawn from this, the number of broad-wheeled freight wagons was gradually silenced along the rock-laid bed, and by rapid degrees the National highway lost its importance, and instead of being the only easy mode of travel became, as it is today, merely an avenue of local use.

In contrast to this old road is that one which is interesting every Californian who wishes for the advancement of our State. It will be built through a section of country of special beauty, lined on either side with beautiful homes, productive orchards and vision of fruits and flowers almost beyond the conception of an Eastern visitor. At other points one can discern the foot hills and the Sierras, thus gaining the views of both mountain and plain. One will be also impressed with the richness and variety of the panorama which will be spread before the eyes of all who travel along this, one of the greatest achievements of our modern time.—Austin N. Hungerford, in Call.

A special to the World from San Salvador says: A revolution is reported to be in progress in Honduras. This Government has hurried troops to the border between the two republics to prevent intrusion upon the territory of this country and to preserve strict neutrality. Precautions have been taken to prevent parties leaving San Salvador for Honduras. A report comes from Honduras that fourteen prisoners captured by the Government forces have been shot. Another report is that four officers were killed by the soldiers of their commands at Santa Tecla.

Young Physician (diagnosing a case)—In the first place, sir, you must drink less coffee. Patient—I never drink any coffee at all, sir. Young Physician (considerably annoyed)—Well, you ought to.

Fashionable Philanthropy.—English man—Why is it you Hamericans copy the Hinglish?

American—We are in hopes you Englishmen will see how it looks and get disgusted with yourselves.

WOES OF BACHELORS.

The Treatment They Received in Ancient Times.

SINGLE MEN WERE HEAVILY FINED.

In Sparta They Were Beaten by Women—Were Taxed Under the First Republic.

When a proposal was made not so long ago to tax the bachelors of France, as they were taxed in the days of the first republic, the fact was recalled that republics generally have been hard upon the celibates. The wise Plato condemned the single men to a fine, and in Sparto they were driven at stated times to the Temple of Hercules by the women, who there drilled and castigated them in true military style.

The ancient Romans, too, were severe with their bachelors, who were made to pay heavy fines; and, worse than that, for, after the seige of Veil, Camillus is recorded to have compelled them to marry the widows of the soldiers who have fallen in the war.

Again, in the time of Augustus, the married men, all other things being equal were preferred to the single men for the public offices. Then the Roman who had three children was exempted from personal taxes and the bachelors not only had to pay them but were prevented from inheriting the property of any one not a Roman citizen.

Coming to more recent times we have several instances of a like kind recorded for us by a recent writer on the subject. In the French settlement of Canada for example the single men that they might be forced to marry were subjected to heavy taxation and to restrictions on their trade, and movements generally.

Those who were married were dealt with on the other hand in a generous spirit. Not only were they provided with a good wife and a comfortable home but they were rewarded according to the number of their offspring. The father of ten children for instance was pensioned for life at the rate of 300 livres a year. If he had twelve children he had 100 livres a year more and the amount ran up to 1,200 livres a year when fifteen children blessed the union.

About the close of the seventeenth century the local authorities of Eastham in Massachusetts, voted that every unmarried man in the township should kill six blackbirds or three crows yearly as long as he remained single producing the scalps in proof and as a penalty for not obeying the order, he was forbidden to marry until he had made up all arrears.

The requirements here were almost nominal; but it was somewhat different in Maryland, where half a century later the colonial Assembly imposed a tax of 5 shillings yearly upon all bachelors over thirty—as well as upon widowers without children—who were possessed with $300.

At home we were not quite so severe when William III chose to single out the bachelors for special enactments. In those days any commoner who remained single at 25 years had to pay a shilling fine yearly, and the amount was increased with rank or title. A Duke was supposed to be a special offender in not taking a wife, and had to pay for his whim to the extent of £12 10s per annum. It is thus evident that the fact was recognized that the prosperity of the country depends upon its married citizens.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

THE REVENGE OF A CAT.

Blossom is a big gray cat. She has been in the family for seven years, and her mistress thinks she was fully 10 when she came uninvited and took possession. Her charms made her welcome, and visitors, as a rule, pet her to her heart's satisfaction. Still, she shows her loyalty to her mistress by many feline felicities, says the Boston Transcript.

One day a young man came for a short visit. He was an inveterate tease. As there was no one else for a victim, he took Blossom in hand, in spite of pleadings and protestations. Her ears were greeted with the strange terms, "Old rascal," "Scapegrace," "Tramp" and kindred names, until the astounded cat did not know what had come to her. Her pretty ways disappeared, she fled from his approach and hid wherever she could till he was out of the house. One morning she was missing for some hours, and was not to be found in any of her hiding places. A loud cry from the chambermaid revealed her whereabouts. Blossom had revenged herself on her visitor's night shirt, which lay in tatters on the floor. Pussy was scolded and every one was cautioned to keep the door shut. In vain! The cat would find her way in and hide till the chambermaid was through for the day, and then the claws went to work, first on the visitor's own clothes if any could be found, and then on the pillow cases. The young man tried to soothe her feelings, but she would have none of him, and he was glad to cut short his visit. Blossom quickly recovered her usual demeanor, and has never been known to destroy anything from that day to this.

"There is a chance for everybody," said the preacher to the stranger. "Look up and be hopeful. Cast away your cares and you can find salvation." "No," replied the stranger sadly, "I can't find salvation." "Everybody who seeks can find," said the preacher. "Why cannot you?" "Oh," cried the stranger, bursting into tears, "I can't find anything. I'm a New York detective." Texas Siftings.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 5 1895

San Francisco, June 29.—Judge Ross, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, sustained the demurrer of Mrs. Leland Stanford in the suit commenced by the general government against the estate of the late Senator Stanford for the recovery of moneys on account of the Central Pacifi Railroad debts. The court sustained the demurrer on the ground that individual stockholders were not liable for the debts of the corporation and while the government was given time in which to file an amended complaint, it is understood that to-day's decision practically kills the case. The decision in favor of Mrs. Stanford in the government suit against the Stanford estate for $15,000,000 is considered a complete victory for the defendant. Judge Ross intimated that the law did not favor the action of the government. He held that the Central Pacific was in every way amenable to the laws of California. These laws making stockholders liable for debts of corporations did not effect Stanford, as the stockholder liability acts were passed after the government made the contract with the Central Pacific.

It costs something to make astronomers. There is a lively little row between the Regents of the State University and Prof. Holden of the Lick Observatory, and the fact is developed that it costs $25,000 a year to run the observatory, $20,000 of which is paid by the State on account of the University and, also that fifteen pupils of the University have received instruction there since 1888. This figures a total of $160,000 for giving fifteen boys a smattering of astronomy; and the regents aver that it is a smattering. The principal part of their astronomical education they aver was given at the University. Now if it costs half, or even a quarter as much more, to give that part of the education, it will appear that it costs California some money to make an astronomer. Would Ben Franklin say it was paying to much for the whistle.

The report that Japan wi l seek in the United States one or more warships of the latest American types is intrinsically probable because consistant with the genius of that remarkable people. Foreign critics without a single exception have agreed that the efficiency per tonnage displacement attained by the American battleships and armored cruisers exceeds that achieved by any other designers. Such ships built in the United States will cost Japan more per ton than if constructed abroad, but the difference is fairly compensated in other directions. With these ships for models, Japan will proceed with her programme of home construction with confidence and assured success.

A call for a silver convention, to be held at San Francisco, August 19th, has been issued. Each county in the State shall be entitled to be represented by five delegates at large and one delegate for every 500 voters. It has been suggested that mass meetings of bimetallists be held in each county upon Saturday, August 3, 1895, for the purpose of electing delegates. Interested parties are requested to correspond with George P. Keeney, Mills building, San Francisco, who will furnish all necessary information.

A lot of Eastern financial quacks are to be sent through the wilds of the woolly West to instruct the people on "sound money." Inasmuch as there are not many National banks in the woolly West, the people out here are not seeking instruction from Wall street, not that Wall street is not a great instructor, for it has taught too many of our statesmen to enter the broad path that leadeth to distruction. No, the West wants no education on "sound money."

The Populists of Iowa at their recent convention in Des Moines resolved that the Government should issue unlimited irredeemable paper money. A nice scheme that. These men really pretend to believe that if the Government would grind out money by the mill process, everybody would have as much money as everybody wants, with no more exertion than anybody now makes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN.
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.
Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix. aug3 5t

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and ayment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of JOHN BARNES, An Insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Barnes, the above-named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the consent in writing of the holders of two thirds of the capital stock of the Lone Pine Canal Company, a corporation, to change the principal place of business of said corporation from the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, to the town of Lone Pine, in said county and state, is on file herein. Notice is hereby given that the principal place of business of said Lone Pine Canal Company will be at the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on and after January 26th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 25c money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice. Who may Marry, who not, why, Medical Aid, when necessary, etc. Sent free in plain envelope. 50 Wonderful PENPICTURES, in colors. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent free by mail. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
TRADE MARK
PATENTED MAY 20 1873
COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 22, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisement in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial or any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, on bill for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or act performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another and prepared by him, certificate, fifty cents, and the cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of order or judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents, *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing a witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	20
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	25
For each certificate under seal	50
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	50
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	50
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following the collection, as provided in this Act.

County officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof, and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder for the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal, near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 8 levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Amt
T. C. Boland	3	500	$ 7 50
T. C. Boland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Boland	18	500	75 00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	500	50 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	30 00
P. H. Mack	17	500	15 00
Fred Spurr		75	11 25
R. Scott		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to 2 P. M. of June 29th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND, Secretary.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal., passed on the 5th day of April, 1895, the attention of the public is called to the following sections of the County Government Act of 1893:

SECTION 41. The Board of Supervisors must not hear or consider any claim in favor of any person, corporation, company, or association against the County or District, unless the same be itemized, giving name, dates and particular services rendered, character of process served, upon whom, distances travelled, where and when, character of work done, number of days engaged, what rate per day, to whom, and quantity and price paid thereof, duly verified as to its correctness and that the amount claimed is justly due, is presented and filed with the Clerk of the Board within five days after the last item of the account or claim accrued. This section, as to itemizing, shall not apply to services rendered; nor to section one hundred and forty-eight; *provided*, that such services are substantially stated, with their value, and verified as above. If in case of any claim, which requires itemizing, the Board or the Clerk or Counsel shall find the same be not itemized, they shall cause notice to be given to the claimant, or his attorney, of that fact, and give time to have the claim itemized and reverified.

SECTION 42. No account must be passed upon by the Board unless made out as prescribed in the preceding section and filed in the Clerk's office one day prior to the session at which it is asked to be heard.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claim which fails to comply with the above sections will be returned for correction, and consideration thereof laid over until the next succeeding regular meeting of the Board.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] Thomas and T. W. Hill of the firm of Bishop Creek Brewery, [illegible] Inyo County, California, carrying on a general business at Bishop Creek, in said County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to T. W. Hill, and persons having claims against said firm will present them for payment to the undersigned.

Witness our hands at Bishop Creek, Inyo County, California, this 6th day of February, 1895.

R. W. Thomas
Thomas W. Hill

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of M. V. BARNES, An insolvent Debtor.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of M. V. Barnes, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from her debts, and that Saturday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and she be discharged from all her debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 31st day of May, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By W. M. WILLS, Deputy Clerk.

Dated May 31st, A. D. 1895.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the INDEPENDENT building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing. Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN R. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. Land Office.

Brown & Wills.
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to most improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drug store

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Demaree, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD
—IN—
DIST. NO. 3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made and entered on the 3d day of April, 1895 and upon petition of the land owners and all others interested are hereby notified to appear before said Board on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. and then and there show cause, if any there be, why a new County Road hereinafter described should not be laid out and established as follows, to wit:

Commencing at section corner on township line, between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East, to Sections 33 and 34; thence running North, Magnetic Variation 15 deg. 15 min. E.

		Set stake 20 feet East of section corner and set stake 20 feet West of section line for a 40 ft width of road; thence: Over land of Frank Fitzgerald.
1 North.	20.00	To S. E. corner of L. Blakes land; set stake 20 feet east and set stake 20 feet west of line as outside of 40 foot roadway.
	60.00	To South-west corner of E. H. Blake E. H. Blake on west side and J. D. Show on east side; set stake 20 feet on west side, and set stake 20 feet on east side.
	80.10	To section corner to Sections 28, 27, 33, 34, set stake 20 feet east in field of J. Shaw, set stake 20 feet west.
2 North.		on section line between Sections 27 and 28, T. 9 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.
3 North.	20.00	T. N. W. corner of J. D. Shaw, J. D. Show on east side, and H. H. McMurry on west side. Set stakes 20 feet east and set stakes 20 feet west of line.
	60.00	To south line of J. J. Stewart, Charles Stewart on west side, and J. L. Cornell on the east side of the line; set stake 20 feet on east side and set stake 20 feet west of line.
	80.00	To corner of Joseph Jewett, Stewart, J. J. Stewart on west side, and J. J. Stewart on east side. To place west angling between Sections 21 and 28.
4 West.	20.00	To west line of J. J. Stewart on lands of Joseph Jewett Stewart to south east corner of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	60.00	To east bank of the Miller and Blake ditch.
	69.20	To be on the west bank of the Blake and Miller ditch. Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and J. W. McMurry on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on west bank of ditch to north side of Road and set stake 20 feet south on west bank of ditch as south side of road.
5 West.	65.00	Enter meadow of Mrs. J. B. Stewart.
	80.10	In section corner to sections 20, 29, 21, 28, over land of Mrs. Stewart.
	20.00	To north-east corner of Indian John Campbell's Homestead.
	24.00	To Big Pine ditch
	42.20	To old county road from Independence to Big Pine. Mrs. J. B. Stewart on north side and John Campbell (Indian) on south side. Set stake 20 feet north on land of Mrs. Stewart, and set stake 20 feet south on and of Indian John Campbell.

JOSEPH PHESELY Surveyor.
S. G. GREGG, Viewer.
JAMES JONES, Viewer.

Field Notes of a survey of a public road in Road District No. 3

The proposed route South from the South and the commencing at the point of Commencement of Petition 19th day of January, 1894.

Commencing at Section corner on township line between Townships 9 and 10 South, Range 34 East M. D. M. to Sections 33 and 34 thence running East Mag. Var. 15 deg. 15 min. E.

	6 East	20.00 Twenty chains on Section to the Northwest corner of James Blake's land, over land owned by E. Fitzgerald and Geo. Graham, thence
	7 South	80.00 Over land owned by Fitzgerald and George Graham, thence
	8 S. 45 deg. W.	21.00 Over Government land to the Northwest corner of James O'Conner's claim, thence
	9 South	20.00 On section line over land owned by James O'Conner at the County road leading from Independence to Big Pine.

JOSEPH PHESELY,
County Surveyor
Inyo County.

March 30th, 1895.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER
We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEW COMBINATION SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rag weaving.
Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.
First class work guaranteed at low prices

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the oldstand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone
FRED BURCKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence follow Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, containing 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all consisting what is known as the Reddy Place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 26, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispuesta Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point 8 varas west from the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of Section No. twenty (12 9-20) rods south of the quarter corner of the south-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section No. twenty (12) and the South west quarter and the south-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch of swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-east quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale is all so made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

[illegible] Cal., February 11th [illegible]

[illegible] rector is [illegible] make the sole [illegible] long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES
YOUR SHOE

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing .... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call at Lee
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND REINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 5 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3 90

DIED.

DIAZ—At Lone Pine, June 29, 1895, Joseph, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A Diaz

A. W. D. Carroll of Lone Pine spent the week in town.

The Fourth is over, now for the fishing grounds in the Sierras.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Holland came up from Keeler yesterday morning.

Miss Grace Collins of Bishop is visiting friends and relatives here.

The first crop of Alfalfa hay was all in the stack before the Fourth.

Billy Loughery came in from Darwin and spent the Fourth in town.

Phil Mitchell came in from Darwin and spent the Fourth at Independence.

Charley Collins came down from Bishop last [illegible] from [illegible] built. [illegible] shop [illegible] of [illegible] creamery [illegible] Eaton will start [illegible] mountain [illegible]

[illegible] Meroney has accepted a position [illegible] keeper for the mining company operating at the Hirsch.

Frank Eder has returned to Lone Pine from Santa Barbara where he has been working for some time.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

The regular meeting of Inyo Lodge F. & A. M will be held to-morrow night, the statement that it would be held a week ago being an error.

W. T. Grant of Olancha came in last Monday and spent the Fourth here. Billy is looking well, and his friends hope he will accept salvation.

The Supervisors have been busy all the week examining the assessment roll. The business of the meeting will not be completed before next Wednesday.

Dave Johnson returned to Independence on Monday after a residence of nearly two years in Missouri. He says Inyo is a good country to stay with.

J. G. Dodge came up from Lone Pine Wednesday, returning the same day. He says most of the farmers have their first crop of hay cut.

H. E. Wilkinson received a telegram this morning announcing the fact that Professor Willis L. Moore has been appointed chief of the Weather Bureau department.

The citizens of Liberty District celebrated the Fourth with appropriate exercises. We have not yet received a report of the proceedings but hope to obtain it for next week.

Graham Laws, son of Assistant Superintendent R. J. Laws, of the C. & C. R. R. and Roadmaster McBride came to Independence on Saturday evening and remained over Sunday.

Neil McLean started for Gold Mountain on Tuesday morning after the pipe for the Independence Water Company. He was unable to haul it on his first trip as his wagon was not long enough to carry it.

Dr. J. D. Blair has been appointed School Trustee for this District by Superintendent Austin. County Clerk Hession, who received the majority of the votes cast at the election held for that purpose, was first appointed but as his official duties would interfere with his duties as trustee he declined the appointment.

The Fourth.

We regret that the limited time allows but a short resume of the Fourth of July celebration yesterday. Many incidents of the day that are deserving of special mention are necessarily omitted for this reason.

The day opened bright and clear with a delightful breeze in the morning. The Committee decided not to fire the usual salutes in the morning but the boys kept the fire-crackers going quite steadily. A few visitors arrived from Fish Springs and Big Pine on Wednesday evening and some on the train Thursday morning from the Keeler country. Lone Pineers, of whom there were a good many, came by stage and private conveyance, arriving here quite early in the day.

The exercises in the pavilion commenced at 10 o'clock a. m. before a large and patriotic audience, and were carried out in a manner that could not be improved upon. S. G. Sueden Esq. of Bishop delivered an oration that was listened to with close attention and was highly interesting. It dwelt mainly upon the facts that gave our mighty nation birth, and these were given in a lucid, clear manner. The violin and piano duet by Misses Hulda Harris and Etta Wood was indeed fine and called forth an encore and much applause. Misses Birdie Levy, Blanche Bunney and Irma Webb acquitted themselves most creditably in their respective parts and the singing was much above the average.

The sports began at 2 o'clock with a race for girls under 10 years old, won by Hattie Moore. For girls under 14 years was won by Blanche Bunney. Lulu Robinson falling and receiving a painful bruise on her arm while in the lead. Boys 10 years and under resulted in a victory for Howard Mairs after a close finish with Milt Levy. Boys under 14 years, Paul Mairs. Harry Bert succeeded in taking the potato race and the sack race was gathered in by Charley Ross. Three Indian ponies made things lively for our dogs, one or two being run over in the melee, and Poco Bill landed his mount first in a blaze of glory. Two Chinamen waddled about seventy yards in great shape, and it has been suggested that it could have been greatly improved by having a Japanese race in the rear. The tug of war between the married men and single men was won by the latter, it taking two pulls to decide it. There was considerable good natured squabbling and one or two prospective fights, but the affair was finally satisfactorily adjusted. There were five entries in the saddle horse race which was won by Quinn. This ended the programme for the day, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The grand ball in the Pavilion was well attended and a most enjoyable evening spent. Excellent music was furnished by the Harmony Orchestra, and at midnight first-class suppers were spread at the Independence Hotel and Norman House.

There were no disagreeable features to mar the general pleasure of the day and young and old alike experienced a most enjoyable occasion.

The Fourth At Citrus.

The patriotic citizens of Citrus celebrated the Fourth yesterday in good style. In all there were eight races and various other games and amusements that contributed to the interest of the occasion. The races for girls were won by Misses Davis, Lawrence, Lottie Beale and Amy Lawrence. The free for all race was won after a close contest by Will Vaughn. A special race for a purse of fifteen dollars was run by Lou Gird and C. Johnson was won by the former after a close, hard struggle. After the sports were completed an interesting programme of songs and recitations was rendered and the day closed with cheers for "old glory." Citrus cannot boast so large a population as San Francisco and a few other places, but for patriotism, liberality and general good time it gets there with both feet. To the energy and good nature of Charlie Johnson, the capable section boss of the C. & C., belongs much of the credit of the good time enjoyed.

A. P. Kilpatrick of the Bishop Flouring Mills came to Independence last Monday and remained till yesterday morning. In the past year there has been a large quantity of wheat stamped from this valley to Reno and flour returned. Mr. Kilpatrick is endeavoring to stop this practice and have the flour made at home. It is for the best interests of the country that he should succeed in his efforts.

A. J. Gould came in from Darwin last Saturday morning, where he has been mining for many years past. He is totally blind and in indigent circumstances and is being cared for by the County at present, allowance having been made by the Board of Supervisors.

G. W. Andrews, Inspector of U. S. Land Offices, arrived at Independence last Friday evening and left next morning, being called by telegram to Denver. Mr. Andrews examined the affairs of the local office as far as he was able in the limited time and found everything in good order.

Mrs. Martha Stewart (née Dodge,) arrived at Lone Pine last week after an absence of two years in Missouri. Her husband, Charley Stewart, is expected to arrive at Lone Pine as soon as he has completed some contracts he is at work upon in the East.

Miss Eugenie Meysan arrived home at Lone Pine on Tuesday morning after a residence of several years in Los Angeles. In company with her sisters, Mrs. F. Fitzgerald and Miss Aleine Meysan, she spent the Fourth at Independence.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 158 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, July 1, 1895.
10:30 o'clock A M.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met in regular session at above stated time pursuant to law.

Present, Supervisors F. Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. J. Stewart and F. Fitzgerald.

Absent, J. R. Eldred.

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Communication of Tax Collector A. M. Given on file, being under consideration.

The County Auditor in accordance with Section 3805 of Political code was, Ordered to cancel upon the Assessment Roll of 1894 the following Duplicate Assessment to wit:

Charles Chinovich.
E. J. Graham.
W. S. Morton.
Charles A. Skinner.

Board adjourned to meet at 1:15 o'clock p. m. as Board of Equalization.

1:15 o'clock P M.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, met as a Board of Equalization, pursuant to law and adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

1:30 o'clock P M.

Board adjourned as Board of Equalization to meet immediately as Board of Supervisors.

Ordered that O. I. Mairs be paid the sum of $30 per month for the care and support of A. J. Gould, an indigent blind person until such farther time as the Board could make other arrangements for the care and support of the said A. J. Gould and it is further ordered that the Auditor draw monthly his warrant for the sum of $30 in favor of O. I. Mairs from Hospital Fund.

Application of M. Whooley an indigent person, asking for a monthly allowance of $10 being under consideration, it was ordered that the Auditor draw his warrant monthly in favor of Frank Shaw for the sum of $10 to be applied to the support of said indigent person.

Ordered, that the Auditor draw warrant monthly in favor of J. J. Stewart for the sum of $10 as an allowance for Mrs. John Wilson, an indigent person.

Resignation of W. O. Meroney, Justice of the Peace of First Township on file being under consideration the same was accepted.

Petition of citizens of First Township praying for the appointment of Robert O'Neal to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the First Township to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. O. Meroney granted and Clerk instructed to issue certificate accordingly.

3:30 o'clock P M.

Adjourned to meet immediately as Board of Equalization.

Board convened immediately as Board of Equalization all members present.

The Board having received from the County Assessor the Assessment Roll for the year 1895, proceeded to the examination of the same.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, July 2, at the hour of 8:30 o'clock a m as Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

TUESDAY, June 2, 1895.
8:30 o'clock A M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart.

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to the examination of the Assessment Roll.

11:30 o'clock A M.

Board adjourude to meet as a Board of Equlization at the hour of 1 o'clock P M.

1:15 o'clock P M

Board met at above stated time as Board of Equalization and continued with the examination of the Assessment Roll of 1895.

4:40 o'clock P M.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, July 3, 1895, at the hour of 8:30 a m. as Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1895.
8:45 o'clock A M

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time as a Board of Equalization, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors F. Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman F. Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with the examination of the Assessment for the year 1895.

At 11:40 o'clock a m Board adjourned to meet at the hour of 1:15 o'clock p m, as Board of Equalization.

1:15 o'clock P M.

Board reconvened at above stated time, all members present as before.

Board proceeded with the examination of the Assessment roll.

4:45 o'clock P M.

Board adjourned to meet Friday, July 5, 1895, at 9:30 o'clock a m, as a Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS
Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

Financial Report

Ben. H. Yandell, Secretary of the Fourth of July Committee furnishes the following statement of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts—	
Town subscriptions	$ 68 00
Race entries	12 50
Ball	55 50
	136 00
Disbursements—	
Race purses	62 50
Sundry expenses	10 00
Ball expenses	51 00
Hall rent	10 00
Door-Keeper	2 50
	136 00

Weather Summary, Week Ending July 4, 1895.

Highest barometer, 28.999 date, June 28.
Lowest " 29.607 date, July 2.
Highest Temperature 90.2 date, June 30
Lowest " 55.2 date, July 4.
Mean " 73.2
Average dew point 26.8
" humidity 20.8
Total precipitation .00
Prevailing direction of wind, SE
Highest velocity and date, 26, SE. July 3.
Number of clear days 5.
" " partly cloudy days 1.
" " cloudy days 1.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 3.

H. E. WILKINSON.
Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL

Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the sound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5.20 p m
Dayton	11.25 a. m.	4.45 p m
Wabuska	1.40 p m	2.30 p m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3.	N. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p m
Luning	7.10 a. m.	6.15 p m
Sodas Springs	7.50 a m.	5.35 p m
Belleville	8.10 a m.	4.35 p m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.	2.50 p m
Benton	1.30 p m	11.50 a m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a m
Alvord	.05 p. m	8.55 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	7.25 a m
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m.	6.40 a m
Keeler	Ar 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.0 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
88 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife risk, diseased eyes or lids can be cured by home treatment. "We proved it." Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet, Home Treatment for Eyes, Ears, free. Inquire of anybody who is. "The N.Y." Glens Falls, N.Y

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—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 3:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.

First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
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Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROSPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Inde, Cal., March 9, 1894.
41 6m

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, and of the highest strength. It is impossible to make a purer or stronger baking powder.

—San Francisco Board of Health.

"What's this," said the detective as he laid down an old copy of a newspaper; "another wealthy and influential citizen disappeared?"

"Oh, never mind about that," replied the chief of police; he'll turn up all right as soon as this income tax flurry is over."

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Wearing Apparel of all kinds for men, women, and children; Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Valises, Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Notions, Stationery, Silverware, Toys, Household Supplies, etc.

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Enclose money for goods with order, and if so be sent by mail allow for postage. Any balance left over will be returned.

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A 190. Women's white lawn Waists, with double ruffle over shoulder, the ruffle embroidered in colors. Price, 75c.

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A 194. Pink, blue or brown apron Ginghams, at 4c yd.

A 195. We have just 900 women's and misses' black cotton Mitts, imported by us direct from Germany, to sell at the special price of 12c per pair.

A 196. Boys' heavy cotton knee Pants, dark colors, ages 4 to 13. Price, 19c each.

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A 199. Men's white laundried Dress shirts, best Wamsutta muslin bosoms, reinforced. Special value. Price, 72c.

A 200. Men's elastic Suspenders, wire buckles, braided ends, with drawer supporters. Price, 15c; postage, 3c.

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CHESS AS A DISSIPATION.

Mr. Blackburne, the English chess champion, regards the game as a dangerous intellectual vice which is spreading to rather an alarming extent. Discussing the matter, after a game with Mr. Bardeleben recently, he said "I know a lot of people who hold the view that chess is an excellent means of training the mind in logic and shrewd calculation, prevision and caution. But I don't find these qualities reflected in the lives of chess players. They are just as fallible and foolish as other folks who don't know a rock from a pawn. But even if it were a form of mental discipline, which I doubt, I should still object to it on the ground of its fatal fascination. Chess is a kind of mental alcohol. It inebriates the man who plays it constantly. He lives in a chess atmosphere and his dreams are of gambits and the end of games. I have known many an able man ruined by chess. The game has charmed him and as a consequence, he has given up everything to the charmer. No, unless a man has supreme self-control it is better that he should not learn to play chess. I have never allowed my children to learn it for I have seen too much of its evil results. Draughts is a better game if you must have a game."

"'Wanted—reliable men,'" read Mrs. Bascom from the advertising columns of the paper. Then she raised her glasses upon her forehead, looked severely at her husband, and remarked: "And the world'll wait a considerable number of centuries yet before it gets 'em."

The sixth annual convention of the State Railway Commissioners met at Washington, D. C., last week. Delegates from the Association of Railway Clerks participated in the discussions.

Oxen and sheep fatten better in company than when kept alone.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures and terrors, as well as of its dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

Alhambry Jane's Wedding Outing

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"It's been on three weddins already."

"Aunt Becky," says Alhambry Jane sometimes when we air sitting up chamber sewing, "I don't think if I should live to be as old as Methuselum I should ever forget what an awful time I had on my wedding outing. Sometimes I wake up in the night and feel as ef I should expire just thinking it over." When she makes them remarks I don't encourage her to go on; 'tain't good for her.

"Never grind things over, and ollers shet the doors behind you, Alhambry," I says. "In this here vale of tears suthin another is bound to concur. I believe just so much trouble is rationed out to you, and what you've had you won't hev again."

"But a body's wedding outing is said to be the blissfulest time o' life," says Alhambry.

"So it is in theorems, Alhambry," says I; "but mostly never in practition. New unions is usually the most uncomfortable parties on a train of keers. She's afeard nobody won't know she's a bride, and he's skeered for fear they'll be found out. She acts foolish and he acts stiff. His ma has made him feel awful, cryin and wishin he may be happy, as ef she know'd he couldn't. Mostly they go one way and their trunks another, he loses his keys and checks and she leaves her bag into the rack."

"Oh, such things you could laugh at," says Alhambry, "but what happened to me was worse than ever happened to anybody before."

"Alhambry Jane," I tell her, "you don't know all that has happened. Some has been burned up or collided and carried to their predestinations without no heads on."

I talked so, but twixt you and me, Alhambry Jane and Neptune did have a most awful time, and so you'll think when I tell you all about it.

That old hair trunk that Great-granper Rusk sots so much by was at the bottom of the trouble. 'Twas a beautiful trunk, too, fust off. You've seen that kind stored away in garrets, likely. Jest the color of an Alderny cow, with leather bands and brass nails and brass handles, and a name in brass nails on the side. "Rusk" was on this one, and a hasp as big as that on a barn door, and a great key to lock it with. This one was lined with blue paper with gilt stars onto it. Great-granper Rusk had bought it fur him and his companion when they started onto a wedding tower in eighteen hundred and four, and his daughter, Alhambry's grandmother, had took it when she was married and went to Niagara, and Alhambry's mother took it onto her outing, and Alhambry's pa took it to Washington when he went there in war times. Alhambry's oldest sister, Hetty, never forgot that, because her pa put her into it fur fun while he was packing it (it held all creation and wern't never full), and bein abstractive by natur forgot all about it and locked her up. Wouldn't hev found her until he got to Washington ef her granmer hadn't insisted onto it she heard the kitten mewin inside. So, behold, 'twarn't the kitten, 'twas Hetty most smothered and skeered to death.

Well, since that time it had lived up garret mostly with carpet rags into it. Sometimes you'd find kittens there ef the cover had been left up. 'Twas mighty handsome still, and Great-granper Rusk, goin on fur ninety-four, used to take company up to see it and pint out its beauties. 'Twas jest as good as new, only it had lost one handle and the blacksmith had put a leather one onto it, and it looked a little like it needed hair restoratives since the moth year. Kinder a plague of moths that came on Ciderville one spring and devoured all the furs and woolens.

Well, 'twarn't only what I expected, when jest as soon as the wedding was talked of and it was decided that Alhambry and Neptune Belcher would have an outing, that Great-granper Rusk should up and say:

"Things hes got to be done good fur Alhambry. Don't spare nothin fur the gal. She is a favyrite of fixy things. She shill have my big hair trunk to travel with. Folks shill see that she comes of people that's had things. There ain't a trunk like that to be found nowhere now. Fetch it down, James Peter, and dust it out fur your sister. What you grinin about, James Peter?"

"Only smilin to think how pleased sister'll be," James Peter says. He was clerking it down in New York and knew more about new styles in trunks than Great-granper Rusk did.

"Very well, my son," says the old gentleman; "do as I say and fetch it down.

So James Peter up and fetches it. I kin hear it bumpin on the garret stairs now, and granper he went to look at i standin in the spare bedroom.

"It's been on three weddin's already," says he; "this will be the fourth. Wh is that pumpin outside, I wonder?"

"Guess neighbor Jones is borrying a bucket of water," sez I, but I knowed 'twarn't the pump. I knowed it was poor little Alhambry sobbin fit to kill herself, and I slipped out into the porch and found her cryin as if her heart would break, her head hid in the ivy vine.

"Alhambry," says I, "I understand your feelin's, but you had orter been prepared for it, and rubbin your nose and forehead into the pison ivy won't help you none."

"I don't care," said Alhambry. "I don't care what becomes of me if I've got to go on my wedding trip with Noah's ark for a trunk, and "Rusk" on it like it was a baker's wagon. You've heard ma talk about how she felt when she had to take it, and it's worse now."

"I've heard your ma retail her sufferin's," says I, "but she lived through them. So will you."

"No, I shan't," says Alhambry; "I'd rather be took for anything than a crank. I won't have that thing poked onto me. Ef I had a relationship that had any detachment for me they'd rise up in my offense when I most need 'em. You can carry on when you're a mind to, Aunt Becky; why air you dumb and motionless now?"

"Alhambry Jane," says I, "your great-granper in nat'rally quite an elderly, aged, old gentleman, and sot. Fur to be conterdicted fur the first time in his ninety-oneth year might be fatal. Moreover, though I'm not mercenarious, I don't advise a family that ain't more forehanded than they wish to be offending a great-granper with property to leave behind him, and that has already had evil influenzes brought to bear in regard to leaving it to charitable constitutions instead of his own ancestors. What is a trunk, however wounding to the fashionable inspirations of the heart, to a few thousands to start life with? Be carm, Alhambry Jane, and say to yourself, what can't be cure must be insured, and you and Neptune will be thankful hereafter."

Well, Alhambry Jane felt to feel that I was judgmatical in most things, and she washed her face in the tin basin outside the kitchen door and went in. Her eyes looked like poached eggs, but the rest of the family knowed why, and great-granper's eyes wern't overly good and he didn't notice.

Only Alhambry Jane's pa, who is kinder abstractive, kept lookin puzzled and sayin:

"I had orter tell Alhambry about that there trunk or suthin, but I can't remember what it is."

Poor Alhambry. I used to hear her cryin and moanin in her sleep after that, and I'd go in and shake her, and she'd say: "Oh,-Aunt Becky! I had a nightmare. I thought great-granper Rusk's old hair trunk had got up and was sottin on my chest." Or else she was a dreamin that she was settin at the winder of one of them fixy taverns they have down to York, and seen the colored waiters histin the trunk in and all the fastidicle company larfin at it. And once she thought all her outside clothes had to be put into it because it was so big, and she was obleged to walk up Broadway in nothin; but thoughts of that old hair trunk kerved lines into Alhambry Jane's noble brow that week that never was defaced, and ain't this minute. But she didn't say nothin, and time went on like a relentless jugglenot and fetched on the wedding day.

There wus no gret calamitudes fur as I know, only great-granper felt like he'd enjoy helpin make the fruit cake, and, his eyesight bein kinder repaired, he took a piece of brown soap for some citron, and sliced it up and stirred it in, and the evenin of the weddin her pa went up garret to read suthin another about the tariff and forgot about comin down until most too late, and then appeared at the door in his old flannel dressin gown, sayin, "You and Neptune is sottin up ruther late, darter," as they used to do courtin nights when he thought Nep ought to go hum. But everybody there knowed he was abstractive, so there wern't no need to mind so much as Alhambry did.

The minister beginnin to christen the young couple instead of marryin 'em wern't nothin neither, only Alhambry's sensitudes is so delicate, and when the other folks all snickered she cried and made herself look like she was peelin onions for the rest of the evenin. I've noticed that it's those that feels things most they happen to oftenest. But things might have been wus at Alhambry's weddin, even her travelin suit. Seems as ef it was a natral derangement of Providence that when two is wed his clothes should fit too good and hers shouldn't fit at all. A bride's travelin frock always makes her look as ugly as she kin accordin to her gifts that way, and though Alhambry Jane was right pretty sometimes in an old caliker with the sleeves tucked up, hangin out the washin, in her case her white weddin gown was more unbecoming than her gray traveling suit, ef that was possible.

But what does such things matter if the young couple is happy and don't know it. On what slender chains hangs our joys or our sorrer. While they wus biddin us goodby great-granper says to Neptune:

"Nep, you kin do me a favor down in York. My old friend Captain Peeler was down to see me yesterday, and he was showing me his watch that was presented to him by the passengers for his gallant conduct in a case of shipwreck and unhitched it from his chain and left it behind. Now I want you should take it to him. Just put it in your pocket. He's at the Astor House."

"All right, granper," says Neptune, and buttoned it up, never guessin what trouble it would bring.

"Goodby," says pa; "seems to me there wus something I meant to say about that there trunk, can't remember what it wus though."

Then they wus off and we all throwed rice and old shoes. We didn't know until afterward how some of the rice got into Alhambry's eye, nor how pa's slipper hit Neptune on the nose, which was by nature a turn-up, and changed it fur the time bein into a fine Roman, only red. Such is life. But they got safely to the depot and to that "great and wicked city, New York," as our dominie calls it.

Alhambry thought her troubles over when she saw the old hair trunk in a alcove in her room, nobody seemin to have took no notice of it. So did Neptune. Her eyes was smartin and his nose was achin, but they just sot to and waltzed around the room together like they was at a ball.

"Nep, dear, don't let's go no farther," says Alhambry. "New York is lovely. Don't let's travel, and we needn't have no more tortures about granper's old hair trunk."

"Ally, darling, it's a good idea," says Neptune. They sat down and looked at the trunk and laughed.

"Oh, Nep!"

"Queer old thing," says Alhambry.

"I wonder what your pa wanted to remember about it?" said Neptune.

"We'll never know," said Alhambry, "nor pa, neither."

Then they went and sot on the trunk for fun, kicking with their heels. Sometimes I think there is evil influenzes in unannermate objects.

It wus while she was sottin on that trunk that it come into Alhambry's mind to say:

"Nep, your hair is real red when the sun shines onto it."

Somehow he wasn't best pleased.

"Do you know," sez he, "that I was told that when I first began to pay attention to you you made fun of my hair."

"Why, what an idea," says Alhambry.

"I was told so. Spriggy Bell told me," said Neptune.

"Oh, pshaw! I did pass a remark," said Alhambry. "But 'twarn't that."

"Daresen't tell me what it was," said Neptune.

"Yes I do, now," said Alhambry. "I said you was real nice looking. And the only fault I could find was that your hair was too red."

"Ah!" said Neptune. "Well, it's so, it is."

"But I don't mind it at all now," said Alhambry. Ef she'd gone on and said she thought it was lovely all might hev been right, but it was fated to be otherwise. Neptune got kind of gloomy and riz up and walked to the windy and whistled a dead march, and Alhambry went and laid down on the sofy and shut her eyes. The seeds wus sowed fur what came afterward.

Pretty soon there was a most awful sound. Alhambry said she thought the help had broke all the dishes, but it was only the gong for dinner. It was a splendid dinner, and they cheered up and went out to see a theater afterward.

Alhambry can't remember what theater it was, but it was a real handsome play, and the young gentleman that was keepin company with the young lady was just too elegant for anything, and every time Alhambry saw him come in she couldn't help saying, "Oh, Nep! isn't he lovely!"

Now, Nep, he didn't feel to admire him so much, and he didn't like to have Alhambry, neither, so says he:

"Alhambry, I rather guess your a favyrite of black hair, for all you married a man with red."

"Perhaps I am, ain't you?" says she.

"No, I ain't, or I'd have got a black haired wife," says Nep.

"You talk like looks was everything," says Alhambry.

"So they seem to be," says Nep. "The way you've been goin on about that black haired chap that struts like our old turkey, seems to me it ain't correct for a married lady."

"If I can't look out of my eyes because I'm married," says Alhambry, "it's rather funny."

"I'll take the same privilege then," says Neptune. "You're lookin at that chap because he's handsomer than I am. Well, that girl on the stage is handsomer than you, Alhambry, an I'm goin to look at her all evening. Just see how taper her waist is, and what big eyes she has, and how yellow her hair is. I wish you had hair like that, Alhambry; golden hair."

"It's a wig," says Alhambry.

"That's all envy," says Neptune, and he kept staring at the girl, and saying how pretty she was, until Alhambry couldn't stand it any more. She knew he was doin it out of revenge. But she felt her chin beginning to pucker, and when her chin began to pucker she was gone. And pretty soon she began to sob. She couldn't stop herself, and the more she tried the more she cried. At last Neptune had to take her out and home, and she couldn't stop all the way, and they detracted lots of attention in the cars, and one old gentleman that didn't know they was married folks, but thought they was beaux, says to Alhambry; says he:

"Miss, I'm old enough to be your gran'ther," says he, "and if you need pertection, ask fur it."

"She's with her husband, sir," says Neptune. "I guess that is pertection enough;" and Alhambry says:

"And you'd better mind your own business, you horrid old thing."

Nep said afterward that he never felt so mortified in all his born days.

After they got back to the tavern they had a real bad time of it, and Alhambry told Nep that he could get a divorce and go and propose to that thing in the golden wig if he wanted to.

It was her fault to begin with, going on about black hair and mustachers. Our sect is unreasonable on such subjects, I must confess, but Nep hadn't been married long enough to hold out, and finally he owned up and said that he didn't think anybody was as pretty as his own precious Ally, an 'specially not a painted up ac-to-ress of forty, and she got quiet and laid down onto the sofy, and Nep tried to think what he could do to cheer her up, and he remembered she was a great favorite of ice cream, so he thought he'd go down and get her some.

So he slipped away, locking the door behind him and taking the key. The keys had tags on 'em with the numbers of the rooms, and he just looked at his to remember it, and saw it was number nine. He got the ice cream mixed—strawberry and vanilla—and up stairs he went again and along the passage, and found number nine. Didn't seem as if he locked the door good after all, it opened so easy, and there was the room just as he'd left it, the gas turned down low and all a kind of mysterious twilight, and Alhambry on the sofy. And he shuts the door and goes up as easy and kneels down along side of her and says:

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes, Tootsy. Zere, isn't zat dood?" and popped a spoonful of ice cream into her mouth, which was open.

(To [illegible])

LIKE AN OPIATE.

"Pittsburg makes me more tired than any other city in the world," said a theatrical man yesterday, who has been all over the globe. "I don't mean in the sense of the popular slang phrase, 'you make me tired,' but state it as a physical fact. There is something in the atmosphere of Pittsburg that induces sleep, good and long. Traveling men and theatrical folk, generally, when questioned on the subject, will tell you they lose more time in sleeping in Pittsburg than in any other city they visit. Now, in my case for instance, I can go about the country and find myself refreshed in body and mind after five or six hours sleep. But in Pittsburg eight or nine hours' rest does not seem to suffice, for you get up feeling drowsy. It is a general experience, and you can verify my theory by talking to traveling men.

"In all my wanderings I never found a city where a person can do with so little sleep as in Paris, France. Three or four hours' rest there is all that any able-bodied man requires. There is some peculiar condition of the atmosphere that causes this. Another strange fact regarding Paris is that in treating nearly all disease the time required for bringing them under subjection is a little more than half that required across the channel in England or in America. It is peculiarly adapted for good results in therapeutics.

"Perhaps the great amount of sulphur in the atmosphere here accounts for the strange effect upon people. Doctors admit that the presence of sulphur in the atmosphere makes people afflicted with throat or lung trouble drowsy. But the strange influence of Pittsburg's climate making people sleepy is general and not confined to any one class."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

On W. Fadden's ranch, near Sumas, Wash., there is a stump forty-eight feet in circumference two feet above the ground, and thirty-seven feet in circumference six feet above the ground. The stump is hollow, and has an average inside diameter of about nine feet.

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The chief function of the kidneys is to separate from the blood, in its passage through them, of certain impurities and watery particles which make their final exit through the bladder. The retention of these, in consequence of inactivity of the kidneys, is productive of Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, albuminuria and other maladies with a fatal tendency. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a highly sanctioned diuretic and blood depurent, impels the kidneys when inactive to renew their sifting function, and strain from the vital current impurities which infest it and threaten their own existence as organs of the body. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel and retention of the urine are also maladies arrested or averted by this benign promoter and restorative of organic action. Malaria, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia also yield to the Bitters, which is also speedily beneficial to the weak and nervous.

A Georgia editor throws Whittier aside and writes: "The gladdest words of tongue or pen are these: 'Insert my ad again!'"

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIEFER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

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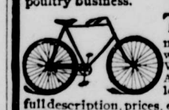

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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HIS 300 ANXIOUS WIVES.

Should the Ameer of Afghanistan Die They Would All Be Shot.

There is a certain village in the Midlands where the illness of the ameer of Afghanistan has been followed with painful anxiety. The reason is to be found in the following curious, but, I believe, perfectly authentic story: Some years ago an enterprising young tailor left the village in question and went abroad to seek his fortune. He eventually found his way to Kabul. Here great luck awaited him. He obtained the patronage of royalty and became the poole of Afghanistan. He had left a sweetheart behind in England, and, as soon as he found himself on the road to fortune he sent for the damsel to join him. She came, but here fortune deserted the tailor. His intended bride in her turn obtained the patronage of royalty, with the result that she eventually became one of the 300 wives of Abdurraham.

This, however, is only the first act of the tragedy. It is undertsood that, by the laws of Afghanistan, when the ameer dies, the whole of his 300 wives must be shot. The laws of the Afghans are as immutable as those of their ancient neighbors, the Medes and Persians, and the whole of the little Midland village where the ameer's English wife was born and where her parents are still living has been during the past week or two in a high state of excitement over the possible fate of the young lady. Fortunately the ameer seems better now, and it is to hoped, if only for the sake of his wives, whatever their nationality, that the improvement may continue. In the meantime cannot diplomacy do anything for the young woman? At his time of life, and with a gouty habit to boot, I should have thought Abdurrah might have been induced to get along with 299 of them. If, however, he must have a round number in the family circle, perhaps an exchange might be negotiated.—London Truth.

A SLICK HOTEL BEAT.

As a Schemer He Could Give the Clerk Points and Not Half Try.

The fellow had no baggage when he registered first at the Markham House Saturday, but had a very glib tongue and told such a plausible story that he was permitted to register and given a room. He was well dressed and a very pleasant spoken fellow, and his bill for extras soon assumed startling proportions. The hotel people became alarmed, and after he had been there several days a party stopping there told them he was a beat. The clerk fixed up a scheme, and that evening he got into the fellow's room on some pretext after he had retired, and calmly gathering up the fellow's coat, vest and pants told him they could be redeemed at the office for the amount of his bill.

The fellow's nerve did not desert him even in this extremity. He borrowed a mackintosh coat from the clerk which reached to his heels, which he put on over his underclothing, in order to go after some money, and walked to the Kimball House, where he boldly registered and was shown to a room, leaving word that when his baggage arrived it was to be kept until he got up in the morning.

At about 8 o'[illegible] morning he came [illegible] aking a great [illegible] y, in which [illegible] 5 cash [illegible] paid [illegible] notorious fellow [illegible] n house, [illegible] es and [illegible] Chattanooga

[illegible] Ambergris.

[illegible] floriferous, fatty [illegible] floating upon the surface of the o[illegible] or upon shore, where it has been cast by the waves. It is known to be a morbid secretion of whales, but whether it is found in their bodies irrespective of species or age or whether in the stomach or intestines is not certainly known. The best authorities are of the opinion that it is formed only in the intestinal canal of the sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus).

Lumps of this curious substance range in weight from one-half ounce to 100 pounds and upward, the largest lump known to history weighing 182 pounds, and was sold by a petty oriental monarch to the Dutch East India company over 100 years ago. The season's take of ambergris by American whalers seldom averages 100 pounds for the whole fleet. In 1892 it was only 87 pounds, and in 1889 but 73. These figures will not seem so small when it is known that the 73 pounds taken in the year last named had a market value of $23,200.—St. Louis Republic.

The Pope's Choir.

The finest choir in the world is that of St. Peter's, in Rome, known as the pope's choir. There is not a female voice in it, and yet the most difficult oratorios and sacred music are rendered in such a manner as to make one think that Adelina Patti is leading. The choir is composed of 60 boys. They are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal cords, and some of the best singers are not over 9 years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir.—Rome Letter.

"It seems to me that you want an unreasonably high price for this joke," said the editor. "But," said the famous humorist, "it is an Irish bull. And when you consider the present high price of beef you must see that I am demanding nothing more than ruling rates."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Christopher Schramm of Denver was acquitted on the charge of murder in the District Court, the jury being out three hours. He killed Edward W. Murphy, his tenant, in a quarrel over certain repairs that were needed. Schramm's plea was self-defense.

RUSSIA TO SOUDAN.

Missive Which a Crane Brought to Slatin Bay.

ANOTHER BIRD AS A MESSENGER.

An Albatross Takes the Account of a Shipwreck to Western Australia—A Most Remarkable Story.

Slatin Beys, the former Governor of one of the Egyptian provinces in the Soudan, who escaped from his long imprisonment at Omdurman a few months ago and has recently arrived in Egypt, brought home a remarkable story of the killing of a crane on the upper Nile which bore around its neck a written message that had come all the way from Europe. One day in December, 1892, Slatin was summoned to the palace of the Khalifa Abdulla, successor to the Mahdi. The Khalifa handed to him a small metal capsule.

He said it contained some papers, and the Khalifa commanded Slatin to open the capsule and interpret the writing if he could.

The white prisoner unscrewed the cap and took out two small slips of paper, each about the size of a visiting card. The short message on these papers was written in German, French and English. It said that the capsule had been fastened to the neck of a crane that had been bred on the estate of Herr-Falz-Fein at Tskanea Nova, in the province of Taurida, South Russia. The crane had been released in Russia in June or July, 1892. The exact date of the release was given, but as Slatin, was not permitted to copy or retain the writing, and depends upon his memory, he cannot more definitely fix the date. The message requested the future captor of the crane to send particulars of the date and place to Herr Falz-Fein.

This bird was the common European crane, Grus cinerea, standing about four feet high, ashen gray in color, with face and neck nearly black. It is well known that it breeds in marshes in Europe and Asia and migrates far south to warmer climes upon the approach of winter. This particular bird, doubtless with many of his fellows, crossed over to Africa and flew south about 1,500 miles up the Nile, where he was killed in the Mahdist province of Dongola. This was in November, 1892, about five months after the bird had been released. Released while the weather was still warm, it is probable that it did not immediately start from Europe on its long journey, and it is not likely that it would travel much further south. It had probably reached the southern limit of its journey when it fell victim to a Mahdist hunter, who, of course, was greatly surprised when he saw the metal tube depending from the bird's neck. He took the prize to the Emir of Dongola. As that official's territory is on the northern border of the Mahdist domain, where he has had many a brush with the Egyptian troops just north of him, he is constantly on the qui vive for any news that may come from the north. But not a man in his province could read this mysterious message and so the Emir, knowing that the Khalifa had a number of European prisoners at Omdurman who could, doubtless, interpret the writing, dispatched a messenger in hot haste over the great southern desert to deliver the capsule to the Khalifa, 800 miles away. The journey was made by camels, and the Mahdist capital was reached about a month later. On April 2 last Slatin wrote to Herr Fal-Fein, informing him of the recovery of his message and of the unusual events that had made a bird the bearer of a communication from Europe to Central Africa.

Probably no more remarkable story of this sort has ever been recorded, if we except the unparalleled incident of 1887, when a brief message, tied around the neck of an albatross, was borne for thousands of miles across the watery wastes of the Indian Ocean and the Southern Pacific; and upon its providential delivery warships of two nations were at once put in motion on a work of humanity. The story, taken from the dry official records of the day, is worthy of perpetuation as the most wonderful instance where the unconscious efforts of a bird have played a most important part in a tale of human misery.

Late in 1887 the British Embassador in Paris informed the French Government that a message had been received from the Governor of West Australia announcing that on September 22 a dead albatross had been found on the beach at Freemantle. Around the bird's neck was fastened a small piece of zinc which had been scratched in French:

Thirteen shipwrecked men took refuge upon the Crozet Islands.

August 4, 1887.

The Crozet Islands are four or five little specks of land rising in the Indian Ocean far south of the usual track of vessels. No wonder the story excited incredulity. As a rule, only an occasional whaler goes as far south as the Crozets. It was, indeed, a wonderful series of fortunate events if castaways on those far-off islands had found a winged messenger which, unconsciously exerting in their behalf his far-famed powers of endurance on the wing, had carried their tidings over thousands of miles of sea with few opportunities to rest on the way, and had finally dropped dead, probably of exhaustion, on the shores of a civilized land.

However, the tidings were official and the French Government could not doubt that this albatross, with its important message, had been found at Freemantle, which is one of the largest towns in Southwestern Australia. Was the message genuine, or was it the work of a practical joker? Was any French vessel missing? The day that the communication from the British Embassador was received it was distributed among the Paris newspapers. The next morning it was spread broadcast over France and before another day elpased came a letter from Bordeaux which gave additional interest and probability to the story. The shipping-house of Bordes & Son wrote that they had reason to fear that the thirteen sailors on the Crozets were the crew of their three-master Tamaris, which had sailed many months before for New Caledonia in the Pacific. She was some time overdue. Her owners had expected her to take a course not far from the Crozet Islands, and her crew numbered thirteen persons.

The French Minister of Marine lost no time in sending orders to the commander of the naval division of the Indian Ocean to dispatch the transport Meurthe as soon as possible to the Crozets to search for the castaways. The British Government also decided to take part in the search, and her Majesty's ship Thalia, which was about to leave England for Australia, was ordered to go out of her course to call at the Crozet Islands.

It was not until the early spring of 1888 that it was possible to give the sequel of this romance of the sea. The French transport Meurthe, after returning from her search, steamed into the harbor of Diego Suarez, Madagascar, and here her captain wrote his report. He said that he first touched at the little island of Cochous, one of the four Crozets. He found no person there, but there was ample evidence that the island had recently been occupied. There were the remains of camp fires, biscuit boxes and other debris, all quite fresh in appearance; and under some stones that had been piled in a heap to attract attention was a piece of paper, on which had been written in French with a lead pencil:

The iron ship Tamaris of Bordeaux, with thirteen men in the crew, went ashore on the island of Cochous during a heavy fog. Some time after she got clear and floated off, but three hours later she filled and sank. The crew escaped in two small boats to the island, taking with them 100 kilogrammes of biscuit. The crew have lived on Cochous Island nine months, and, their food being exhausted, they are about to set out for Possession Island.

September 30, 1887.

The transport at once went to Possession Island, eighty miles away, across a stretch of sea that is always rough and choppy. Not a trace was found of the shipwrecked men. At East Island, another island in the group, some American whalers who had been there for some weeks said they had neither seen nor heard anything of the castaways. All the other islands in those waters were visited without result. For some months hope was entertained that the men had been picked up by some passing whaler, but at last there could be no doubt that they were lost in the attempt to make the perilous passage to Possession Island.

Of course the 250 pounds of biscuit with which they had reached the island of Cochous was only a small part of the provisions they required during their nine months on that desolate rock. As one of the shipwrecked crew on the Cozets had done, they doubtless existed largely on penguin flesh and eggs and fish. It is not probable that they would have starved if their courage had held out a little longer until relief came. But they knew that there was not one chance in many thousands that the man-o'-war bird, to which they had entursted their brief message, would carry it safely and quickly thousands of miles to the civilized world. They little dreamed that, eight days before they set out from the uninviting rock where they had lived so forlornly the bird had finished his wonderful flight and told the world of their unhappy situation. Few stories of the animal kingdom equal in pathetic interest that of this strong-winged bird, whose happy fulfillment of the mission entrusted to him set two nations at work to rescue men in sore distress.

THE RIGHT HAND.

"I wish I were ambidextrous," remarked a young woman who was seated at the glove counter of a Woodward-avenue store. "I wear out so many right-handed gloves before those of the left hand that a pair would last nearly twice as long if the wear were more evenly divided between the two." "Couldn't you begin now?" asked the young woman who was fitting on the gloves.

"No," was the sorrowful inflection; "I've tried, and taken several tumbles in consequence. I always use my right hand to open doors, to swing myself on a street car, to clutch railings, to carry parcels and my umbrella, and hold up my gown, until my left hand has become almost useless. I couldn't save myself from falling with it."

"It is the same with all ladies," said the glovefitter in a tone intended to be comforting.

"Yes, that is the worst of it. I can't see what parents and instructors are thinking of to overlook, as they do, the value of the left hand. My right hand, because of the extra work it performs, is half a size larger than its mate. Have you noticed it?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; we try all ladies' gloves on the right hand first," said the girl as she fitted that useful member.—Detroit Free Press.

The City Council of Napa has denied the petition of L. Grothwell for a franchise to run an electric railway, telegraph and telephone lines thorugh the town. The members of the Council thought he asked too much.

THE "TRILBY" FAD.

What the Lines of the Feet Tell.

HOW WOMEN STUDY THEIR FEET.

What a Palmist, Who is Supposed to be as Wise as Solomon Himself, Says—Ambition Signs.

To have one's foot modeled in marble is the vogue. A number of society women are doing so—when they happen to have pretty feet.

Probably "Trilby" has made every woman seriously regard her uncovered pedal extremities from an artistic standpoint. Writers have long enthused over the hand worthy to be perpetuated in marble, but it took a latter day nineteenth century genius to impress upon the gentler sex "that a real, live, bare human foot could be such a charming object to look at."

This present investigation by smart women as to the suitability of such modeling brings a startling fact to light; one hinted at before, but never faced; that the fin de siecle girl hasn't good-looking bare feet. She will have them, she tells you, and points with pride to the round-toed, flat-heeled calf walking boot. But that does not help her in the present difficulty of responding to the fashionable call for plaster casts of the foot in its confessed state of ungainly excresences and perverted outlines.

Many a belle, who has confidently put forward on the avenue or at social functions a dainty, bien chasesse member wonders in horror if a plaster cast of it would be as much admired. However, she consoles herself with the reflection that sandals have not come in, that she can refuse to have a cast on exhibition if it is ungainly, and her well-made boots yet remain things of beauty.

The Parisian and London women have lost their hearts to this foot-modeling. A half-dozen society ladies in New York have had impressions taken of their unbooted member, but until the result of their daring is ascertained it is spoken of behind closed doors.

Apropos of this new fashion in bare feet investigation I asked Cheiro if in his studies of character expressed in physical outlines he had found aught of import in the shape of the foot.

He said that his attention had been called to the significant part these useful extremities played in character reading when living in southern Persia. The Arabs there go sandaled and one finds the foot in a primitive, untrammeled condition. The feet being unfettered for generations the shape becomes more and more in accordance with the personality.

The following points, he remarked, help to determine temperament or disposition by the walking members.

In the first place, the big toe not clinging, as it were, to the others, is a sign of independence of spirit. It is especially noted among the wandering tribes of Arabs, who have never and will never give up their freedom to either the shah or the sultan. An instance of this feature is nearer home, for the Indian foot always shows the big toe detached, especially among the Apaches. With the characteristic of independence is also closely allied a spirit of cruelty. This mark, however, is turned by civilization. Today the woman's foot with space between the two first toes indicates individuality, pride and resolution—amounting to obstinacy if the space is very wide.

If the big toe is elevated or raised above the others when the foot is placed flat on the ground, it is generally accepted as a sign of great ambition, a desire for power and position. It is distinctive among races noted for pride and commanding spirit. The Spartan and Roman matrons had such toes, Cleopatra must have owned this feature, and Semiramide and Judith. Bernhardt has such a sign and Louise Michel. It is as indicative of able domination and individual power as a large nose or haughty black eyes.

The toe that clings to the others, on the contrary, denotes a more easily influenced person, one submissive to authority, sometimes individual in temperament, but usually too mentally indolent to assert oneself. A woman possessing this mark in proper environments is all right, and in wrong surroundings all astray; generally a chameleon-like nature that changes color to suit the ground.

The second toe should be longer than the others to denote an artistic temperament. Here sentimentalism dwells and romance and imagination. If the large toe is strong and broad the inclination toward idealism will be checked by a good amount of practical sense. In the purely artistic foot the little member of the five should curl inward; its arching upward denotes a passionate nature. The women of southern countries are noted for this distinction.

A high, arched instep is well known to point to a sensitive, high-bred nature, whose sensuary nerves are impressionable and all qualities in keeping with hereditary influences. But make no mistake. These first named characteristics belong to the slender type of foot. The arched instep of a fat, short foot, which an E last is required to cover, denotes coarseness more than sensitiveness. Its owner is usually egotistical, vain—if she has beauty—and devoted to flattery.

Again, look well to the heel. To be well shaped it should have a slight arch to the ankle. This shows breeding. The variety commonly known as "spur heel" is considered plebeian. Its presence from an artistic standpoint spoils the longest, slenderest foot, but its indication of disposition is not bad. True, it points to harmless contentiousness and a jay-bird quality of garrulity, but its owner is apt to be clever and an excellent judge of men, women and affairs.

The nails index the same conditions of health on the foot as on the hand. "Short" ones denote lack of good circulation, and those extremely long a delicacy of lungs or throat.

The fashionable study of feet and the craze for their modeling has yet to be named. Happy is the woman who finds that her unshod foot is free from "all these grewsome, boot-begotten abominations," so that she can safely call in the modeler. It is whispered that one fashionable woman, who has lent her name to clever short stories, has allowed her cast in her boudoir, and that it is "an inspiration of shape and color, all made up in delicate length and subtly modulated curves and noble straightness and happy dimpled arrangements in innocent pink and white."

What a shame the public can't be allowed in to see!—Harrydele Hallmark.

CURIOUS CASE OF RABIES.

There was an exciting experience with a mad dog on the farm of J. M. Fall, nine miles east of Albia, last week. Mr. Fall had sixty head of short-horn steers in one lot, 100 head of fat hogs in another and several fine head of horses in another, and was just preparing to market the hogs and cattle.

The 4th day of April a large dog broke into the stock pens and bit ten head of steers, twenty head of hogs and two fine horses. A hired man on the place, Fred Frey, who was making his home with the Falls, procured a gun and went out to kill the dog. When young Frey entered the pen where the dog was mutilating the cattle, the brute made a rush for him, but, quickly stepping out and closing the gate, Frey placed the muzzle of the gun through the fence and shot the dog dead.

Two house cats were observed licking the blood of the dead dog, and within twenty-four hours they died with the rabies. A few days later young Frey attended church with Falls' family, and during the services was taken violently sick, and before he could be taken home was a raving maniac. So violent was the young man that it required two strong men to hold him until a physician could be summoned. He frothed at the mouth, went into the wildest paroxysms at the sight of water and uttered shrieks and cries that resembled the bark and snarl of a dog.

The physicians pronounced the young man suffering from an aggravated case of hydrophrobia and beyond human help. The next day he died in agony. The young man was not bitten by the dog, was not even touched by the mad brute, and the attending physicians pronounced it the strangest case that has ever come under their observation. The fat cattle are dying with the rabies, and the horses and hogs have at different times shown signs of hydrophobia. Mr. Fall believes that he will lose nearly all of his fine stock.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Last night, as I was hurrying through Washington street, I met two of the headquarters detectives walking along with a young negro between them. It was easy to see that he was under arrest, yet as I passed he laughed merrily, and said:

"Good evening, Mr. Smith."

"Good evening," I replied, though I did not recognize the voice or the face of my Senegambian acquaintance.

Yesterday afternoon, when I went into the barber shop, the negro porter began to laugh heartily. "Saw you out pretty late last night, Mr. Smith," he said.

Then I knew that Sam, the porter, was the prisoner of the night before. He proceeded to explain that he had been arrested by mistake and honorably discharged. He had been suspected of committing a burglary in Olean, but had no difficulty in proving that he was in Buffalo on the night of the crime.

"I am glad to hear you got free, Sam," I said, "but what were you laughing about so heartily when I met you?"

"I was chucklin' to think of the joke I had on them fool detectives. Heah they had been to the trouble of comin' to my house at midnight, wakin' me up and hustlin's me off to the police station. Of cohse, I knowed all the time as I wasn't the fellah they wanted, but they didn't know it, so the laugh was on 'em."

A keen sense of humor is a great consoler at times.—Buffalo Express.

At the towel counters in the large shops are now sold scrub cloths of loosely woven hemp, excellent for mattings and oil-cloths. Cotton dust cloths of yellow cotton flannel are also purchasable nowadays. These are better even than the much-valued chamois skin, which they considerably resemble. An admirable dust cloth is one of the large gray squares of bandanna cloth, which a few of the largest shops keep for occasional purchase by a dusky "aunty" or "marm" who still uses the plantation head-dress.

A CLEVER INVENTION.

One of the cleverest inventions ever patented is the machine for sticking common pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows, draws the paper in position, crimps it in two lines, then at a single push passes the pins through the paper and sets them in position.—Philadelphia Ledger.

At the adjournment of court he received the congratulations of friends.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Cool Weather has Greatly Improved Them.

THE REPORTS FROM MANY COUNTIES

In Some the Hay is Better than Ever Known and Fruit and Grain in Fine Condition.

The pleasant cool weather of the past week has been beneficial to crops throughout the State. The report of Director Barwick of the weekly weather and crop service shows an encouraging improvement in the condition of fruits and cereals.

As compared with the normal temperature for the week ending on Monday there was a heat deficiency at all points except Fresno and Red Bluff. A slight deficiency of precipitation everywhere except at Los Angeles, where there was an excess.

From the Sacramento Valley the information gathered is of a favorable nature. In Tehama county range feed is getting scarce and stock is being driven higher up in the mountains, but all crops are doing well. At Vina the best hay crop made in years is being harvested. Haying is also in full progress in Glenn, with grain and fruit looking splendidly. Similar reports came from Butte, Sutter and Sacramento counties, though in Yuba the rivers continue high and hope of saving alfalfa on bottom lands has been abandoned. Apricot trees in Yuba county are barren of fruit, owing to frost and wind, but hay is coming on rapidly. Wheat on low lands is spoted, and this is true also in Solano county, but here hay and fruit are in good condition. The cold spell in Contra Costa county several weeks ago did more damage than was at first supposed. Prunes, apricots and Bartlett pears and almonds suffered so that the yield will be light.

In the Berryessa valley section of Napa county the desiccating north winds of the last week have ripened the hay crop somewhat prematurely, from present appearances, though, the grain crop promises to be an unusually large one. The hay crop will be very little above the average. Haying will soon begin.

A good crop of apples and a fair crop of peaches will be gathered in Sonoma county, though the Saleways are affected by curl leaf. Pears will be light, prunes and canning plums medium. At Forestville cherries are dropping badly, and the weather has been cold for ripening strawberries. The berry crop will be large, and hop yards are in fine shape.

In the Santa Clara valley cherries are ripening rapidly and picking will soon begin. There will be a large crop. A small worm is doing damage to barley. In Santa Clara county the prune crop will be an average one and there will be an abundance of peaches.

In the San Joaquin valley the first three days of last week were excessively warm, but the latter part of the week was favorable to all growing crops. Particularly was this true in San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. In the latter the wheat crop, except that sown early, will be a failure. In Madera the weather has been favorable for all crops.

Fresno county reports that all early sown wheat is in firm condition; grapes promise a heavy yield; prunes are dropping; peaches abundant and of fine quality. The raisin crop will be larger than last year and the apricot crop a little lighter, but of better quality.

Tulare county sends in glowing reports. The crops will equal if not exceed any yield within the last twelve years. Around Porterville the hay and grain will be heavier than ever known in that locality. At Tulare City, though, the heat has hurt the grain, but the hay crop will be large. Fruit will be short.

High temperatures in Kern county has caused grain to mature rapidly and haying is in progress. All crops are doing well.

In Southern California hot weather has injured late sown crops, but haying is in progress and the crop a good one. Ventura has suffered from foggy weather and lack of sunshine. There will be a good crop of corn and beans. Warm, clear days have prevailed in Orange county, with foggy nights. The cutting of barley will begin next week. There is a large acreage and a good yield. Cut worms are doing considerable damage in San Bernardino county to apricots, peaches and even oranges. Riverside reports a larger apricot crop than usual. San Jacinto farmers are busy cutting wheat and alfalfa for hay and most of the grain will be cut for that purpose. In San Diego a very large corp of apples will be picked. Hay has cured quickly and well.

The coast counties give a good report of themselves. In Humboldt there will be an immense crop of fine fruit. In Mendocino cool winds have dried the ground and retarded the growth of corn, hops and other summer crops. The weather has been most favorable for all crops in Santa Cruz county. The apple crop does not promise well, but there will be a heavy crop of apricots and cherries. In San Benito no material damage has been done to grain or fruit by the hot weather, and in Monterey, where it was supposed that the grain would be badly injured, there will be three-quarters of a crop. Fruit of all kinds is doing well in San Luis Obispo.

The foothill and mountain counties have escaped frost generally. Crops are looking well and the people begin to feel safe. In Siskiyou the outlook is very bright. Crops have improved wonderfully in Shasta and more than an average crop of fruit is assured.

The crop prospects of Lake county are as good as they have been in many years. From all sections there comes the same report, that grain and fruits of all kinds are coming forward, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The effect of the late frosts on the young fruit in some localities was noticeable, but in no sense was it a damage. The weather has been much warmer than the same date last year, and a good crop of hay is assured, while the fruit crop will average a good one. The highest and lowest temperatures were 89 and 45. At Rocklin the week's weather has been good for haying. The grain is looking well. Peaches are a good crop, while the plums and pears are dropping. At Roseville the hay is nearly all cut and the quality and quantity is up to the average. Early barley is nearly ripe. Late grain is heading with prospects of a good crop. Fruit is doing well, and also all kinds of early vegetables.

MONEY IN THE BANKS.

Inasmuch as Washington is not generally regarded as a city of great business activities, and as there are not many citizens of great wealth, it will probably surprise most readers to learn that the individual deposits in our national banks are exceeded by those of only twelve other cities in the Union.

Of course New York stands first in the list, with $302,000,000 on deposit; Boston comes next, with $101,000,000; Philadelphia ranks third, with $89,000,000, while Chicago has $66,000,000. Curiously enough, Pittsburg, with considerable less population, outranks Baltimore by $7,000,000, the former city having $31,000,000, while the latter has only $24,000,000. Cincinnati and Cleveland, the two leading Ohio cities, tie each other, with $19,000,000 apiece. St. Louis, that used to fondly talk of herself as the rival of Chicago, falls below both the Ohio cities, having only $18,000,000. Milwaukee and New Orleans have $17,000,000 and $16,000,000, respectively. Brooklyn comes next with $14,000,000. Washington shows a deposit of $10,000,000, which is equalled by that of Detroit and Kansas City. Omaha and St. Paul are a tie at $8,000,000, while Minneapolis, which claims to be much more enterprising and prosperous than her next door neighbor, has but $7,000,000.

But, even more surprising than the creditable showing of Washington, is the poor exhibit made by San Francisco, the commercial and manufacturing emporium of the Pacific coast, whose national banks are credited with only $4,000,000. None of the other cities on the Pacific coast is reported as having so much as $1,000,000, which leads to the inference that they play a pretty strong bluff financial game out in those regions.—Washington Star.

PLENTY OF JOKES.

Well, humor is the great thing, the saving thing, after all. The moment it crops up all our hardnesses yield, all our irritations and resentments flit away, and a sunny spirit takes their place. I remember exploding its American counter mine once under that grand hero Napoleon. He was only first consul then and I was consul-general—for the United States, of course; but we were very intimate notwithstanding the difference in rank, for I waived that. One day something offered the opening, and he said:

"Well, General, I suppose life can never get entirely dull to an American, because whenever he can't strike up any other way to put in his time he can always get away with a few years trying to find out who his grandfather was!"

I fairly shouted, for I had never heard it sound better, and then I was back at him as quck as a flash.

"Right, your excellency! But I reckon a Frenchman's got his little stand-by for a dull time, too; because when all other interests fail he can turn in and see if he can't find out who his father was!"

Well, you should have heard him just whoop and cackle and carry on! He reached up and hit me one on the shoulder and says:

"Land, but it's good! It's immensely good! I'George. I never heard it said so good in my life before! Say it again!"

So I said it again, and he said his again, and I said mine again, and then he did, and then I did, and then he did, and we kept on doing it, and doing it, and I never had such a good time, and he said the same. In my opinion there isn't anything that is as killing as one of those dear, old ripe pensioners if you know how to snatch it out in a kind of a fresh sort of original way.—North American Review.

BRITISH OR FRENCH.

A British subject born within the British dominions marries a British wife, also born within the British dominions. They go to reside in France, and while there a son, B, is born to them. B marries a British wife, born within the British dominions, and a son, C, is born to them in France. C, although a British subject by English law, is yet a French subject by French law, and, as such, liable to all the duties of French nationality.

Now, there are numerous instances of the above sort of circumstances in France today, and it certainly seems hard that men of British birth, educated frequently at English schools, and to all intents and purposes Englishmen, should be compelled to serve in the French army and be liable to fight against their own countrymen.—The Westminster Review.

Mexico has placed a levy on all gold and silver mines for revenue. American capital is heavily interested.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 12 1895

Dispatches give the information of the amassing at Vladivostock of 80,000 Russian troops. The natural inference to be drawn from such a movement would be that the Czar is preparing to wrest from Japan some or all of the territory she gained from China. Such a procedure on the part of Russia would undoubtedly involve other European nations. Ever since the close of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871-2 the "war cloud" has appeared with periodical regularity. However, the cloud has always passed over without materially disturbing the peace of Europe. It is quite possible that the next great war will have its inception in the East, and when the war cloud does burst it will mean the remaking of the European map.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California the other day the committee on new industries reported on the feasibility of raising tobacco in this State, that it could be profitably and successfully cultivated. Accompanying the report were written opinions from several tobacco manufacturers, to the effect that the samples of tobacco grown in California which they had examined could not be surpassed in quality. This authoritative statement ought to put an end to the reports regularly circulated every time the possibility of tobacco culture in this State is suggested that it is impossible because of the alleged poor quality of the weed as grown here. There is no foundation whatever for any such charge, and it is to be hoped that the growing of tobacco will become an important industry here.

An Arkansas judge holds that a married man is liable for all debts contracted by his wife before he married her. We don't believe this decision will stand, but if it does it will open up a vista of possibilities to the engaged young woman that must give it instantaneous pre-eminence as a discourager of the waning industry of marriage. A man would be justified in braking off at once with a woman who took advantage of her engagement to him to contract a lot of debts that he must pay after he marries her.

Norway is now seeking deliverance from the rule of Sweden. Naturally enough, she sends men as representatives to this country to raise a subscription fund to help out in the coming struggle. Whenever any of the old countries feel that they want liberating the United States is looked upon as a fertile field in which to raise the sinews of war. And what is more surprising is that the people appealed to always respond.

The directors of the Cotton States and International exposition have named the midway plaisance the midway heights, one of the attractions of which is to be a Mexican village. There is to be a leaning tower 300 feet high and one hundred feet out of plumb. It seems that an exposition is not considered an exposition nowadays unless it has a "midway" attachment.

"Wizard" Edison is now turning his attention to the treatment of sulphurets by electricity. He has invested in a gold mine in what is known as the Appalachian gold belt in South Carolina. He now proposes to get out whole by discovering a method of treating sulphurets by electricity. If he is successful the miners of this country will "call him blessed."

Lord Rosebery has resigned. Even the son-in-law of Rothchilds couldn't run the English government any longer on a gold basis. The country was losing all its trade with the free silver countries, and that was the greater bulk of England's foreign trade.

The new insolvency law provides that the meeting of creditors of an insolvent debtor must be held not less than eight nor more than ten days from the date of notice of adjudication. This change was made to expedite insolvency proceedings.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th day of July, 1895, an assessment (No. 27) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of August, 1895, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at Public Auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill-site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF The County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine, An Insolvent Debtor.

Bertrand Rhine, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor the said Bertrand Rhine is here by declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of said Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal of said Bertrand Rhine Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 29th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvents be stayed.

Dated July 11th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 11th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
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Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 26, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court 50

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 10

For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases 25

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases 50

For searching records or files, for each year 50

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 75

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 50

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio 10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 10

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon 20

For each certificate under seal 25

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 10

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in estray cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the Countyof Ino that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10:50 a. m	5 20 p m
Dayton	11 25 a. m.	4 45 p m
Wabuska	1 40 p m	2 38 p m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5 00 p. m	Lv. 11 00 a m
	No. 3. Leave—	N 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6 00 a. m.	7 35 p m
Lucing	7 10 a. m.	6 15 p m
Sodа Springs	7 50 a m	5 35 p m
Belleville	8 00 a. m.	4 35 p. m
Candelaria	9 40 a. m	3 50 p m
Benton	1 20 p. m	11 50 a m
Bishop Creek	3 10 p. m.	9 50 a m
Alvord	05 p. m	8 55 a m
Independence	4 35 p. m.	7 25 a m
Lone Pine	5 20 p. m	6 40 a m
Keeler	Ar 7 00 p. m.	Lv. 6 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (33 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8, levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Boland	3	500	$ 75 00
T. C. Boland	4	200	30 00
T. C. Boland	18	500	75 00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30 00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105 00
E. Robinson	1	500	75 00
E. Robinson	2	200	30 00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	30 00
P. H. Mack	17	300	45 00
Fred Spear		75	11 25
R. C. Spear		75	11 25
D. Holland		50	7 50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to 2 P. M. of June 29th 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 13, at 2 oclock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. Cal
New House New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Cleanlicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 5th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
YOUR SHOES
long ... times and ... in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 12.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.90

Owens river has been rising very rapidly for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Smith were down from Big Pine last Saturday.

C. W. Craig and family will leave on Monday next for San Bernardino.

The Board of Supervisors concluded their session at noon of Wednesday.

F. W. Holbert came down from Alvord Wednesday returning yesterday morning.

BUTTER from the Fairview creamery can be obtained from H. Levy.

Pat Keys is reported to be making a very successful run of ore at Beveridge.

A meeting of the Lone Pine Canal Co. will be held at Lone Pine to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. S. C. Mulholland has been engaged to teach the Independence school for the coming term.

Neil McLean returned from Gold Mountain Tuesday evening with a load of pipe for the Independence Water Company.

Johnnie Lubken ca[illegible] Lone Pine last Mo[illegible] in town visiti[illegible]

[illegible] twin was in town [illegible] week. Charley is im[illegible]rt received by his team [illegible] time ago.

[illegible] a [illegible]n's sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 519 Monigomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Dr. J. S. McQueen came down from Bishop on Friday of last week and is at the Norman House. Parties requiring dental work done should call at once.

John Shepherd has returned from his trip to Tulare county. Mrs. Shepherd and Lester have gone to San Francisco where the latter will remain and attend school

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive at Independence about the end of the month and hold Court. Legal business of all kinds is very much behind and the Judge will be kept very busy for a while.

Forty tons of freight for the new mill at the Hirsh mine came down on Wednesday's train. It consisted of two batteries, with the necessary stamps, dies, shoes, shafts, water wheel and other iron work and framing timbers.

It is said that the prospective sale of the mines at Star District has fallen through. If so it will be a matter of much regret to the people of this county. Had the sale taken place a considerable town must have been established and a profitable market for Owens Valley produce opened up.

The farmers in the Bishop country are very busy harvesting their crops. Hay cutting is nearly completed and some grain has already been cut. The hay crop of the entire Valley will not be more than average, but there will be an exceptionally heavy yield of grain.

Mrs. Lottie Osgood committed suicide at Silver Peak last Sunday by shooting herself through the heart and was buried on Monday. The deceased was well known at Hawthorne and other mining camps in Southern Nevada. Fred Osgood died of heart disease at Bodie over a year ago.

There is a good prospect of a resumption of mining activity in the Mammoth region. There is a party now at work there putting up a ten stamp mill, and a thorough test of the working quality of the ore will be made. There are a large number of mines in that vicinity and should this experiment prove successful the development of a flourishing camp may be expected.

Pleasure Parties.

As the sporting season opens up, the usual number of pleasure seekers begin to make arrangements for the enjoyment of the same. No reports have been heard yet as to how the fishing is at the different places in the mountains. Word was received from a party up at the headwateres just over the summit on the Kearsarge trail, that feed was scarce there at present, the sheep having grazed off the grass.

Last Saturday morning a pleasure party of town people left for Long Valley for a months vacation. The party consisted of Mrs. T. Webb, Misses Maud Cook, Lizzie Thompson, Annie Schabbell, Erma Webb and Mr. H. C. Cook. They left in a heavy wagon in which they will travel to Long Valley, where they will stop at the camp of Webb & Whitmore and from there they will go to Mammoth, a distance of seven miles to fish.

J. D. Mairs and W. T. Grant also left on the same day for Monache, where they will spend a week fishing. J. R. Moffett and Harold Eaton, also started last Saturday for the same place.

Still another party consisting John A. Stroud and Fred Scott of Selma, Cal. and Irving Woodin, Clifford Baxter, and Harry Burt, left last Friday morning for the head waters of King's river and vicinity.

Another party is also reported, which will visit the last named place in about two weeks, and will consist of twelve or fifteen young people from Independence and vicinity.

Meteorological Summary for Month of June, 1895, Independence, Cal.

Mean barometer, 29 89
Highest barometer, 30.12 date 17th
Lowest barometer, 29 66 date 14th
Mean temperature, 72
Highest temperature, 95 date 23, 24, 25;
Lowest temperature, 40 date 1st
Greatest daily range of temperature, 33 date 28th Least 10, date 27th
Total deficiency in Temperature during month, 122
Total deficiency in Temperature since January 1st, 68
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Total movement of wind, 6633 miles
Maximum velocity of wind, direction, and date, 34 miles North on 7th.
Total precipitation, T.
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 0
Total deficiency in precipitation during month, .04
Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, .25
Number of cloudless days 23; partly cloudy days 5; cloudy days 2.
Dates of frost,

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

The Fourth at Lone Pine.

The Fourth at Lone Pine was enjoyed by the people who stayed home, by a few games through the day and a dance in the evening. There were two games of baseball, a game between the Saline Indians and the Lone Pine Indians and a game betweene the Local Lone Pine nine and the Lone Pine Indians, the latter nine won both games amid great applause. A few races and a dance in the evening at Carrasco's Hall closed the day.

Weather Summary, Week Ending July 4, 1895.

Highest barometer, 28.926 date, 6th.
Lowest " 29.660 date, 8th.
Highest Temperature 94.4 date, 8th
Lowest " 57.0 date, 5th.
Mean " 78.3
Average dew point 27.7
" humidity 23.7
Total precipitation .0
Prevailing direction of wind, NW
Highest velocity and date, 25, NW 9th.
Number of clear days 4.
" " partly cloudy days 1.
" " cloudy days 2.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON.
Observer.

A Tugging Appeal.

The following poetical appeal won for its author, the Editor of the Rocky Mountain "Celt," the prize of $1,000 for the best appeal poem to newspaper men to pay up their subscription:

"Lives of poor men oft remind us honest men won't stand no chance,
The more we work there grow behind us bigger patches on our pants.
On our pants once new and glossy, now are strips of different hue,
All because subscibers linger and don't pay us what is due.
Let us, then, be up and doing; send in your mite, however small,
Or when the snow of winter strikes us, we shall have no pants at all."

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St San Francisco.

To The Public.

I have been informed that parties at Independence have been selling poor butter as my production. My butter is put up in squares with the words, "Fairview Creamery" in capital letters, stamped across the face. It is always wrapped in butter parchment and packed in boxes bearing the creamery stamp. Butter prepared in any other way without stamp or wrapped in cloth is not genuine. I have been using my stamp for over two years, and not a square ever leaves the factory without being printed.

W. D. ROBERTS

Round Valley, May 31, 1895.

The Board of Supervisors of this county has retained R. S. Miner Esq. of Bridgeport to assist the District Attorney in the prosecution of the sheep license cases.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, July 5, 1895.
9:45 o'clock A M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, as a Board of Equalization, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to the examination of the Assessment Roll of 1895.

11:45 oclock A M.

Board adjourned to meet at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m.

1:15 o'clock P M.

Board reconvened at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Board proceeded with the examination of the Assessment Roll.

5:00 o'clock P M.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, July 6, 1895, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. as a Board of Equalization.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

SATURDAY, July 6, 1895.
8:45 o'clock A M.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated stated time as a Board of Equalization pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors F. Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred. J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded with the examination of the Assessment Roll for the year 1895.

10:00 o'clock A M

Having completed the examination of Assessment Roll for the year 1895 Ordered, that the same be accepted, whereupon the Board adjourned as Board of Equalization to meet at 10:30 a. m. as Board of Supervisors.

10:30 o'clock A M.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, met at above stated time as a Board of Supervisors.

Claims against the County were examined and approved as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

Charles W. Palm & Co, code citations	$ 5 00
F E Densmore, B'd of Education	10 30
Clay Hampton " " "	23 50
S W Austin " " "	17 30
Mrs. E M Clarke B'd Ed	10 30
Mrs. I H Mulholland B'd Ed	10 30
Bancroft Whitney & Co, Book	6 00
J L Bourland returned to be itemized	
John Fiehman, conveying election supplies	4 50
C D Fitzgerald, specia messenger	7 50
C W Robinson, Constable Fees	69 70
Keeler Election Board	48 00

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P M.

Board met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment, all members present as before.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County as follows:

A Carlsle & Co, Election supplies	$ 63 75
F P Blaisdell, registering voters	1 75
W E Smith, Constable fees, returned to be itemized.	
Geo. L Drake, Constable fees, returned to be itemized.	

The time having arrived in accordance with published notice to non consenting land owners along the line of a proposed new road in Road District No. 3, the Board proceeded to swear and examine witnesses in relation thereto as follows:

Mrs. Annie Stewart sworn and examined
E H Blake sworn and examined
J W McMurry sworn and examined

Whereupon the Board continued consideration of the same until Tuesday, July 9, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Board again proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

Marks & Cohn, mdse. for Bishop branch jail	$ 11 60
W A Chalfant, printing and advertising	111 35
Mrs. R A Clarke, board prisoners	7 00
J A Partridge, painting	2 00
C J Schalten, Constable fees, returned to be itimized	
A P Smith, Constable fees $53.50 allowed	47 50
J E Dunlap, Justice fees $33.00 allowed	27 00
W A Chalfant, taking testimony at Coroners Inquest $2 94, rejected	
W O Meroney, Justice fees $10.50 allowed	8 15
Independence Water Co, contract for water	13 00
Mrs. F K Andrews, Interpreting	15 00
P W Forbes, traveling expenses and postage	42 75
H Rhine, Stationary	40 92
W F Matlack, repairing vault	5 00

Board adjourned to meet Monday, July 8, 1895, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

MONDAY, July 8, 1895.
9:30 o'clock A M

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met a above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors, Shaw, Freeman Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine and allow claims against the County as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

A W Eibeshutz, mdse	$ 36 65
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	105 30
O I Mairs, Hospital Fund, conveying conveying indigent person to County Hospital	2 50
C W Craig, advertising $42.15 allowed	22 78
Cerro Gordo Election Board	36 00
Ben H Yandell, copying complaint in sheep cases	20 00
James Jeenkins, conveying election returns	5 00
H P Cartier, carpenter work	8 92
D J Hession, postage and telegraphing	30 35
I. Wood, mdse	22 90
F Lawrence, wood for Court House	160 00
A V Davidson, Justice fees	108 05
H Levy, boarding prisoners and conveying indigent person to County Hospital $36 34 allowed on General Expense fund	33 84
and on Hospital fund	2 50
A M Given, postage & expressage	17 65
Geo. Naylor, Constable fees $14.50 allowed	13 25
Georges Creek Election Board	48 00
W T Bunney, expressage & postage	11 10
Walter James, work on vault	2 00
P A Chalfant, postage & expressage and preparing Military Roll	50 75
Lone Pine Election Board	48 00
I H Mulholland, County printing	163 77

Following claims were allowed on Hos. Fund:

L Munzinger, board and transportation August Newman an indigent	8 50
Mrs. M. Lewis, contract care indigent 1 quarter per contract and excess	368 30
Henry Rhine, Hospital supplies	11 75
I J Woodin, Hospital Physician 1 quarter per contract	86 25
Charles Anthony, supplies and stage fare furnished A. J. Gould an indigent blind person	19 50
John F Daley, caring for A. J. Gould, indigent	45 00

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P M.

Board met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment, all members present as before.

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Military Roll of 1895, submitted by P A. Chalfant, County Assessor, was examined corrected and approved.

Petition of Charles A. Curry asking for rebate of taxes for the assessment of 1895 considered and refused.

Petition of the citizens of Bishop, Big Pine and vicinity praying that the sum of $300 be set aside out of the Bridge Fund for the construction of a bridge across Owens River at a point opposite to Black Canyon, being under consideration, Ordered laid over until next regular meeting.

Upon affidavit of A. M. Given, Tax-Collector on file herein, the County Auditor was ordered in accordance with Section 3805 of Political Code to cancel the duplicate assessment of Lizzie Yandell on the assessment roll of 1894. on the NE¼ of NW¼ NW¼ NE¼ S. 35 T. 7 R. 33.

Application of O. E. Dunwig for rebate of Taxes on property erroneously assessed being under consideration it was ordered that the Auditor draw his warrant in favor of O. E Dunwig from the Unapportioned Fund for the sum of $10.

Petition of citizens of Third Judicial Township praying for the appointment of W. M. Wills to the office of Justice of the Peace granted and Clerk instructed to issue certficate accordingly.

Upon written application of Mrs. J. G. Mitchell it was, Ordered, that the monthly allowance of $10 heretofore allowed to J. G. Mitchell, an indigent person, be discontinued.

Petition of citizens of Big Pine and vicinity praying that the monthly allowance of $10 heretofore granted to J. G. Mitchell be rescinded and also charging Supervisor J. R. Eldred with improper connection in the matter, being under consideration, Ordered, laid over until next regular meeting to afford an opportunity for investigation.

Report of S. W. Austin, County Superintendent, giving School Census and Statistics for the year 1895, was accepted and approved.

Whereupon Board adjournnd to meet Tuesday, July 9, 1895, at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

TUESDAY, July 9, 1895.
8:30 o'clock A M.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Board proceeded to examine, and accepted and approved the monthly and quarterly report of the County Treasurer and the quarterly report of the County Auditor for the term ending June 30, 1895.

10:30 o'clock A M,

Board took a recess for 15 minutes.

The matter of employment of Special Counsel to assist the District Attorney of Inyo County to enforce the collection of Sheep License Taxes and to carry out the provisions of Ordinance No. 51, being under consideration, written agreement of R. S. Miner Esq. submitted to the Board was examined, approved, signed and executed employing said R. S. Miner as Special Counsel and fixing his retainers fee at $500, balance of compensation left to the discretion of the Board, also Ordered, that the County Auditor on demand draw his warrent in favor of R. S. Miner from the General Expense Fund in the sum of $250.

Petition of the Citizens of Road District No. 3, accompanied by Bond praying for the viewing and laying out of a new road as follows: Commencing at the Southwest corner of the NW quarter of Section 35, Sownship 12, South of Range 34 E. M. D. M. and running thence North along the Section Line and over the lands of J. G. Smith, James A. Partridge, L. A. Anger, Mrs. Lottie Anger, Ben Martin, Mr. Lafaber Joshua Robinson and A. S. Bell to the SW corner of NW¼ of NW¼ of Section 11, in Township 12 S, R. 34 E. M. D. M. Thence North-easterly across the vacant land in said Section 11, Twp. 12 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M. to the bridge on County Road at Black Rock Slough, accepted and Joseph Seeley, County Surveyor, W. M. Wills and John Alexander were appointed viewers to examine and report upon said proposed new road.

Petition of Geo. W. Huckaby for private road in road District No. 1 laid over until next regular meeting.

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m. at which hour reconvened, all members present as before.

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Ordered, that the monthly allowance of $10 per month heretofore granted to Emelie Thiebeaut indigent be discontinued on and after the month of July, 1895.

Ordered, that the allowance of $40 a quarter heretofore granted Kepler be raised to $20 per month and that the County Auditor draw his warrent monthly on the Hospital Fund in favor of A. C Freeman for the care and support of Mrs. Keppler, also further ordered, in addition to the foregoing allowance she shall be allowed the sum of $13 for extra care required during the past two months and that the Auditor draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund in same amount in favor of A. C. Freeman.

Petition and report of Road Viewers of proposed new road in Road District No. 3 heretofore continued, Ordered, laid over until next regular meeting for want of Funds

Whereas a certain road in Road District No. 3 County of Inyo, State of California, has been laid out and erected by D. Campbell deceased and by F. Reinhakel and by them dedicated and abandoned to the public and the same has been traveled by the public worked and used as a highway for more than 20 years which said road is described as follows to wit: A public road running East on Section line between Sections 21 & 22 on South and Sections 16 & 17 on North side in Township No. 9 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M. to and across Owens River to the South-east cerner of Section 16 over lands of Reinakle ½ mile, Mrs. Walker ½ mile, Roberts ¼ mile, and R. Blake ¾ mile on the South side and the Campbell estate ½ mile and J. C. Crocker 1 & ½ mile on the North side and 25 feet wide.

Now; Therefore the said road is hereby declared a public highway for the use of all persons, and to be worked and improved as by law provided in such cases.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file were examined and approved as follows:

Commissioner F. Shaw, Road Dist. No. 1
" A. C. Freeman, " " " 2
" J. R. Eldred, " " " 3
" J. J. Stewart, " " " 4
" F. Fitzgerald, " " " 5

Claim of A. C. Freeman, hauling stone for embankment of bridge across Owens River East of Bishop allowed on Bridge Fund in sum of $ 60 00

Claim of J. R. Eldred for repairing bridge at Black Rock and Symmes Creek allowed on Bridge Fund in sum of $ 8 00

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, July 10, 1895, at 8 o'clock a. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, July 10. 1895.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart and Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Petition of citizens of Big Pine and vicinity praying for a new road north of Big Pine ordered returned for correction.

Claim of George T. Rives against Road District No. 4 for lumber and labor repairing bridge across Invo Canal laid over until next regular meeting.

Communication of P. A. Chalfant relative to Maps and Plat Books ordered laid over until next regular meeting.

Claims and vouchers of Road Commissioners were examined and allowed as follows:

Frank Shaw, Road Dist. No. 1 Fund	$19 17
A. C. Freeman, Road Dist. No. 2 Fund	96 73
J. R. Eldred, Road Dist. No. 3 Fund	111 10
J. J. Stewart, Road Dist. No. 4 Fund	111 33
F. Fitzgerald, Road Dist. No. 5 Fund	89 50

The following claims for per diem and mileage of members of Board of Supervisors were presented, examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrents therefore ordered drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw	$62 40
A. C. Freeman	60 00
J. R. Eldred	56 40
J. J. Stewart	52 80
F. Fitzgerald	68 40

Adjourned for the term.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

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j19-tf

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Independence, Cal. March 9 1894.
j194tf

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BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

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THE report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS.	
	Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,	13.06	160.6
ALL OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and the best of them to be of the following strengths respectively,	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Alhambry Jane's Wedding Outing

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

My sakes, what a yell follered. Over went the cream. Smash went the saucer. Away went the spoon.

"Oh! oh! oh!" screamed somebody. Who it was Nep couldn't say, only it wasn't Alhambry; some other woman. "Help! Murder! Murder! Murder!" Next minute the room was full of folks. There was a fat lady in a big pink wrapper screaming with her eyes shut, and Nep in the middle of a crowd that wanted explanations.

"I thought she was my wife," says Nep. Couldn't think of anything else to say.

"He tried to poison me," says the fat lady; "put something in my mouth that burnt me."

"'Twarn't only ice cream," said Nep. "Tell you I thought it was my wife, and I was feeding her for fun."

Well, there was the ice cream and saucer on the floor to prove it; and, come to see, Nep had looked at the number on his key upside down, and had took 6 for 9, as a waiter explained. But the fat lady wouldn't believe him, and she just stood and called Nep everything that was dreadful, until Alhambry, hearing the noise, came running out of her room and took his part.

Seemed to him then, he said, as if his cup was full and runnin over, for when Alhambry has been crying her face puffs up most miraculous, and she looked like she was a most a dreadful inebriation.

Finally he just yanked Alhambry back to their room by her arm, and an old gentleman that had sat all the while on the stairs and smoked—most probably the fat lady's husband—he tended to her the same way, and all was carm again. But it was long before them poor critters slumbered. If they thought their trials was over they wus mistook; they was only just begun.

They didn't wake up until eleven o'clock next day, and then Neptune was as solemn as a screech owl. He wouldn't talk none, and he wouldn't go nowhere, and after awhile Alhambry got tired of it, and went to takin her things out of the trunk and puttin them inty the beaury. All of a sudden she screched out:

"Why, Nep!"

"Well?" says he.

"I've found out what pa wanted to tell me about this trunk," says she.

"Ah," says he.

"There's a flap in it," says she. "A kind of secret hiding place. Oh, Nep!"

"Well," says Nep.

"There's a pocketbook full of money here," says she. "Pa has hid it to surprise us. How kind and good. Nep, there's two hundred dollars, all in new five dollar notes."

"If there is, it's not yours," says Nep.

"Why, pa put it there to surprise us," says Alhambry. "You don't know how good and thoughtful he is yet."

"Alhambry," says Neptune, "you're just guessing. Like as not your pa has left it by mistake, or it may belong to somebody else. Don't calculate it's yours."

"Oh, I'm sure," says Alhambry, "and I'm going out to spend it all."

"Alhambry," says Nep, "as your husband, I forbid you to spend a cent of that money until you've written home to inquire."

"I don't need to inquire," says Alhambry. "Pa put it here fur me; a wedding present."

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face, Nep."

"Mine is pretty plain jest now," said Nep. "Worse than my red hair." Then he went to the glass and stared contemplative at himself. "I am a sight for a wedding tower!" says he.

"Oh, you look good enough," says Alhambry. But he was gloomy again, and pretty soon he went out. They'd had breakfast. Then Alhambry took the pocketbook to the windy and looked over it. It was quite an old one, but the bills was new and crisp as cowcumbers. There was some old papers in the divisions. Scraps cut out. All dated at the time her pa wus in Washington.

The spinsterhood looks at her and looks at the pocketbook.

Now down into her secret soul that girl was aweer that bein as it was her pa, he might hev left his head in that trunk, let alone his pocketbook, and never knowed nothin about it no mor'n ef he hadn't done it. Not a grain, but she didn't want to believe it, and she shoved it to one side.

"Pa wanted to surprise me," said she, "and I'll write him a letter sayin how thankful I be and how I've enjoyed spendin it." And then she put on her things and went out feelin richer than she ever did in all her born days before. As I told you, the money was all in five dollar bills, forty of 'em, real handy to spend. And she bought challys for her gown, and lace for her cape, and lots of presents for home folks, and Neptune a smoking jacket and cap; and everything she bought she had sent home to the hotel to "Mrs. Neptune Belcher," only some candies, real splendid ones that they put in a paper box for her, where she took some sody and ice cream into a confectory.

There was a real sharp featured spinsterhood behind the cash desk in that confectory, Alhambry says, and when she handed her the bill—havin nothin else, fur she spent the change as fast as she got it—that spinsterhood pitched a glance at her that wus like a kerving knife.

"Ain't you got nothin smaller?" says she, as short and snappish as you please.

"No, ma'am," says Alhambry, who was fetched up to be polite, and if others wasn't to illude it to their ignorance. "No, ma'am, ef I hed I'd have offered it, seein as I ain't traded fur no great quantity, and I know stores is generally short of change."

"H—m," says the spinsterhood, "you've got other money there."

"Yes, ma'am," says Alhambry, taking back the five and giving her another. "They're all alike though."

The spinsterhood looks at her and looks at the pocketbook, and then she beckons to a boy with a tray and whispers to him:

"Just step this way ef you please," says she, opening the door of a back parlor, "we kin be quieter here."

Alhambry felt she meant to be real polite, but she says:

"I'd jest as lieve wait here, thank you."

But the spinsterhood says, like she'd bite her head off:

"I'd a little ruther you'd sit there."

Seemed as ef Alhambry couldn't say no, and 'twasn't polite not to be willin to visit a little, however sharp folkses noses and voices was, ef they invited you so persistent. So she went in and the spinster says, "Set down." So she sot.

"It's real pleasant this morning," says Alhambry.

"Glad you find it so," says the woman.

"We've had plenty of rain," says Alhambry. "And I juss hope it will stay clear while we're travelin about."

"Mebbe you won't travel quite as fast as you expect to," says the woman, looking fust at her bonnet and then at her shoes, and sniffing.

Now, Alhambry is quite a reader, and among the stories she'd read was one of a traveler that came to a wayside tavern and was onprudent enough to take out his pocketbook and let 'em see how much money he had, and that night, after he had gone to bed, he heerd noises and suspicionated suthin another, and got up and hid in a corner, and lo and behold! a trap under the bed opened and it disappeared. 'Twas a den of murderers, and travelers was their prey. I forget how it ends, but it couldn't have been wrote unless he jumped out of the window and so escaped. But all these dreadful facts rose up before Alhambry Jane. She had showed her money too free; she'd been illured into this back parlor fur to be done away with. Like as not there was a trap under her chair. Never since she wus born had she been so deadly scared, and uttering a screech, she jumped up and ran fur the door.

"Stop!" says the spinsterhood, but Alhambry wouldn't stop. She rushed through the store and out into the street, and up that street she flowed, the spinsterhood at her heels.

"Murder!" screams Alhambry.

"Stop thief!" screams the woman, and a couple of men jest saved Alhambry from bein run over by a butcher's wagon as two policemen appeared upon the scene of conflict with drawed clubs.

I said when I began this here heart-rending noration that Alhambry's wedding outing was an awful trying one. I shan't attempt to give no description of the feelings of a lady of such delicate sensitudes on being marched like a Fourth of July procession up Broadway, her big hairpin lost and her hair down her back, one sleeve pulled out and her gathers ripped and most of the York folks follerin on behind.

When they arrived at the station house and she was marched in, her only comfort was that the spinsterhood was there, too, and she had a false front and it had got crooked. She couldn't look at her for horror, but she felt safe from bein murdered. Next thing she knew she was made to go up before a desk, and a gentleman—most probable a legal lawyer—was asking all their names, and saying to the spinsterhood:

"Do you make a charge against this woman?"

And the spinisterhood was answering:

"Yes, sir. She passed this counterfeit bill on us, and she's got others of the same kind with her. I've no doubt she's one of a gang sent out to flood the city with 'em. Minute I saw her I knew what she was. I've seen that kind, mimeny, pimeny. Butter wouldn't melt in their mouths, you'd think, till you found 'em out."

"Silence," says somebody.

"Why, you dreadful thing!" put in Alhambry. "How can you talk so? I thought you took me into the back parlor to rob and murder me. I believe you did. I've read all about such places. That money can't be counterfeit. It's as new as can be."

"Silence!" says somebody again.

"Be quiet, be quiet!" says the legal lawyer. "If you did not knew the money was counterfeit and can tell me where it came from and who gave it to you, it will be all right."

Alhambry looked at him, an awful thought arisin in her mind.

"If I tell where it came from," said she, "what would you do with the person that gave it to me?"

"He would be punished according to law," said the legal lawyer. "Speak up!"

"No," says Alhambry. "Take me away and put me into a dungeon, for never will I reveal the name!"

I know that gal, and I know the sperrit of the christened martyrs rose in her buzzum when she thought of her poor pa dragged from his home and suffering in a prison.

"No," says she to herself, "far better for all the family that it should be me."

So she says "Never" more determined than before, and folds her arms.

"It's some man," says the spinsterhood; "her kind is always connected with some man."

"Silence," says somebody.

"Your kind mostly ain't," says Alhambry.

Ef it had been her dying gasp she'd have had to say it.

Somebody says "Silence" again.

"Who gave you that money to pass? You had better tell the truth, young woman," says the judge.

"Tortures couldn't drag it from me," says Alhambry Jane. Nummore it couldn't, nor if they had used racks and thumbscrews, like they did in Fox's martyrs. I know that gal. Before I commenced norating this afflictive tale I didn't know my talons; but now I feel I have 'em. I perceed to envelope a more literary style of writing, and you mustn't be surprised when I say the plot begins to jell. That's better than "thicken;" seems to me newer too.

But Alhambry wus lookin closer, and she knowed her spouse at last.

Where all this time were Neptune Belcher? Alas, the shadder of misfortune's ebon wing had likewise fell onto him, darkening for the present all his life. Nep left the hotel that mornin sort of mad. Men is as vain as women, come to know 'em good. And he was thinking of his hair. 'Twas curly and a real lively red and become him, but he felt to wish it was black. What he'd went out for was to find Captain Peeler and give him his watch and great-granper's messages, but walkin down Broadway he noticed a hairdresser's store, with a sign, "Hair dyed artistic" into the winder, and he stopped and looked at the figgerhead revolvin slow and solemn, with black curls and mustachers onto it, and seemed to him ef he looked like that he should feel more sure of Alhambry Jane's affections. That's what he paid it onto, anyhow. So he jest stepped in and asked kinder carless, as ef it was more of a joke than anything else, ef red hair took black dye good? And they told him, "Splendid." Next thing he was in a back room, with a looking glass and a big chair, all wrapped up in a sheet, being done black. When they got through he stood amazed.

He had jetty tresses and long black mustachers with waxed ends. His side whiskers wus shaved off, and the whole confirmation of his physmahogany was altered; what, with his nose being yet swelled twice its size, he didn't know himself.

"I hope my wife will be pleased now," he sez, kinder doubtful.

"She will be sharm," sez the barber, who wus furrin. Neptune wusn't quite so sure, and it seemed tu him dyin come expensive, fur his bill was seven dollars and forty-two cents, but he chickered up as he went along. Seemed to him the ladies looked at him mor'n customary, and everybody likes to be detractive, and he was walkin along with his head in the air when who should he see but Captain Peeler trottin up street at a great rate, bound to get there, wherever it was.

"Hello!" says Nep, but the captain didn't hear, and off Nep sets at a great rate. He and the captain always skylarked when they met, and never thinking how he'd changed his looks, Nep no sooner catches up to him than he grabs his watch chain, jest fur to skeer him and hollers out:

"Hullo! You don't wear your watch no more, captain!"

Next minute down he went kersmack onto the pavement, and the captain stood over him with his big knob headed cane, yelling, "Perlice! perlice!"

"Why, cap! cap!" says Nep. "Don't you know me, cap?"

"No! Nur don't wan't to," says Captain Peeler. And there was Nep in the middle of a crowd, a perlice clutchin his collar and sayin:

"Hullo! What's up?"

"The fellow attacked me," says the captain, "and my watch is gone. See, it's unhitched from the chain."

"This it?" says the officer, pullin the captain's watch, that Great-granper Rusk had give him to give the captain, from Neptune's pocket.

"That's it," said the captain. He was nigh about as abstractive as Alhambry's pa, and hadn't missed it before. You see it didn't go, and he just wore it to show off. "That's it," says he. "I wouldn't hev lost it for no money, and twas a co-inside-ants that harf an hour after Alhambry wus walked into the station house round one corner, Neptune wus walked into it round the other.

Now, ef I could sackerfice the truth to literary effecks I should say that as soon as Neptune sot eyes upon Alhambry Jane, he exclaimed in mingled horror and delight:

"Heavens! Do I behold my newly wedded bride! What strange mischance has fetched thee hither, my Alhambry?" but he didn't.

What he did say wus:

"Thunder! that's my wife!"

"Is that your husband?" says the legal lawyer, speaking sudden to Alhambry. "He says he is."

"That my husband!" says Alhambry, turning and looking, fur as she knew, at a stranger. "That Eyetalian with wax ends to his mustaches! No; I wouldn't hev had him ef he was the only man left after the deluge." Despair had riz Alhambry's temper, and she spoke short. Now, though Captain Peeler hadn't reckynised Neptune, he knowed Alhambry at once.

"Why, Alhambry Jane," says he, "you here? Why, my lands! That's what that feller there's been tellin me. How't he was Neptune Belcher, as if I didn't know Nep. Turn up nose, red hair, side whiskers considerable redder. Why, I've just had that feller arrested for stealing my watch. Nep no more'd have stole my watch than nothin."

But Alhambry wus lookin closer, and she knowed her spouse at last.

"Oh, cappen!" says she, "it is Neptune; it is he. He's been dyin of his hair and shavin off his whiskers, but my heart reckernises him through all," says she. "What do you mean by stealin your watch? You left it tu our house. Great-granper Rusk gave it to Nep to fetch to you."

"Wall, I want to know," said the captain. "Why, 'tis Nep Belcher. What a thunderin fool I be! He come up runnin. I didn't know him from a crow and he shouted out, 'You ain't wearin no watch nowadays,' and he grabbed my chain, and I took him for a thief and knocked him down. Hadn't missed my watch, so when 'twas found in his pocket, what was I to think? Why, Nep, old boy, you and me has skylarked so often too. Why, I deserve to be keelhauled, and you on your wedding outing too. Did you see us and run arter us, Alhambry, or how was it?"

"Nuthin shall make me tell," says Alhambry; "go away and leave me to my fate."

"If you are that young woman's husband perhaps you can tell us how she comes by these counterfeit notes?" said the legal lawyer. "You seem to be respectable people. I'm anxious to be lenient, but your disguising yourself so your friends don't know you is suspicious, and I mean to sift this matter to the bottom."

"I alone am guilty," says Alhambry. "Take me, but spare the innocent."

"Here's a note I got from home, just as I was goin out, that explains it all," says Neptune. "I read it in the barber's while I was waitin to be dyed—more fool me—ef you'll cast your eye over that, jedge, I reckon you'll see we ain't nefarious characters." And the legal lawyer he took the note, and this is what he read into it:

DEAR SON-IN-LAW—I take up my pen to write you a few lines. There is something of importance concerning your Great-grandfather Rusk's old hair trunk that I ought to have communicated before I left, but I didn't remember what it was until the last minute.

Your mother-in-law is the best woman living, but she has a way of saying "I told you so," and because now and then things of greater importance make me forget lesser ones she thinks I'm continually woolgathering.

I remember once when I came home and said to her, said I, "Eliza, I can't think what all the folks are going to and from, up and down the town in their best clothes, and not a customer all day." She said, said she:

"Zebedee, ef I had knowed the time would come when you'd open up the store on Sunday and never know it, the folks all goin by to church and wonderin and thinkin you'd backslided to an extent unknown before in this county, I'd never have had you." That severe remark rankled, my son, so I'd rather your ma-in-law wouldn't know.

"This has no bearing on the case," says the legal lawyer.

"Read on and you'll find it has," says Neptune, and he went on:

What I've got to say about the old hair trunk is there is a secret hiding place in it; in that are some bank notes. If Alhambra finds them, tell her to burn them. I've meant to do so myself for years. They are counterfeit. When I was in Washington I wanted to cash a check and couldn't get identified at the bank; but I met a nice young man in the street who told me he'd cash it and welcome. He did. Those notes are what he gave me. I never mentioned it to your ma-in-law, and kindly request you to do likewise. My love to Alhambra. Don't get into dissipated habits down in the city, but remember the teaching of our pastor and your excellent parents. Yours affectionately, YOUR FATHER-IN-LAW.

"It seems genuine," says the judge.

"I'll swear to it, jedge," says the captain, handing his card to the legal lawyer. "I know the family, and I know the trunk."

"And after this perhaps you'll think your husband's advice is worth attending to," says Neptune to Alhambry, as they hooked arms, rejoicing that they was free once more.

The captain got a cab, and they went back to the tavern.

Alhambry says I'd orter call it the hotel. And there wus all the people Alhambry had bought things of, waitin with their passles, and to have other money give 'em instead of them counterfeits, and Neptune sot and paid out till he hadn't a red cent left. Then the captain loaned 'em enough to get home to Alhambry's pa's with.

The feelin's of the family on seein Neptune is beyond my power of descriptioness, but they agreed with him that it was best that he shouldn't shew himself until his hair dye had wore off and his bruises and confusions was healed sum. So he and Alhambry lived up garret fur six weeks, and Great-granper Rusk use ter read 'loud to 'em to cheer 'em up out of "Parson Tompkins' Sermons," and old "Dr. Black's Family Medicine," and the almanac, addin to their trials considerable.

The only exercise they had was going out to walk after the solemn hour of half-past eleven, when honest folks wus all abed, and once or twice got took for spooks by the tipsy folks goin home late.

Alhambry said the greatest trial she had was bein congratulated on having had such a lovely outing.

"A gre't long honeymoon like Alhambry's must be splendid," the gals said, and when she warn't round they used to wonder she didn't look no better for it. But my, it's all over, and they've gone to housekeeping and had twins and chills since. And all is well that ends well, if only a body thinks so.

THE END.

Soothing.

Doctor—Your husband, madam, is suffering from nervous prostration.

Madam—Yes, sir.

Doctor—And he needs something to quiet him. What is his business?

Madam—He is a waiter, sir.

Doctor—Well, slip a few pence into his hand every two hours during the night, and I'll call again in the morning. Good day.—London Tit-Bits.

The Mississquoi, in Vermont, took its name from the abundance of waterfowl. The word means "many ducks."

EXTRAORDINARY!

WAS THIS OCCURRENCE.

Not Merely Relief from an Insignificant Ailment, But a Human Life Involved.

The newsgatherer on his daily search for items of interest often comes across happenings of more than passing note. It was during a recent conversation with Mr. A. H. Cransby, the well-known commercial traveler, with the Cochran Lumber Company, that a reporter of the "Commercial" learned of a wonderful case. Mr. Cransby is well known in Memphis and surrounding country, and now resides at 158 Kerr street.

"Just ten years ago," said he, "my wife noticed a small lump in her breast. She thought nothing of it, but it increased in size rapidly, and soon broke through the skin, and commenced to discharge. She was put under treatment of the best physicians, but they very soon found that they could do her no good, and simply prescribed antiseptics to keep the place clean. Both her grandmother and aunt, by the way, had died with cancer, and when apprised of this fact, the doctors told me that they would not attempt to save her; that she was incurable. Although the cancer had by this time become deep seated, and her health very low, I had one of the most noted specialists of New York to treat her. After treating her awhile, this doctor admitted that the case was hopeless and further treatment useless. It is difficult to imagine how despondent we all became, knowing that she must die, and unable to give her any relief. I had spent over five hundred dollars with the best medical skill to be had, and felt that there was no further hope.

"One day I happened to read an advertisement of S. S. S., recommending that remedy for cancer, and in view of the failure of the most eminent physicians in the country, I confess I had little faith left in any human agency. However, I purchased a bottle of S.S.S. and to my delight, it seemed to benefit her; after she had taken a couple of bottles, the cancer began to heal, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles more cured her entirely. You can probably better understand how remarkable this cure was, when I explain that the cancer had eaten two holes in the breast two inches deep. These healed up entirely and although ten years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned, and we are assured of the permanence of the cure, which we at first doubted.

"I certainly regard S. S. S. as the most wonderful remedy in the world, and it is truly a God-send to those afflicted with this terrible disease. Yes sir," he concluded, "you may be sure that I shall always be grateful to that remedy, for without it my home would now be desolate and my children motherless."—Memphis, Tenn., Commercial.

Mrs. Anna Annabel at Chicago, shot and killed her husband and then committed suicide. The tragedy was the result of jealousy on the part of Mrs. Annabel, because of the alleged attention shown by her husband for a young woman of Davenport, Ia. who had nursed him through an illness contracted while he was on a visit a short time ago to his parents, who live in Iowa City. Mr. Annabel was janitor of the Nyack flat building on Ellis avenue.

A Detroit man committed suicide because his first attempt at baking bread proved a failure. The "new man" doesn't start out well.—Chicago Dispatch.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

The population of the world averages 100 women to every 100 men. Eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are those of males.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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The first lucifer matches were made by John Walker, at Stockton, England, in April, 1827.

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and Hood's Pills I am a well woman, have a good appetite and sleep well. I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla.—MRS. S. M. GORHAM, Fillmore House, Fillmore, California.

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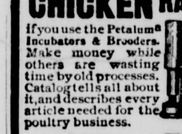

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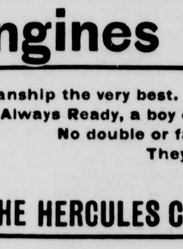

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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A GREAT HOLE.

The Feature of the Next Paris Exhibition.

FROM ARCTIC ZONE TO TROPIC.

Ingenious Methods of Making the Hole Attractive—Where Tropical Heat May Be Found.

A great hole a mile in depth will be the most striking feature of the next Paris Exposition. It has been held essential that the exposition should have a central attraction as original and grotesque as the Eiffel Tower. Many will see a singular appropriateness in making the new feature exactly the opposite of the last.

The idea of making the deep pit is that of M. Paschal Grousset, a Deputy for Paris. His plan has been approved by the exposition authorities. Its great merit is that it will throw light on various problems of scientific interest, as well as excite the curiosity of visitors in an unparalleled way.

The hole will be altogether more remarkable than the Eiffel Tower. It will of course be many times deeper than that was high. The tower only enabled people to get a view of Paris, which was equaled, if not surpassed, by that to be had from Montmartre. Almost everybody who had gone up in a balloon or ascended a mountain had been to a greater height than the top of the Eiffel Tower. How many people have descended a mile into the earth? It is of course very fitting that the next exposition should show such an advance on the last.

The preliminary work will consist in the boring of eight vertical shafts, each beginning where the other ends. Two passenger elevators will afterwards be run in each shaft. There will be a gallery at the lower end of each.

Scientific investigation has shown that the temperature below the earth's surface falls slightly, as the effects of solar and atmospheric influence are weakened, until a depth of about sixty feet is reached. Below that it rises gradually at the rate of about one degree in seventy-five feet. The theory commonly accepted is that the increase of temperature continues to the centre of the earth, which is in a molten condition.

It has been calculated that the boiling point would be reached 10,000 feet below the surface. In the Parisian experiment the boring could be continued below the passenger shaft in order to test this theory. In any case, a temperature at least tropical is expected at the bottom of the pit.

Let us consider the details of this scheme from the point of view of the curious visitor, and learn what he may hope to see in Paris in 1900. This explanation will co operate with the luminous illustration published here in setting forth the wonders of this journey.

Before bidding farewell to the light of the sun we m[illegible] rface attractions o[illegible] will be the h[illegible] far greater [illegible] ba[illegible] and dry the Eiffel [illegible]l be [illegible]w possible to [illegible]n on the first [illegible] find solar climate [illegible]velous natural phenomena [illegible] north will be represented. [illegible] scene[illegible] will be laid on the site of the North Pole. The midnight sun will light it. There will be stuffed polar bears, seals, icicles, icebergs, a reindeer and an Esquimau sleigh, with its pack of dogs. It is probable that there are no Esquimaux near the Pole, but that is only an apparent inconsistency, as various Arctic regions are represented. Cold beer and iced drinks, not always easy to obtain in Paris, will be provided. The low temperature will, of course, be produced by artificial means.

The light throughout the shaft will be electrical. It is proposed to ventilate it thoroughly from top to bottom by an elaborate mechanism.

On the next and second gallery the visitor will find a startling contrast. The gallery and adjacent chambers are to be devoted to the amusements of all nations. This will be a most catholic gathering.

The third gallery will be given up to smokers. Here it will be possible to use tobacco in all of the principal ways known to the nations of the earth, and it is not probable that French public morality will forbid indulgence in opium.

At any rate you will be able to smoke cigars, cigarettes and pipes; Virginian tobacco, Cuban tobacco, Mexican tobacco, Brazilian tobacco, Turkish tobacco, and many other kinds. It is to be hoped that this scheme wil have the effect of elevating French taste in tobacco.

Rooms will be furnished appropriately for every form of indulgence. He who wishes to try the Persian nargileh and inhale the mild fumes of Latakieh after they have been cooled by rose-sented water may do so, seated on Oriental cushins.

The fourth gallery will lead to a series of restaurants of different nations. A bewildering variety of foods will be served, from the pie of North America to the edible dogs and birds' nests of China. Do not think this reference to pie a stale witticism, for it is a dish practically unknown to the French, and will be a revelation to them.

About the fifth gallery there will be an exhibition of mining industries. Reproductions of characteristic portions of lead, coal, iron, silver and other mines will be constructed. The tunnels, pockets and other pecularities of deep mines will enable the designers to produce some very curious effects. The sixth stopping place in this journey of wonders will bring you to the bottom of the sea, though not to the bottom of the pit. The floor will be strewn with sand, studded with rocks and coral reefs. It will be an accurate reprduction of a portion of the sea's bottom.

By a skillful coloring of the air and other ingenious devices, it will be sought to produce on the visitor the illusion that he is walking, not only at the bottom of the sea, but in the water. Huge and strange fishes suspended from above will pass over his head. The devilfish, the sea elephant and the manatee will affright him. Divers in full costume at work among sponges and coral reefs will it is thought aid greatly in producing the illusion of being under the sea.

From this you will descend to a region of mineral springs which will undoubtedly be a very attractive and refreshing place.

The natural and gradual increase of temperature will be felt in the central shaft all the way down, but in the adjoining chambers it will be moderated according to convenience or the effect to be produced.

At the bottom, however, it is intended to give visitors an example of the temperature normally prevailing at the depth of a mile below the earth's surface. It is expected that this will equal that of the equator at midsummer.

Tropical scenery will be reproduced on an elaborate scale. There palms, patches of jungle, orchids, and many sensational features of equatorial vegetation will flourish. The zoology of the same latitude will be represented by tigers, pythons, huge butterflies, parrots and other highly colored creatures.

ARSENIC EATERS.

For many years the habit of arsenic eating by the people of Styria, a duchy of Austria, has been known to the scientific world. Travelers who have passed through Styria have come back with reports on this practice, saying that the people of that country were accustomed to taking a white mineral, which was arsenic.

That this was so was denied by many, who said that the mineral taken was nothing more nor less than chalk. There was much discussion over the matter, and the subject proved itself of such interest and importance that scientific societies took the question up and investigated it, and it was pretty well proven that such a usage did exist, but not so widespread as was generally supposed. Many physicians have gone there simply to investigate this practice of arsenic eating. While some of them have found out much about the custom, others have come away no wiser than they went, owing to the secrecy which exists among those addicted to the habit. As it is against the law to obtain arsenic without a prescription from a physician, of course those who do so are anxious to keep it quiet. There are also found among the peasants of Salzburg and Tyrol those who follow the same practice. In those regions several arsenic works are situated, and the only way the employes can stand the poisonous fumes is by taking the drug internally, at first in small doses and gradually increasing the dose until the system tolerates large quantities.

It is probably from these arsenic workers that the custom spread to others, principally to the lower classes, as hunters, wood cleavers, stable grooms and charcoal burners. All forms of arsenic are taken—the pure arsenic, the red sulphide, and the yellow sulphide or orpiment.

The arsenic eaters begin with a dose about the size of a pin's head, and increase this amount gradually until they are taking a piece about the size of a pea.

The habit is generally begun at the age of 15 and continued up to the ages of 70 and 75. The users of hidri, as arsenic is known among the peasants, are generally long lived people, but, unless at the age of 50 they commence to gradually discontinue the use of it, they invariably die a sudden death, and the fact that death occasionally occurs from poisoning by hidri eating shows that even the Styrians are not invincible to the deadly effects of this drug.

The reason for this custom is asserted by some to be for their personal appearance, but the fact that the habit exists principally among the male sex disproves this. It is said by the peasants themselves that it is done to make them strong and healthy, and they really are a strong and healthy people.

Enormous quantities of the drug are taken by some of them. In one well authenticated case the man, a manager of some arsenic works, took daily a dose of 23 grains, each dose large enough to kill several men unaccustomed to its use. Another strange thing about this case is, the man began it first by taking three grains, an amount which we would consider decidedly dangerous. On several occasions he attempted to leave off taking the drug, but was made violently ill, only to recover on resuming his usual allowance.—Washington Star.

Cæsar's Wife:—"You seem ill at ease, my lord. What vexes you?" Cæsar:—"I dreamed last night, Cornelia, that the American papers, 1900 years from now, after they had got tired of Napoleon Bonaparte, began printing a lot of fake stories about me."

"Ah," said the magazine reader, contemplating his friends' new baby. "Fine child. Is is a Napoleon or a Trilby?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Curious Archæological Discoveries of Recent Years.

FOOTPRINTS OF A BY GONE RACE.

A Sword of Ancient Chaldea—Stone Gods of the Aztecs—Treasures of the Dust—Buried Tombs.

Vast and wonderful are the treasures which the spade, that humble instrument of toil, has brought to light in recent years from the ruins of cities buried beneath the dust of many centuries—buried so deep and so long ago that their very names have passed out of the records of men, and even the learned antiquarians who study over the upturned relics of by-gone times are at a loss to know where or what the link may be connecting them with modern civilization. Stranger than the strangest fiction, and more marvelous than the dreams of the poets, are the discoveries made in the underworld by the busy, patient, plodding scientists of these modern days. It is a saying that of "human mold we reap our daily bread." So has been revealed to us by the archaeologist the equally startling fact that we are literally walking day by day upon the very tombs of a buried race of men. This is true even here in America, which we are wont to think of as a new country, a virgin land, whose whole history dates back only a few brief years. As a matter of sober and scientific fact, many of the richest and rarest archaeologist "finds" of recent years have been right here under our so called "primeval forests" and the "virgin soil" of our valleys and uplands.

It was only the other day, in a rock-hewn tomb down in Southern Mexico, that there was found a bronze and hammered iron sword, bearing on its blade and handle—in rich inlaying of silver characters of record and representation of life distinctively Assyrian and Grecian. The roughly hamered iron blade showed the crudity of the early days of the iron age, but the exquisite inlaying of silver on the bronze bore testimony to the cunning of the silversmiths who wrought the weapon. To all appearances, and according to the inscriptions, it was a royal arm, for on its ample hilt it bore in horizontal lines the crowned head of its evident wearer, while below, in cuneiform characters on the blade, were apparently the title and name of the sovereign. The sword and scabbard weighed twelve pounds, of which the sword alone represented two-thirds of the total. How a Chaldean sword could find its way into the tomb in Mexico is more than any one has been able to conjecture.

All over Central and Southern Mexico there are relics of a departed race whose annals antedate even those of the Aztecs. Antiquarians have endeavored to read their history in the stones of Tula, which was the old Toltec capital, now a place of ruins. Old Tula is now overgrown and half hidden from sight. San Juan Teotihuacan also is famous for its two great earthen pyraimds, which stand out on the plain a half mile apart. One of them was dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon. The earth for miles around is filled with small images—caritas—insomuch that it seems as if these ancient people spent most of their time in making them.

A marvelous story is that which comes from Arizona, where a few months ago some prospectors in the Bradshaw Mountains came upon a cliff dwellers' village in one of the most inaccessible canyons of that range, the largest village of the kind ever yet discovered. Several of the houses were explored and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one the skeleton of a man, not over four feet eight inches in height, was discovered. The canyon at this place is half a mile wide, and shows evidence of having been cultivated. If this theory proves to be true, it will throw more light on the habits of this little known people. So far as known no other evidence has ever been discovered of cliff dwellers having cultivated the soil.

An Austrian student, Herr Low, who has been traveling in Central America, has recently obtained and forwarded to the Imperial Museum in Vienna twelve large stone slabs bearing foot prints in the solid rock taken from the quarry over Lake Managua, in the territory of Nicaragua.

These footprints had been overlain by eleven different layers of stone, extending to a depth of four meters, and indicating an antiquity for our race quite transcending all conjectures hitherto hazarded. They are about three-quarters of a meter square and are sunk into the stone to a depth of from eight to ten centimeters. The footprints are said to be very conspicuous, and seem to be those of three distinct persons, one of whom was a child. To what race or what age they belonged no one yet has ventured to guess.

Curious and puzzling as anything brought to light in recent years was some ancient handiwork found not long ago in making excavations for a canal connecting lakes Eustis and Dora, in southern Florida. The first excavations revealed the existence of a clearly defined wall lying in a line tending toward the southwest, from where it was first struck. The wall was composed of a dark-brown sandstone, very much crumbled in places, but more distinct, more clearly defined and the stone more solid as the digging increased in depth. The wall was evidently the eastern side of an ancient home or fortification, as the slope of the outer wall was to the west. About eight feet from the slope of the eastern wall a mound of sand was struck, imbedded in the muck formation above and around it. This sand mound was dug into only a few inches, but enough was discovered to warrant the belief that here on the northwestern shore of Lake Dora is submerged a city or town or fortification older by centuries than anything yet discovered in this portion of Florida. Small, curiously shaped blocks of sandstone, some of them showing traces of fire, pieces of pottery, and utensils made of mottled flint, were thrown out by the men while working waist deep in water. One spear head of mottled flint, five and a half inches long by one and a-quarter inches wide, nicely finished, was taken from the top of the sand mound and about four feet below the water level of the lake.

But in no part of this country, perhaps, has so many valuable "finds" been made as in the Territory of New Mexico. All this region seems to have been thickly peopled ages ago by a highly civilized race. On the highest point of the great Potrero de las Vacas of New Mexico are the most remarkable prehistoric relics that have been discovered, being no less than the gods sculptured in stone that were worshiped by the ancients. These are the statues of mountain lions carved from a volcanic rock. The images are enclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projected eighteen feet toward the southeast three feet wide. The lions face directly toward the east, are two in number, separated by a space of twelve inches, and are each six feet in length, and represent a puma or mountain lion in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost entirely destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer that sought their overthrow. The legs, body and tails of the animal are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cochita Indians of the present day pay homage.

Turning now to the old world, we have to note some interesting discoveries made recently by the "men of the spade." One of these was of Planella-Setteiminin, near Pompeii, on the property of a certain M. Vincent de Prosco. A house has been unearthed that was covered at the time the city was buried, and it is said to be in a more perfect condition than any building yet discovered. It contains several large apartments, and three ball rooms, with the basins in sculptured marble, and with leaden pipes ornamented with bronze faucets. The three rooms correspond, says a writer, in describing the discovery, to the "calidarium, tepidarium and the frigidarium, which were always to be found in ancient houses of the first class. In consequence of the eruption in A. D. 79, the Pompeiian houses brought to light heretofore have been of little value from an archaeological point of view. Fortunately, however, that on the property of M. de Prosco is perfect, and archaeologists are happy over the fact. The roof measures over forty-four feet in length."

A Roman villa has been discovered near Barding, in the Isle of Wight. The external walls, as at present cleared, measure about 52x37 feet, and inclose about six or seven chambers, with passages, etc., connected, there is reason to believe, with many others. In addition to tassellated floors, remains of hypocausts, flues, fresco paintings, roofing tiles, coins, pottery and other interesting relics, there are the remains of a mosaic pavement, with a design upon it of unusual character, and one which is worthy of careful study and attention. The design, though grotesque, is doubtless symbolical, and may be connected either with the mythology of the ancients or the early introduction of Christianity. Moreover, a new chamber has been opened up, inclosing an interesting mosaic, the central design of which is a representation of Orpheus playing on the lyre and surrounded by animals, as usual. The border is an unusually good example of what is known as the guilloche pattern. Pottery, glass and cloths have been also found, among the latter several brass coins of the reign of Victorianus, A. D. 268.

The archaeological researches in Rome of recent years have thrown much light upon the life of the early Christians in that city, but no discovery has produced such interest as that of the tomb of Amplias. Says Paul in Romans xvi., 8: "Greet Amplias, my beloved in the Lord." Who was Amplias? Who were his friends? Why was he buried in that particular place? The answer to these questions are all furnished by the discovery of his tomb, and a flood of light let in upon the times of the early Roman Christians. His tomb stands in one of the catacombs, excavated in the time of Domitian, on the ground then belonging to Flavia Domitilla, his nicee. Roman history preserves the fact that Flavia became a Christian. Amplias, the friend of Paul, must have been a distinguished man. The tomb is of such a character that only the possessor of great wealth could have constructed so remarkable a resting place. Was this the work of Flavia, the niece of the great Domitian? Was it erected at the cost of his family? or by the early Christians of Rome? These questions may be answered, for the investigations are not yet concluded. All that we know at present is that there is no tomb in the catacombs that equals it for beauty of its adornments and variety of pictorial illustrations.

In conclusion brief mention may be made of a number of other interesting and valuable "finds" of recent date. Space forbids the giving of details. The earliest known statues one that has just been recovered from an Egyptian tomb. It is that of a sheik or head man of a village, is made of wood, with eyes of glass, and is evidently a portrait. It is 6,000 years old. Many hundreds of manuscripts have been recovered at Pompeii. They are charred rolls, but by the exercise of patience and ingenuity some have been unrolled and read. A skeleton of a prehistoric giant has been exhumed at the old fort in Kentucky, twelve miles below Portsmouth, Ohio. It is six feet in stature and four feet across the shoulders. Several silver ornaments were found with it. A remarkable discovery has recently been made in the Assiot necropolis. Among various objects was an entire company of wooden soldiers, some fifteen inches in height. These little figures give a complete idea of the equipment of the regular soldier in the time of the Pharoahs. The soldiers carry lances, which are precisely like those used in the Soudan today. In a prehistoric cemetery, recently uncovered at Montpellier, France, while workmen were excavating a water works reservoir, human skulls were found measuring 28, 31 and 32 inches in cicumference. The bones which were found with the skulls were also of gigantic proportions. These relics were sent to the Paris Academy, and a learned "savant" who lectured on the find says that they belonged to a race of men between ten and fifteen feet in height. Caldwell Johnson.

COMICAL ERRORS IN ADVERTISING.

It is said that a Long Island newspaper contained a hotel advertisement which read: "Special drawing-room for ladies thirty-five feet wide," and that the inn keeper found it impossible to procure boarders who could exactly fill the bill.

This was no worse than the notice in an English newspaper of "A grand piano for sale, suitable for a young lady with mahogany legs," nor the Irish lord who advertised for a valet who could "shave him while asleep."

Messrs. Koster & Bial, at the opening of their new music hall, displayed some very oddly worded posters on the fences and boardings of the city. One was to this effect:

CARMENCITA,
THE FAMOUS SPANISH DANCER.
Change of Features Every Week.

We are fully aware of this young lady's versatility as a dancer, but had no idea that her countenance possessed the mobility indicated in the advertisement.

The Boots and Shoes Weekly recently published an advertisement in display type. We guess what it meant, but this is how it read:

CORK SOLES FOR MEN AND BOYS
WITH FLEXIBLE BOTTOMS.

A Philadelphia shoemaker kept the following card in his Chestnut street window for several weeks:

LADIES, WHILE THEY LAST, $4.

They were certainly cheap at the price, so long as they lasted, but what on earth did the fair Philadelphians think of being peddled out in this heartless fashion?

It was an Irish musical instrument maker who advertised "My drums cannot be beaten," and, doubtless, he wondered why they didn't sell.

A Brooklyn real estate dealer hung out a card bearing the unattractive information: "House to let in an unapproachable locality," and, of course, nobody ever went to try and find the house.

Frequently it happens that even a correct advertisement may have its original meaning misconstrued, as instance the case of the man who walked into a store bearing the sign: "Families supplied," and inquired the price of a wife and three children.—"Jonah," in Printers' Ink.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

To the undying credit of Elizabeth, she made a most strenuous effort to reform the state of the money of Great Britain. In 1560 she issued a proclamation wherein she declared to her subjects that she had never gained anything upon her coinages, neither had she coined any base money, and that she was determind to recover the "honor and reputation of the singular wealth that this realm was wont to have above all others." Accordingly the Tower mint was commissioned to receive base money, and in twelve months about three-quarters of a million pounds current value were coined into money of proper weight and standard.

The fumes from melting these base coins were so poisonous that many of the workmen fell ill. The medical authorities of that day prescribed a portion from a dead man's skull as a certain remedy. Accordingly, an official warrant porcured some of these strange cups from London bridge, and the draught was administered. It is said to have afforded temporary relief, but many died, whether because the skulls were traitorous in death as well as in life history does not relate.

About this time a new mode of coining, by means of the mill and the screw press, was introduced from France by one Eloye Mestrell. The method was approved by the Queen and her Council; indeed, it has been said that the first milled coin was struck in the tower by her own royal hand. However that may be, the corporation of moneyers bitterly opposed the scheme, and, the Frenchman being detected in making milled money outside the Tower, was summarily hanged and quartered, and his machinery abandoned.—Gentleman's Magazine.

First Girl:—"I like a man with a past. A man with a past is always interesting." Second Girl:—"That's true; but I don't think he's nearly so interesting as the man with a future." Third Girl:—"The man who interests me is the man with a present; and the more expensive the present is the more interst I take in it."

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

Patents for All Sorts of Odd Things.

PLOUGHS, BEE-HIVES, AXLES, RAFTS.

Sleep-Producers, Nose-Improvers, Skirt-Supporters and Many Other Articles of Feminine Use.

Significant of the times is the fact that woman is rapidly coming to the front as an inventor. Women are not only filling thousands of applications for patents on improvements in articles especially adapted and intended for their sex, but they are exercising their ingenuity in the direction of improving many of the implements with which men only as a rule are supposed to deal.

The model-room of the Patent Office in Washington bears witness to the fact that the inventive genius of the fair sex, while perhaps not so prolific as man's has certainly accomplished remarkable results.

The first invention in this country by a woman was in 1809 and perfected on May 5th of that year. It was a device for straw weaving with silk or thread. The name of the inventor was Mary Kies. The next invention by a woman was in July, 1815. This was a corset perfected by Mary Brush. Then came a number of years with only an occasional invention.

Lavinia H. Foy, of Worcester, Mass., was one of the early woman patentees, and she has applied for patents on a great many improvements. Her first patent was issued on July 22, 1862, for an improvement in corset skirt supporters, and nearly all the patents granted her have been for articles connected with the wearing apparel of women. In fact, nearly all of the early patents by woman were for improvemnts on articles connected with her surroundings or apparel, such as cooking utensils, picture frames, articles of dress and things useful and ornamental about the house.

A Philadelphia woman, however, started the ball rolling in the other direction by patenting an improvement in bee-hives, and about the same time another woman from the same city invented a mode of preventing the heating of journals or axles on cars. Still another from the Quaker City patented a railroad car heater.

Not to be outdone in the race a California woman invented a dumping wagon and an improvement in desulphurizing ores. A Georiga woman patented a plough, and was followed with a similar device by a sister inventor in Illinois. More watchful over the comforts of man, however, was some fair Philadelphian who made application for a patent on a "mustache spoon," and she received her patent, too.

An Ohio woman patented a car-coupler. About this time, from among the snowy Alps in far-off Switzerland came an application from a woman for an American patent on an improvement in stem-winding watches. The women of the Quaker City, however, still continued to lead, and one of them patented a life-raft and another a fire-escape; from Pittsburg came an application for a car wheel.

A woman in England made application for a patent in this country for an improved method of constructing screw propellers. A Chicago woman patented a process of concentrating ores, and another from the same city invented a tug for harness, while a damsel of Buffalo patented an ozone machine. A New York woman invented a dice-box, and a Washington woman a pyrotechnic night signal. A Washington woman patented a street car awning.

Some years ago the wife of a Western man who was a General in the Union Army during the civil war dreamed of a lock somewhat different from any in use at that time. She awoke in the night, got up and taking a cake of toilet soap and a paper cutter, fashioned the lock as she had dreamed it was constructed. The next day she took it to a machinist who formed a model from the one she had made of the cake of soap, and it was such an improvement on the locks of that time that a large firm offered a good royalty, from which she derives a fair income to this day.

An application was once made by a woman for a patent on "artificial dimples." It was rejected, however, by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, so that any of the fair sex who now desire to experiment can do so without fear of infringement. Her claims were as follows.

"Smear a small spot on the cheek or chin with colorless shellac varnish mixed with glue. With a pencil or pen-holder press the flesh with the paint, holding it there until the substance on the face becomes dry and hard. The stiffened indentation thus retains the exact shape of a dimple, and a little face powder carefully dusted over the "artificial dimple," will completely conceal the varnish and glue compound.

"Some care must be observed in smiling too suddenly, or the dimple may be broken. But with ordinary, gentle usage it will retain its pretty shape a whole evening, if not longer. While the dimple process is applicable to those whose faces comprise a soft, velvety or pulp surface, as then a very deceptive dimple can be produced, it is not so available for thin or bony faces, nor where the skin is very thick and unyielding."

Another interesting and amusing invention by a woman was a crimping pin which could be used as a paper-cutter, skirt-supporter, paper file, child's pin, bouquet holder, shawl fastener and bookmark.

On Macrh 10, 1885, a New York woman patented a device for inducing sleep. A description would be too lengthy to be given here in full, but the device consisted of a collar-like band of rubber, partly encircling the neck, and was fashioned so as to control the flow of blood to and from the head by limited pressure on certain veins and arteries.

In 1881 a patent was issued to a Boston woman on two somewhat novel devices. One of them was for restoring facial symmetry, and consisted of a spring plate with a head and two prongs or forks. The head was to be attached to the teeth and by placing the prongs inside of the mouth so that they would press outward against each cheek, caused the cheeks in time to look plump and full. The other was a finger compressor made on two longitudinal conclave plates hinged together at one end by spring hinges, and thus adapted to fit the tips of the fingers while the constant pressure reduced the size.

One of the inventions by the fair sex that is supposed to be conducive of beauty is a nose improver. It consists of a metal shell of the exact size of the nose desired. The nose is well bathed and then greased with olive oil or glycerine until perfectly soft. The improver is then attached and well fastened. The wearer then goes to bed. In the morning the improver is to be taken off and the nose bathed in warm water. It will probably cause some soreness, but a few applications are said to relieve the pain. In this way, it is claimed by the inventor, any nose may be changed to suit, the theory being that the nose is only a piece of cartilage and easy to change its shape.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LETTER?

Most people have supposed that anything sealed against inspection and delivered to the postoffice constituted in effect a "letter," which at the regular rate of 2 cents postage per ounce the mail service would be obliged to forward to its destination. So far as the domestic service is concerned this supposition may be correct and would seem to be implied by the wording of official decisions, which declare that "all matter, sealed or otherwise, closed against inspection is also of the first class." But with the foreign mail service, at least, the condition is different. A provision in the postal treaty specifies that letters "in the usual and ordinary form" are to be forwarded at a given rate. Just what constitutes this "usual and ordinary form" has not till now been defined and officially declared, and this is the way in which the definition was brought about:

A Boston architect offered at the postoffice in that city a sealed roll addressed to the Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa, Canada, on which the proper amount of postage at letter rates had been paid. The clerk in charge of the window declined to receive the roll as a letter, and on the matter being referred to him, Postmaster Coveney decided that the term letter is to be construed to mean and embrace sealed packages consisting of an envelope of any size, but flat, as is the usual letter. The objector did not think that this ruling and definition of a letter was correct, and gave his opinion that a letter "was a package containing personal matter of no salable value." The matter being referred to the authorities at Washington for decision, the superintendent of foreign mails in due time forwarded a decision embodying the joint opinions of Canadian and American postal authorities, to the effect that "the term letter in its usual and ordinary form is to be construed to embrace sealed packages consisting of an envelope of any size, but of the usual letter shape, and its contents; but that rolls or a package not contained in an 'envelope,' as the word envelope is generally used, cannot be considered to be 'a letter in its usual and ordinary form.' A sealed package in the form of a roll is, therefore, not entitled to transmission in the mails exchanged between the United States and Canada, and your office was correct in declining to receive the sealed roll mentioned.' This would seem to settle the matter as to what constitutes a letter within the meaning of our postal treaties.—Paper World.

THE MAN AND HIS ART.

Now it came to pass that a Man had a new thing to say. And as he had no aptness to write he painted such things as served to tell what was in him. So he was happy and held his peace and painted yet again.

In that case came a Critic, having no new thing to say and no aptitude either with words or with paint. He saw what the Man had done and was wroth, saying: "Behold, this mountebank and his daub of paint." Thereat the Critic vaunted himself mightily and wrote an Article, full of artificial spleen, which was read of many men.

Being hungry, the Man took counsel how he might fill his stomach, and he said: "If I can but paint bad pictures the Critic will praise me and the Cultured Classes will buy." Whereupon he daubed in fearful wise, so that his studio was full of Lovers of Fine Art, and his purse strings burst. Then the Critic printed his name in capitals, so that it became sacrilege to speak ill of the Man.

But a day fell when the Critic passed to the limbo of his dead articles; and the Man died, also his pot-boilers and those that bought them; but the fame of the Man lived, being grounded in the unpopular works which he wrought.

This fable teaches that a good thing needs no promoter.

The Berlin War Office has determined to furnish free artificial teeth to such soldiers as may need them, as they can, of course, work better with teeth than without and keep in better health.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 19 1895

Did you ever stop to think how unequal and unjust a money fine for crime is? A $10 fine on a man getting $1 a day means taking ten days of his life, while a $10 fine on a man whose income is $100 a day, for the same offense, means one hour of his life. No violation of law should be cancelled by payment of money. It should always be in days of punishment. A $10 fine is nothing to a rich man; he can violate any law at pleasure that imposes it, but a poor man unable to pay, goes to jail. The rich ought not to escape jail because they have money. They are less excusable for violating the law than the poor, because the law is to protect them not the poor, and they have not the same reasons for violating it. The poor always vote for a social system that upholds the rich, and always get punished by that which virtually does not punish the rich.

Our war showed the American people the necessity of opening railroads through all parts of the country. If China can learn anything from experience, she also will take to heart the same lesson. When the war with Japan began, China had only two railroads. One was the North China line, from Tien-tsin to Shan Hai Kuan, 230 miles long. The other was a little 20 mile narrow guage on the island of Formosa. The North China line was all she had for transportation of troops and supplies. So that, all told, China has only 250 miles of railroad for her 400,000,000 inhabitants. A country like that ought to be either mended or ended.

There's a glut of funds in the English money market. It is said that a recent Government loan was snapped up at seventeen-eighteenths of 1 per cent. This is probably not exaggeration, for it is certain that there is now more money to loan in the European market than was ever before known. Ordinary trade bills, we are told, are discounted at 1 per cent. England now has $525,000,000 of foreign loans, of which $150,000,000 is in the United States alone. In the glut of money is not represented, there is explanation of the low rate of interest—indeed, the low rate proves the plethora of coin.

As long as California imports butter, hams, bacon, lard, eggs, chickens and turkeys by the carload from the effete East, while there are thousands of acres of the most productive soil in the world lying idle within easy reach of markets, on which these things can be produced cheaper than anywhere else in the world by intelligent effort, so long will a large element of the population remain unthrifty grumblers and superstitious politicians who persist in making whatever party is in power responsible for the inconvenience they suffer because of their own shiftlessness and lack of enterprise.

The amount of gold that will be produced this year will give about 30 cents a piece to the people of France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. But there are Austria and several other nations who must secure some of coveted yellow metal, and as the gold ring is continually trying to extend monometallic principle, the amount named, small as it is will be materially reduced. Yet the gold bugs say there is plenty of gold for the demands of commerce.

The Supervisors of Santa Clara county have just appropriated a thousand dollars to expend in encouraging a local newspaper there in its efforts to get up an addition to boom that county. That's the way the Supervisors of that county have been in the habit of encouraging a portion of the local press for many years.

Despite the talk last winter of low prices and competition of the Florida crop, the orange growers of Southern California, it is estimated, have received nearly $2,000,000 for their fruit, and the railway companies were paid nearly that amount for freight, a proposition that is not equitable.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th day of July, 1895, an assessment (No. 27) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of August, 1895, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at Public Auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine, An Insolvent Debtor.

Bertrand Rhine, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor the said Bertrand Rhine is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of said Inyo County, be and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal of said Bertrand Rhine Insolvent Debtor, wherever and where-soever situate, except such as may be exempt from execution, and of all books, vouchers, documents and papers relating to said estate, and keep and hold the same subject to the order of this Court, and that the appointment of an Assignee of his estate be withheld for the purpose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing debts to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debt to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. Geo. M. Gill, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, in said County of Inyo, on the 24th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated July 11th, 1895.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 11th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administratrix of the estate of JONATHAN BROWN, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office P. H. Mack, in the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said Inyo County.

ALLIE R. BROWN,
Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased.

Dated February 15, 1895.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administratrix.
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Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 23, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisement in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial or any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding preserved by another and presented for the certificate, fifty cents, and the cost of fees for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of order or judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from appellate Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records of files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notices, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessaay entries thereon	
For each certificate under seal	
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	
For searching the records of his office, for each year	
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record, for figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
		Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House		10.50 a. m	5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m	2.35 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Sodaville		7.11 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.58 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m	3.05 p. m
Benton		1.20 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alcord		.05 p. m	8.05 a. m
Independence		4.25 p. m.	7.59 a. m
Lone Pine		6.20 p. m	6.10 a. m
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with eastern express of V. & T. R., with connection at Reno with east and west-bound trains Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

ALTA from Mound House with Pioneer Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (6 miles) Bandy and Bridgeport.

ALLEGHANY (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmore & Kennedy's tri-weekly stage (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Colombus (9 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Ralston Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles), Darwin (24 miles), Ash Meadows (110 miles).

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

LONE PINE CANAL COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business Lone Pine, California. Location of Canal near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 8, levied on the 27th day of April, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
T. C. Boland	3	300	$ 7.50
T. C. Boland	4	200	30.00
T. C. Boland	18	500	75.00
T. C. Boland	19	200	30.00
J. A. McKenzie	11	700	105.00
E. Robinson	1	500	75.00
E. Robinson	2	200	30.00
J. J. Gunn	12	200	30.00
P. H. Mack	17	300	45.00
Fred Spear		75	11.25
R. C. Spear		75	11.25
D. Holland		50	7.50

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 27th day of April, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the said Company, Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessment thereon together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to 2. P. M. of June 29th 1895
By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 13, at 2 oclock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID HOLLAND,
Secretary.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. Bennett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the 'INDEPENDENT' building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Willis,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING
IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Ca
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAINS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1895, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence follow said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 23, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
[illegible] 'S' [illegible]
[illegible] tector [illegible] make [illegible] long as the [illegible] any ordinary [illegible] to save from 20 to [illegible] times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and I see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1891, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 28th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 19.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

TUESDAY, July 16, 1895.

T. W. Carroll vs. Patrick Clinton—Filed Complaint, issued summons.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1895.

Woodin vs. Anthony—Filed notice calling up Demurrer for argument.

MARRIED.

ELDER—DIAZ—At Independence, July 16, 1895, by A. V. Davidson J. P. Mr. Horace Elder and Miss Nicholosa Diaz.

Ice was reported at Mammoth on the Fourth.

P. Labarge was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

Ben Williams came down from Bishop last Monday.

Mrs. John Fishman came up from Keeler yesterday.

It is reported that the Inyo marble works are closed.

Judge N. D. [illegible] Independence [illegible] creamery [illegible] Marble Com- [illegible] on Tuesday.

[illegible] fishing parties left Inde- [illegible] vicinity this week.

The Lone Pine Water Company will lay a new pipe line in that town.

The thermometer came within one degree of the 100 mark the past week.

Most of the ice used in Independence lately has been shipped from Bishop.

Arthur Noyes came in from Beveridge last Sunday for more quicksilver to use at the arastra.

W. A. Chalfant of the *Inyo Register* came down from Bishop last Friday, returning Tuesday.

A number of Citrus people spent last evening in town. They reported Citrus as holding its own.

H. P. Cartier left for Butte, Montana, yesterday morning. He expects to remain about a month.

C. W. Craig and family left last Monday for San Bernardino where they intend making their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin and Mrs. D. Holland and Mr. Shepherd will start for the Mammoth country in a few days.

The Independence Water Company will commence laying a six inch pipe through Edward street in a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hession went to Bishop yesterday where Mrs. Hession will make a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Meroney came up from Keeler last Saturday morning. Charlie will work in the Clerk's office for a couple of weeks.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Miners should not forget that the suspension of assessment of '93 and '94 does not apply to 1895, and that to hold an unpatented mining claim in any State or Territory in the Uniied States $100 worth worth of work or improvements must be put thereon sometime between January 1st and December 31st, 1895.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Keeler, Cal. on June 24, 1895, three horses dessribed as follows: One brown mare, white star in forehead branded thus 2C on left hip. One chestnut mare, both ears split, white stripe in forehead both hind legs white branded thus TS on left hip and shoulder. One iron-grey mare branded thus S on left hip and shoulder (brands on this mare very dim.) The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JOHN BARNES.

Keeler, July 15, 1895.

Weather Summary, Week Ending July 18, 1895.

Highest barometer, 29.98 date, 15th.
Lowest " 29.78 date, 17th.
Highest Temperature 98.2 date, 15th
Lowest " 61.3 date, 12th.
Mean " 81.1
Average dew point 24.6
" humidity 12.1
Total precipitation Trace
Prevailing direction of wind, W.
Highest velocity and date, 23, SW 16th.
Number of clear days 4.
" " partly cloudy days 0.
" " cloudy days 3.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

An Accident.

Yesterday while stacking hay at the Mairs ranch Dave Rogers met with a serious accident. He had driven up to the stack with a load of hay from the field and started to unload with the derrick. He set the fork in the hay and the driver started to raise it, but the strain was so great that one of the guy ropes broke. The pole fell and struck Rogers on the back of the neck driving his head down on the fork. He received a large gash in the back of the head and one on the cheek and was insensible for some time. At latest reports he was improving.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St San Francisco.

From The Other Side.

A party of State University students reached town last Sunday having come through the Sierras by way of Yosemite and Bloody Canyon. They reported a most enjoyable summer outing thus far and started on Tuesday intending to get through the Kearsarge Pass. They were well equipped for their trip and carried a good map of the country. The party consisted of Messrs. Hirst, Allen, A. and H. Wykoff, Wilder and Monges.

Still Going.

More fishing parties are leaving town. County Treasurer Bunney and family have gone to Long Valley and will be followed shortly by County Clerk Hession and family. J. C. Irwin and Arthur Smith will spend a week or so at the head of Kings river. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Willet and Miss Rosa Roeper are going to the Yosemite. The Misses Bell and a party of friends will go to Onion Valley. George Lewis and Mr. E. Scnabbel are at Long Valley.

Chas. Robinson and Arthur Nolds came in last Monday from Beveridge where they had been packing ore for the arastras. They packed between eighteen and twenty tons from the mine down to the mill, a distance of eight miles. A trip a day with seven animals is creditable.

Last night D. D. Grand Master Wells Barnes installed the following officers of Inyo Lodge No. 93 I. O. O. F.: P. H. Mack, N.G.; P. W. Forbes, V. G.; J. D. Blair, Secretary; E. Robinson, Treasurer; H. E. Wilkinson, Warden; J. F. Beale, Conductor and John Alexander, I. G.

Mrs. Julia Church and family are expected to arrive here from Hawthorne on Monday evening next. Mrs. Church will be accompanied by Miss Linn, a young lady friend, and will visit her mother, Mrs. J. D. Blair.

George Meads arrived in town from Mojave last evening. He had all the freight he could carry and was compelled to leave four tons at Mojave. He met Rudolph Schober going down at Hawaii.

A wedding party came up from Lone Pine on Tuesday, consisting of Mrs. Diaz, Miss Delphina Diaz, and Miss. Nicholosa Diaz, Horace Elder and Chris. Carrasco. They returned the same evening.

Misses Etta Wood, Birdie Levy and Hulda Harris, left for San Francisco yesterday morning to resume their schooling, after a two months vacation visiting friends and relatives here.

Improvements continue to be made in town. J. R. Moffatt is building a corral and stable adjoining his residence and A. W. Eibeshutz has renewed the sidewalk in front of his store.

Pat. Clinton came in from Cerro Gordo Saturday returning Monday. He says he has four men in in his employment and that T. C. Boland is working ten men at Cerro Gordo.

John Baxter has two tons of honey gathered and will have about a thousand pounds more from his first crop. The honey on an average is whiter than that of last year.

The Holiness Band, who have been holding meetings here since the first of July, will hold their last meeting next Sunday evening, preparatory to starting for Big Pine.

Mrs. Curtis Harvey and Miss Agnes Harvey of Lone Pine are visiting at Mr. Baxter's family. They will return home next Sunday.

J. R. Moffatt returned from the Mt. Whitney fishing grounds last Friday, bringing with him a fine lot of the beautiful golden trout for which that region is famous.

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1895.

June 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Mar. 31, 1895, date of last report.

Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$10,231 64
General Exp. Fund	1,740 62	
Salary Fund	2,549 34	
School Fund	3,201 48	
Hospital Fund	639 00	
Bridge Fund	109 86	
Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund	116 75	
" " " 2 "	213 69	
" " " 3 "	350 40	
" " " 4 "	101 82	
" " " 5 "	104 00	
Independence Bond	35	
Independence teachers	23 43	
Long Pine Building	10 84	
		$10,231 64 $10,231 64

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

Inyo County	$62,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds		62,000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	$62,990 55	62,990 55

June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition

Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$62,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands not subject to pay indebtedness		$20,499 93
Remaining Indebtedness		42,490 62
		$62,990 55 $62,990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

D. J. HESSION,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 9th day of July, 1895, by the Board of Supervisors.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

Silver Convention.

TO THE VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA:

The Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, upon June 20, 1895, to promote the cause of bimetallism, issued a call for a State Convention, regardless of party, to be held in San Francisco August 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. In order to outline a plan for assembling such convention, we submit the following:

1. Each county in the State shall be entitled to be represented at said convention by five delegates at large and one delegate for each 500 votes or fraction thereof cast in said county at the last general election.

2. The only test required for a seat in said convention is that the delegate be an elector of the county which he claims to represent, and is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, with equal privileges at the mints of the United States, and with equal functions as money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for any international conference, or the concurrence of any foreign power.

3. The delegates shall be selected in each county in such a manner as the friends of the cause in such county may determine, but as the bimetallists belong to all existing political parties, and are themselves without party organization, we recommend that mass meetings of bimetallists be held throughout each county upon Saturday, August 3, 1895, for the purpose of selecting delegates to said convention, and that the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting issue a certificate to the delegates selected, which certificate will be accepted as credentials by the convention.

It is important and essential that each county should have a full delegation at the convention, as in no other way can the earnest wishes of the people upon this important question be fully understood and appreciated.

The time for talking has passed and the people can and will have an inning, if they demand their rights in such a manner as to convince the political parties of the country that they are in dead earnest and will neither follow party traditions nor accept equivocal or uncertain promises, but insist upon candid declarations from candid men.

It is well known that this contest is one in which the masses of the people are confronted by the moneyed powers both at home and abroad. The industrial and producing classes are clamoring at the doors of Congress for relief against the unequal privileges awarded by legislation to aggregated capital by the demonetization of silver. Every effort which wealth can inspire or money secure will be arrayed against the people in this struggle, and hired orators and interested intriguers will be everywhere encountered to resist the assault or stem the tide of public opinion; yet, notwithstanding this disparagement of wealth, we have an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and in the ultimate triumph of principles over pretense, of right over iniquity.

We invite all the interested parties throughout the State to correspond with our Secretary, Mr. George P. Keeney, Sixth Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, who will furnish all necessary information, together with forms, blanks and other organizing material, free of expense, and without delay.

O. W. BAKER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
GEORGE P. KEENEY, Secretary.

Here and There.

Professor Henry advises feeding wheat to hogs in the straw, scattering it over the ground. He claims that the results would be just as good as if feeding the wheat thrashed.

The irrigation movement is accumulating a tremendous impetus, which is visible not alone in the west, but thoughout the country. The work of organization and agitation, through national, interstate, state and county associations, will go forward with renewed energy from now until the next great international congress assembles at Albuquerque, N. M., in the autumn of 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE

First Term commences about September 1st.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1895, Cash on hand		$12,075 31
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	39 70	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 60	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	44 60	
J. E. Dunlap, J. P. 3d twp fines	7 00	
A. A. Armstrong, Int State land	27 85	
ram'l Levy "	125 28	
Jos. Seely "	50 69	
D. J. Hession, error warrant 74	45	
E. H. Edwards, Int State land	32 00	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	199 50	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees	965 57	
		13,713 15
May, F. J. Cooper, Int State land	44 80	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	44 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	40 75	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	23 20	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	38 00	
S. P. McKnight Int S Schl ld	51 74	
Jas. E. Damon "	16 80	
" " "	16 80	
C. & C. R. R. Tax State Treas'r	1,195 68	
Margie Shaw Int State ld	53 00	
State Treas. ac't Treas. & Aud.	16 64	
W. A. La Mar Int State land	22 40	
W H Murray Red'mpt'n State ld	58 22	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	431 23	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	6,687 43	
		22,455 99
June, A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	20 55	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	34 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	93 40	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	37 00	
J. J. Stewart Redemption fees	103 79	
W. Stewardson and W. Nelswender, Int State land	22 40	
Dr. L. Robinson Red'mpt'n fees	1 83	
John Davies, Int. State land	33 60	
State Treas. ac't Treas. & Aud.	90 00	
Jacob Koch, Redemption fees	3 57	
R. P. Keating, " "	8 78	
" " "	19 52	
Mrs. C. Delaney, Int State land	8 00	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	761 63	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	1,101 86	
		24,706 42

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Bridge	106 86	
General Expense	1,740 62	
Hospital Fund	563 00	
County Road Districts	916 66	
Bishop School	200 00	
Salary	1,374 78	
Independence School	86 00	
Lone Pine School	95 25	
Round Valley School	130 80	
Station School	67 03	
Warm Springs School	70 00	
Irving School	128 00	
Big Pine School	200 00	
Fish Springs School Dist	75 00	
Milton School	2 00	
Station Library	4 94	
Independence Library	9 75	
Bishop Library	3 00	
Lone Pine Building	10 84	
		5,809 13
May, State General	2,800 95	
County Bond	1,005 55	
Bishop School Bond	840 00	
Big Pine Bond	640 00	
Union Bond	855 00	
Salary	1,094 98	
Hospital	32 00	
Rebate	35	
Bishop School	146 10	
Lone Pine School	228 00	
Big Pine School	34 78	
Independence School	87 83	
Independence School	143 51	
Union School	236 50	
Fish Springs School	75 00	
Warm Springs School	157 20	
Milton School	19 00	
Irving School	100 00	
Station School	65 37	
		13,914 37
June, Salary Fund	1,099 98	
Hospital Fund	54 00	
Irving School	110 40	
Big Pine School	331 75	
Fish Spring School	23 25	
Bishop School	78 00	
Irving School	81 00	
Milton School	79 52	
Independence Special	23 40	
Station School	25 37	
Riverside School	82 00	
Round Valley School	2 25	
Warm Spring School	16 22	
July, Cash on hand	8,753 77	
		24,706 42

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895

To the Salary Fund	$	2,869 24
General Expense "	2,790 31	
State General "	409 97	
Hospital "	739 93	
Bond "	732 45	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
State School "		1,233 00
General Road	280 72	
To the various Road Dstrct Funds:		
No. 1	383 47	
No 2	229 70	
No 3	243 85	
No 4	146 80	
No 5	148 61	
Bridge Fund	491 62	
Swamp and overflowed Land	264 61	
Institute	50 00	
Big Pine Special School	56 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 00	
Coroner's	88 25	
Dog Poll and Property Tax	458 45	
County School	82 33	
To the various School Dst. Funds:		
Riverside	6 16	
Round Valley	49 24	
Irving	1 0 93	
Bishop	289 34	
Station	41 66	
Warm Springs	201 64	
Big Pine	428 91	
Milton	106 90	
Independence	137 17	
Fish spring	30 28	
Union	163 02	
Lone Pine	341 57	
To the various School Dst. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 68 52	
Round Valley	8 70	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	126 67	
Station	82 34	
Warm Springs	12 41	
Big Pine	48 85	
Independence	21 56	
Union	46 44	
Riverside	26 31	
Lone Pine	30 30	
Fish Springs	5 60	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Independence Bond Fund	18 10	
Bishop (old) " "	11 02	
Union " "	1 72	
Bishop (new) " "	209 87	
Big Pine " "	39 99	
Fish Springs " "	11 83	
Lone Pine " "	1,439 15	
Road Poll Tax	445 25	
Cash Balance		$8,753 77
	$12,355 01	$12,356 01

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 9th day of July, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

NATHAN RHINE

MERCHANT AND BANKER.

Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS FARGO & CO'S. EXPRESS

MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AND

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

All business intrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention.

NATHAN RHINE

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the sack or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. R. MILLER, Propr.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

SUEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

L. WOOD CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

BIG TOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pout. j19-tf

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

nce, Cal., March 9, 1891. 1164fm

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN CARIBOO.

By JULES VERNE.

CHAPTER I.

"Don't stir! I'll save you!"

In the spring of 1875 Louis Morel, a worthy Alsatian farmer, weary of submitting to the vexatious restraints put upon his language and liberty by the German masters of his land, sold what little property he had left and started for America with his entire family, consisting of wife, son and daughter. Morel was still in the prime of life, and his wife Juliette seemed wonderfully young to be the mother of two such children as Leon and Pauline. Leon was head and shoulders taller than his father and of extremely muscular build. Pauline, at this time just entering her eighteenth year, was a maiden of very winning appearance, round and rosy and swift footed as an Atalanta.

The Morels had intended settling somewhere in Manitoba, where distant relatives of theirs had already preceded them, but hearing tales of the wonderful fortunes made in a single month by the gold seekers of British Columbia, they determined to push on to that new el dorado, as father and son felt confident that their strong arms would not be long in uncovering some of the treasures in the valley of the Fraser.

Crossing the United States to Seattle, in Washington Territory, the Morels here fitted themselves out with a good pack wagon, horses, tents, camp utensils, etc., and turned their faces northward. Fish and game were plentiful, and Leon and his father had no difficulty in supplying the moving household with all the fresh meat it stood in need of. Fruits and vegetables were always obtainable from the Indians and Chinese.

The grandeur of the scenery, the wonderful purity of the air, the perfect security to human life in these wild regions exercised a sort of fascination upon the Morels. What they anticipated would be a wearisome march through a wilderness turned out to be one long pleasure trip, varied by laughable adventures of all kinds. True, there was plenty of hard work, but the Morels had been accustomed to *that* all their lives. It was no hardship to them. The one thing which astonished and charmed them was the respect paid to women by these rough miners. They gazed upon Morel's wife and daughter as if thankful for the privilege. As for Pauline, the fame of her beauty usually traveled about thirty miles ahead of her, and at every small village up the Fraser valley she was sure to find some unknown admirer waiting to get a look at the "beautiful French girl."

As they drew near the mines of the Cariboo they fell in with Captain Roberts, the chief of the mounted police of that district. Roberts' reputation was not of the most savory sort. He was known as a violent tempered man, addicted to the use of liquor and quarrelsome and unscrupulous when under the influence of it. Roberts accepted the Morels' invitation to partake of their hospitality, and a halt was made beneath a clump of towering silver firs. He could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the ease and skill with which the Morels cinched, tethered or hobbled their horses, put a load on a pack mule with a genuine "squaw hitch" or "diamond hitch," cut poles and pitched a tepee, slung a kettle, skinned a deer or made a trout ready for broiling. Good feeling ran high at dinner, although the banter and chaff were sometimes a little bit too acid to be perfectly safe.

"I thought you French people lived on frogs!" exclaimed Roberts.

"So we did up to the battle of Waterloo," replied Morel, good naturedly, "but now we eat roast beef."

"Speaking of Waterloo," cried the Englishman, "what a fortunate thing it was we crushed that monster Napoleon."

"Yes," answered Morel, "it was fortunate for you that one of his own generals betrayed him, for otherwise he would have beaten you at Waterloo, and after that"——

"What?" cried Roberts.

"He would have swallowed your little island at a single gulp," added the Frenchman with a chuckle.

"Stuff!" growled the Englishman; "England has never been whipped by any nation in the world"——

"How about the Americans?" interrupted Morel, with a sly glance at his son.

"We were not whipped, sir," cried Roberts in a stentorian tone. "We simply abandoned the contest."

"Abandoned the contest! Ha, ha, ha, ha!" roared the Frenchman.

"You Frenchmen are monkeys!" exclaimed Roberts, losing his temper.

"And you Englishmen are—are"— but Madam Morel's hand had stopped his mouth completely.

"Come, come, gentlemen," she cried gayly, "keep cool; you'll spoil your digestion. I hate quarreling. Here's to the health of old England, under whose flag we are as safe in the wilderness as in the city park."

"Bravo!" cried the Englishman. "And here's to La Belle France, that gives us the best wine and the most beautiful women in the world!"

This last pull at his canteen roused Roberts' worst passions, and he began making love to Pauline with more ardor than discretion. The young girl bore herself with admirable judgment, repulsing him without losing her temper or making him lose his. Madam Morel drew a long breath of satisfaction when he asked Leon to bring him his horse, but their troublesome guest was still loath to part company with the beautiful Pauline. Finally he announced his readiness to depart, providing Pauline would permit him to kiss her goodby, as he phrased it, and with this declaration he seized the girl's hand, but she eluded his grasp and cried out laughingly:

"Fie, Captain Roberts, how would you like somebody to treat your daughter—of whom you have told us—in this rude way?"

"Why, surely, Miss Pauline," replied the officer, "a single kiss is not much to ask."

"I keep my kisses for my husband—when I get him," laughed the maiden, as she sprang aside to avoid another attack.

The Englishman seemed really encouraged by the opposition he was meeting with, and as Pauline's dress happened to catch on the end of the pack wagon, he profited by the accident to encircle her waist with his arm, and was in the very act of pressing his lips on the girl's cheek when a sharp blow from a vigorous palm fell with a resounding whack upon the Englishman's face.

It was Madam Morel. With flashing eyes and cheeks red with indignation the Frenchwoman stood beside him ready with another dose of the same remedy.

"Come, come, Captain Roberts," she cried out, "leave the girl alone or I'll let you feel what a heavy hand an indignant mother can lay on an evildoer."

Morel and his son burst into a hearty laugh.

Roberts growled out a curse at the woman's impudence in striking one of her majesty's officers."

"Then let her majesty provide officers who have better manners."

"Come, come, mother," cried Morel, "don't be too severe on the captain. *He* was only joking," and producing his canteen he invited Roberts to take a taste of some good French brandy before mounting. This was an invitation that Roberts never declined, but it was plain to be seen that he did not intend to forget the treatment which he had received from Pauline and her mother. With the aid of Morel the police officer was enabled to scramble into his saddle and make his way safely to the government house, thanks to the intelligence of the horse he was riding.

The next morning Leon turning to his father asked him how long a halt he intended making. "Another day, at least," was the reply; "the horses have not been tethered in specially good feed lately and need a little rest."

"We shall never reach the mines, father," said Leon despondingly.

"Don't get impatient, my boy," cried Morel encouragingly; "you shall have all the exercise with pickax and shovel that you want, take my word for it."

"Well, I'm off for a little 'prospecting' on my own hook," replied Leon, and swinging a pick across his shoulder he trudged out of the little camp amid the laughter of the others.

The day was beautiful, and Pauline, left to herself, strayed along the river bank, accompanied only by one of the hunting dogs which Morel had brought with him from Seattle. One thing after another—first a cluster of gayly colored leaves, then a flower and after that a gold winged butterfly—enticed the girl to continue her ramble. In this way she gradually drew away from the camp without realizing the distance she had covered. While thus reveling in the beauties of the wild scenery a bird of rich plumage flew up in front of her and alighted upon a bush in plain sight. Immediately the thought that she might be able to find its nest and secure the eggs, which she doubted not would be most daintily spotted, led her to follow the crimson breasted trickster, which of course was simply engaged in leading the girl in the very opposite direction.

On, on, through bush and tall grass, over fallen trees and through networks of trailing vine, followed by her four footed companion, Pauline made her way. The feathered will-o'-the-wisp, uttering plaintive cries, as if it feared his pursuer was upon the very point of seizing his nest, hopped from branch to branch, displaying its beautiful plumage in ever changing lights. Pauline, intoxicated with the increasing hope of coming upon the prize, bounded along like a nymph of the woods, the cries of the bird and barking of the dog serving to keep her mind from all thoughts of the camp left miles behind. Suddenly the dog halted, and raising his nose high in the air gave unmistakable signs of scenting the presence of some enemy, for he whined nervously and fixed his intelligent eyes upon Pauline's face with a puzzled look.

"Good dog, Hector!" said the young girl, for the first time realizing the danger of her position, and then patting him on the head she murmured, "What is it, Hector; what do you see?"

The animal replied with a low, anxious whine and with the same inquiring look into Pauline's face. Suddenly the low whine changed into a growl, and the dog showed his teeth in such a threatening manner that Pauline no longer doubted the presence of some dangerous beast in the underbrush. While standing there revolving in her mind whether the best thing for her to do was not to turn and flee in the opposite direction and trust to her swiftness of foot to make her escape, the girl was suddenly transfixed with fear at seeing a large grizzly rise on his haunches not twenty feet from her, with open mouth and two rows of terrible teeth shining like burnished ivory in the uncertain light of the forest depths. Pauline's limbs bent under her and she had great difficulty to overcome an inclination to throw herself on her face and welcome the unconsciousness which seemed to be playing with her thoughts.

But all at once she recollected mother, father, brother, and something whispered to her that she must not throw her life away. Turning about and making a great effort, she regained possession of her will power and bounded off like an arrow, calling out to Hector to follow her. In an instant the bear started in pursuit. Had there been a clearing, the swift footed Pauline would have had no difficulty in distancing her pursuer, but the long, wiry grass and at times thick underbrush so impeded her movements that a glance over her shoulder told her that the fierce beast was slowly gaining upon her.

Still her heart did not fail her. Bounding, leaping, dashing along, the girl kept in her course. It was now a question of endurance, for a quarter mile of level, open country had enabled her to increase the lead she had. Her strength was still intact. In fact, she began to feel a thrill of pleasurable excitement in this dangerous sport of racing with a grizzly, when to her sorrow she saw that her further advance was blocked by a turbulent stream some twenty feet in width. Swim she could not, and so it seemed certain destruction to plunge into the seething, foaming flood. She halted, turned, saw the fierce beast, from whose jaws flew flakes of foam, not a hundred feet away. It was now a choice of deaths. Thoughts of mother, father, brother again flitted tumultuously through her mind, mixed with a vague idea that the bear had suddenly halted.

And so it had. Worried by the attacks of Hector, the huge animal had come to bay and was making frantic efforts to strike the brave dog with its paw. But again the grizzly resumed the chase. Pauline now stood hesitating upon the bank of the wild mountain stream watching the terrible beast as he drew near with an easy lope. Again the dog succeeded in halting him when within a few feet of her. She could see the glare of his eyes, hear the sound of his breath. It grew black before her. "Good dog, seek him! seek him!" now rang in her ears.

The voice was a strange one, but the sound of it lent her new courage.

"Don't be afraid, woman! Throw yourself on your face; play dead!" again the voice rang out.

Hardly knowing how, Pauline obeyed, and the next instant the grizzly's hot breath came in puffs against her neck, and then she felt a crushing weight upon her back. The grizzly had set his paw upon her. Then the sharp crack of a rifle rang in her ears, followed by a deep roar of rage and pain, and the crushing weight was suddenly lifted from her back. Hector's savage bark now told her that that faithful animal was hanging upon the flanks of the enemy and holding him back. She pressed her lips against the cool ground in silent prayer, and waited for the sound of the strange voice.

"Don't stir! I'll save you!" it now called out.

The speaker, a handsome young man in hunting costume, was, however, separated from the girl by the swollen creek. To wade or swim it meant to make a landing possibly a hundred feet down stream, and thus virtually abandon the girl to her fate. A jump of twenty feet with a heavy rifle was likewise an impossibility. Seeing that the bear was seriously wounded and had turned his attention entirely to the attacks of the dog, the hunter had an instant to collect his thoughts. In that instant he had matured his plan. It was either to reach the girl, or, failing in this, to call to her to throw herself into the torrent, and then spring in and save her. A wild grapevine hung from one of the trees. To swing his rifle on his back and sever the lower end of the vine was the work of a moment. Then seizing the loose end of the vine and drawing it down with his full weight he cried, "Here I come," and leaped fearlessly into the air, trusting that the recoil of the branch would land him safely on the other side, which it did, but, by twisting in midair, the hunter was thrown heavily to the ground and somewhat stunned.

"Don't stir!" he called out again, and the next instant a point blank shot from the rifle laid brain dead within ten feet of Morel's daughter.

With face whiter than chalk the Frenchman rushed up in time to catch the unconscious Pauline in his arms, as her rescuer raised her limp form from the ground.

"Oh, never mind my name," said the stranger, but Morel insisting, he replied with a smile, "Well, call me Timely."

That night the Morels were too much excited over the awful peril to which Pauline had been exposed to examine Leon's specimen of gold ore.

CHAPTER II.

The next instant sank lifeless into a pair of stout arms.

It was about noon the next day when Leon Morel returned from the government house, whither he had gone to confer with the gold commissioner in relation to the entry of his mining claim, which he had staked out and pre-empted under the name of "The Pauline." He found his parents and sister conferring over some very weighty matter, to judge from their pale and anxious faces.

"Hello, what's up?" shouted Leon as he swung himself out of his saddle.

"Captain Roberts has been here."

"Well?" was Leon's quick word of inquiry.

"He came to make a formal demand for Pauline's hand," continued Morel.

(To be continued.)

Foul breath is a discourager of affection. It is always an indication of poor health — bad digestion. To bad digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood —there is no place else for it to go.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues.

A NEW TEST FOR GEMS.

An accurate scientific method has at last been discovered whereby precious stones may be distinguished from the fraudulent gems which are now so numerously manufactured in the laboratories of Paris and other continental cities. This is by testing them for their specific gravity, but not by the scales occasionally used for large stones and which, however delicate, are unreliable.

The new means of detection of bogus gems is simple and ingenious and is likely to be widely adopted in the jewelry trade. It is the chemist who has added this knowledge to the lapidary's art. Several liquids have been discovered which are more than three and one-half times as dense as water and in which therefore the amethyst, the beryl and other light stones will actually float.

The most useful of these liquids is methylene iodide, which has a specific gravity of 3.3 and in which the tourmaline readily floats. Moreover, it is not corosive or in any way dangerous. It being impossible for the lapidary to prepare a number of liquids each having the specific gravity of a different gem stone, the methylene iodide is easily diluted by adding benzine to it. Each drop of benzine added makes the liquid less dense and so it may be used to separate the tourmaline and all the lighter gem stones from each other.

If it is doubtful whether a certain gem be an aquamarine or a chrysoberyl all that is necessary is to place it in a tube of the liquid together with a small fragment of true aquamarine to serve as an index. If it be a chrysoberyl, which has a specific gravity of 3.6, it will sink like lead. If it be an aquamarine, which has a specific gravity of 2.7, it will float. If the liquid be then stirred and diluted until the index fragment is exactly suspended, the gem also will neither float nor sink, but will remain poised beside it. This method may be adopted with all of the lighter stones.

But for heavier gems like the carbuncle, the jargoon, the sapphire, the ruby, the spinal, the topaz and the diamond a different liquid is necessary. This has lately been discovered by the Dutch mineralogist Retgers. He has found a colorless solid compound which meets at a temperature far below that of boiling water to a clear liquid five times as dense as water and therefore sufficiently dense to float any known precious stone. This compound is the double nitrate of silver and thallium.

Its most remarkable property is that it will mix in any desired proportion with warm water, so that by dilution the specific gravity may be easily reduced. This fused mass may be reduced in density by adding water drop by drop so as to suspend in succession carbuncle, sapphire, ruby and diamond.

These tests of precious stones may be made in a few minutes and are absolutely reliable, as all stones of the same nature have the same specific gravity. None of the bogus rubies or diamonds have the same weight as those they are made to imitate.

Another tragedy has been added to the record of Cajon pass, near San Bernardino, in the death of one Joseph Calmont, a Frenchman, 62 years of age. Calmont's charred body was found amid the ruins of his cabin, which was burned to the ground. Calmont was chief witness for the prosecution in the case of Will Taber, who will be tried June 20th for the murder of James P. Medlin on March 11, 1895.

One night last week the Canadian steamer Jack, a flat boat, collided with the steel steamer Norman of Menominee on Lake Huron. The Norman sank immediately, drowning the cook, the wheelman and a fireman.

Ethel:—"What did you do when he proposed?" May—"I lost my self-possession at once."

CHAMPIONSHIP.

In all the out-door sports of the season the weather is playing champion to knock out and close up games. A change will come, of course, and with hot weather will come the fiercer struggle to make up for lost time. All this means a greater amount of wear and tear to the body, to its muscles, nerves and bones. What the damage in all will be from sprains, bruises, wounds, hurts, inflammations, contusions and the like, no one can tell, but there is a championship to be won, important to all, to which few give sufficient consideration, and that is the triumph over all these pains and mishaps in the surest, promptest way. St. Jacobs Oil is the champion remedy for all such ailments; it does not disappoint, and never postpones a cure for any cause whatever.

An Indian named "Man Afraid of Nothing" married a white woman in Montana recently, and in one week after the wedding applied to his tribe to have his name changed.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

If You are Tired

All the time, without special exertion, as tired in the morning as when you retire at night, you may depend upon it, your blood is impure and is lacking in vitality. That is why it does not supply strength to nerves and muscles. You need

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To purify and enrich your blood. A few bottles of this great medicine will give you strength and vitality because it will make pure blood. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Master at Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal., is one of the best schools for boys on the Pacific Coast.

A telegram from New York to Australia has to go nearly 20,000 miles, 15,000 of which are by submarine cable, and it is handled by fifteen operators.

LIKE A SIEVE.

The chief function of the kidneys is to separate from the blood, in its passage through them, of certain impurities and watery particles which make their final exit through the bladder. The retention of these, in consequence of inactivity of the kidneys, is productive of Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, albuminuria and other maladies with a fatal tendency. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a highly sanctioned diuretic and blood depurent, impels the kidneys when inactive to renew their sifting function and strain from the vital current impurities which infest it and threaten their own existence as organs of the body. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel and retention of the urine are also maladies arrested or averted by this benign promoter and restorative of organic action. Malaria, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia also yield to the Bitters, which is also speedily beneficial to the weak and nervous.

The omnibus drivers of Paris have quit driving and gone on a strike. They have made walking delegates of all their old customers.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

In a jury trial in Mexico two substitute jurors are chosen and sit near the regular jurors. Should one or two of the latter become ill the substitutes take their places.

A GREAT STAYER.

As competition increases it becomes harder and harder for the business man to succeed, and in recognition of this fact, the public is often informed that this or that thing has "come to stay." A strong purpose is good but doing the thing is even better. One of the greatest stayers we know of is Pain-Killer, the advertisements of which we are printing elsewhere. This famous old family remedy has stayed in the homes of the country 55 years, and is today more popular than ever. This one fact proves its value, and makes argument unnecessary. It only remains for the proprietors (as they are now doing) to remind each coming generation that for over half a century Pain Killer has been recognized as the handiest, surest and cheapest cure for the common ills of humanity, and that a bottle on their shelf will sooner or later save them trouble and suffering and money.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
For sale by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

PAINS

and aches of an annoying nature, a torturous nature, a dangerous nature, can be quickly and surely cured with Pain-Killer. As no one is proof against pain, no one should be without Pain-Killer. This good old remedy kept at hand, will save much suffering and many calls on the doctor. For all summer complaints of grown folks or children it has stood without an equal for over half a century. No time like the present to get a bottle of

Pain-Killer

Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled but the price remains the same, 25c. Look out for worthless imitations. Buy only the genuine, bearing the name—PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, plus wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2519 Madison Sq., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

In Name Only But Not Likely to Abdicate.

HER QUIET HOME LIFE AT WINDSOR.

Undiminished Popularity of Albert Edward—He Does His Mother's Work—Usual Queen's Birthday Talk.

"If Great Britain were to adopt a republican form of government tomorrow, and if there were to be a popular election, for President of the British republic, the Prince of Wales would easily receive a majority of all the votes in the United Kingdom over any other candidate who could be named."

These words from one of the leading public men of England, himself anything but a royalist in principle and temperament, fairly reflect the views of the most experienced and astute judges of public opinion in Great Britain. The undiminished popularity of the Prince of Wales among nearly all classes of the people, inexplicable as it is to most Americans, is not surprising to those who have followed closely the career of that most pains taking, patient, unwearied and affable of public functionaries.

For a score of years the Prince has practically performed all the social and public duties of a British monarch, while holding the position and receiving recognition only as the first of the Queen's subjects. On the whole, he has done it well. He has made some errors, but they have not been serious errors. He has had to satisfy a great many people, widely differing in temperament, education, politics and religion, and yet possessing a certain common instinct of nationality, an insulate prejudice, a respect for established institutions and traditions quite unknown among cosmopolitan people like the Americans. So it is that, when the Prince speaks so felicitously at the dedication of some new philanthropic or religious institution, most nonconformists readily forgive his sporting tendencies, while all but the ultra-Jacobins among radical workingmen forget his royal blood when he strides democratically about among the horses in the sadling paddock on Derby day. In short, the Prince of Wales satisfies the tastes, ideas and prejudices of the average Englishman better than any member of his royal house has yet succeeded in doing, and the cheers that invariably greet his every public appearance are the echo of a spontaneous and general popular regard—heightened, of course, by the respect and affection inspired by the character of his lovely and estimable wife.

It is this feeling, undoubtedly, which has given rise to the rumor of the Queen's abdication upon the occasion of the celebration of her 76th birthday on the 24th inst. The rumor is not a new one. A good deal was said about it during the jubile year, 1887. Each succeeding year, as the Queen's infirmities have grown upon her and she has taken less and less interest in public affairs and more persistently withdrawn from all social duties, there has been [illegible] or less talk of the same [illegible]

[illegible] Victoria has ceased [illegible] name and a memory [illegible]s of her people. Since [illegible]er beloved friend and [illegible]aconsfield, she has taken [illegible] interest in public affairs. [illegible]ear, indeed, did rouse her [illegible]me little social activity, and with it there came something like a renaissance of the old royalist spirit in Great Britain. But that was soon followed by even closer seclusion and a still further weakening of the thread that binds the personality of the sovereign to the lives of the people.

Today the Queen is almost an invalid. Her rheumatism has grown upon her to such a degree as to render a residence in the wet, foggy and changeable climate of England extremely undesirable. She longs constantly for Italy, it is said, where she has passed so many months of peace and comfort of late years. She cannot walk at all except with the support of a cane and an attendant, and in England she cannot venture out during the late autumn, the winter and the spring months.

The confinement is extremely wearisome and depressing to the Queen. She no longer attempts to keep in touch with the affairs of state. She does not even dictate the responses to personal letters, which until recently she has always done. Her secretaries write all her letters for her except those to her immediate family which are written by Princess Beatrice.

Loved and revered in her own immediate circle gentle and considerate always to those about her Victoria has drifted apart from the ideas, the aspirations and endeavors of her people and practically belongs to a past generation. The political and social movements that are dominant forces in the England of today neither disturb nor interest her. Her days are given up to her family and to the three delights of an old woman's life—religion, match making and the society of her grandchildren. Her appearances at the royal social functions are now increasingly rare and are made great state occasions.

Yet, withal, the abdication of the Queen is extremely improbable. It would be without precedent, and, as far as possible, the English do nothing for this character without precedent. James II. did, indeed, abandon the crown to William of Orange, but from the monarch's point of view it was a case of exile and flight from armed rebellion rather than of abdication. The mad and mischievous old king, George III., yielded the reins of power to the regency of his infamous and worthless son, but that was a case of absolute necessity, and the king was still king in name.

There yet remains in England a peculiar and intense veneration for the monarchy, which an abdication would tend to greatly shock and disturb. Although in the British theory of government the monarchy is purely the creature of Parliament, it is not so in the minds and hearts of the people. Moreover, no political party except the Radicals could possibly gain anything by the Queen's abdication. The Radicals would favor it on the general principle that whatever disturbs the existing order makes for their cause. For that very reason, of course, the Conservative, would oppose it, while the present ministry is in such a position as to render it wise for them to discourage any event which might create a new condition in the political situation.

On the whole, it seems to say that Victoria will not signalize her seventy-sixth birthday, the fifty eighth year of her reign, by an abdication. If her infirmities should become so great as to render the exercise of her public duties practically impossible, a much more probable solution of the difficulty, and more in consonance with what is undertood to be the feeling of the Prince of Wales, would be a regency.

From an artistic standpoint, the accession of Albert Edward would be a loss to England. For some unexplained reason, the Prince of Wales has never liked Windsor, and has often been heard to declare that he would never live there. Now, Windsor is the one great feudal stronghold of old England, which is still maintained in the regal splendor befitting its history and surroundings, and this is so because it is the residence of sovereign Warwick Castle, its only rival in beauty of location, excellence of preservation and historic value, is tame as compared with the luxury, magnificence and artistic exquipment of Windsor.

Every foot of land surrounding the home of Queen Victoria is historic. At the foot of the hill lies the village where Shakespeare first met Mistress Davenant, and where the characters of Mistress Page and Mistress Ford, of Justice Shallow and Master Slender, of Fenton and Sweet Anne Page, took shape in the poet's brain. Back of the castle, with its miles of open glade and dense woodland, stretches the historic park where Falstaff was burned by the fairies—the hunting ground of many generations of English kings, and still the source of the venison that furnishes the royal table. A few miles below the park the Thames divides at Magna Charta Island, and there you may stand upon the very spot where King John signed the first declaration of independence, and under the very tree which tradition says is a scion of the oak about which the barons were gathered. Across the river from the castle is Eton, the mother of many generations of lustrious Englishmen, her walls scarred with immortal names, carved by boyish hands for centuries—Eton, upon whose playground Wellington testified that he got the training which enabled him to beat Napoleon at last.

Nor is Windsor itself less striking and significant than its surroundings. The great gray towers which have seen many a stubborn siege, guard a treasure of surpassing excellence and beauty. From the Waterloo room, with its great battle paintings and historic trophies, to the old oak-paneled banqueting hall, with the arms of every Knight of the Garter, from King Edward's time down to the present, hung upon its walls; from the old bed chambers, with their quaint furniture and their portraits of Stuart, princes and fine court ladies, by Lely and Kneller, to the splendid chapel of St. George, with its noble monuments, Windsor Castle, more than any other spot, except Westminster Abbey, embodies the national spirit of the English people.

Of course, the Queen occupies only a comparatively small protion of the present castle herself. Her private apartments are in a wing, the approaches to which are guarded by soldiers, even when her Majesty is not in residence. An audacious young American artist of my acquaintance, when the sentinel's back was truned, climbed up to one of the windows and proceeded to make a hasty sketch of the Queen's sitting room. He was interrupted before he had finished his work, but instead of being marched off to the guard house, as I fully expected would be the case, he was only mildly reprimanded. Possibly the soldier did not care to call the officer's attention to his own negligence.

The Queen seldom enters the state apartments now. When she receives the Prime Minister or any member of the royal family it is in her own room. One of the very few occasions when the grand staircase has been used of recent years was when Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant visited the Queen at Windsor, and her Majesty received them at the head of the staircase. All presentations now are during the limited season when the Queen is at Buckingham Palace.

The people of the village see very little of their sovereign now, as her walks and drives are confined almost entirely to the park. But the older ones will tell you that it was not so in Albert's time. Some of them even recall the day when the young queen, joyful and smiling, with her brilliant and popular husband by her side, first drove the four white horses through the streets of the village and up to the castle gates, to begin their married life in their new home. Those were happy days—days of feasting and rejoicing, of cheer and prosperity to the townsfolk never to return again. Yet, despite her many years of seclusion, the romantic attachment of the people to the good and gentle Victoria survives. The Queen's birthday is still the Queen's birthday—the great national festal holiday of the year—not only to the good people of Windsor and of this tight little island, but to a hundred million Englishmen, scattered on every land and sea throughout the length and the breadth of the world.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

THE WHEELS OF 1895.

The specialties offered in the wheel of 1895 are numerous and commendable. Weight has been reduced wholesale in both racing wheels and roadsters. The thirty pound wheel of last season has entirely disappeared, and wheels weighing between eighteen and twenty-three pounds are now offered everywhere strong enough for road use. Racing machines are now shown that scale in the neighborhood of a dozen pounds, and there are also freak wheels under nine pounds, but of full size, that look at first glance not unlike pactical racers.

In the matter of light wheels of beautiful design and finish, ladies are particulaly well cared for this season, and they have now unlimited choice in wheels of diamond pattern adapted to rational dress and the drop frame stlye prefered by ladies who still adhere to the ordinary costume.

Wood rims have become the rule, as they are admitted to be just as strong and certainly as light as any other material.

Frames of larger tubing have at last been adopted by one or two enterprising makers, and this is a step in the right direction, as the bicycle has a nobler appearance, and an impression of strength and stability is conveyed that will do much to convert non-riders to a belief in its carrying power. The re-enforcement of frames by extra lengths of tubing, braced inside at points where the strain comes, is a capital feature of the 1895 high class mount, as is also the various forms of reversible handle bar, which can be raised or lowered at the will of the rider, as he may wish to lean over for speeding or sit upright for a pleasant jaunt along the road.

The tool steel, gun metal or case hardened unstretchable chain is a most acceptable improvement this year, as riders have suffered endless annoyance during the past few seasons for want of such an attachment. Larger and stronger hubs, ground out of the solid metal, with fewer and larger balls in the bearings, made of tool steel, and the cases absolutely dust-proof, stronger cranks and pedals of improved design, are all features which the experienced cyclist will find have been attended to by the makers of the up-to-date wheel. In this connection riders should also not fail to notice the new dustcaps that some makers have adopted, which permit of examining the bearings without taking the bails or cones out of the frame. An attractive but somewhat overestimated feature this year is the detachable sprocket wheel. As riders will hardly care to carry an extra sprocket, it would seem that the hy-logear that is instananteously changeable without dismounting, and which has been for so long in use by those "in the know," fills the bill to much better purpose.

Another doubtful change is the much talked of "narrow tread"—that is to say, the shortening of the crank axle, so as to bring the feet of the riders close together as possible. This may be all very well for track racers, but two inches of crank shafts is getting it down pretty fine if there is to be rigidity in the bicycle frames.—Hartford Post.

Mushrooms as Food In Europe.

As an article of food mushrooms are becoming more widely and favorably known each year. Immense quantities are grown for market in caves near Paris, some of the beds being seven miles long. One grower has 21 miles of mushrooms growing at Mery. In Italy the truffle beds are so valuable that they are guarded as carefully as are game preserves in England. But the poachers, quite equal to the necessity, train their dogs to go among the beds, dig up those mushrooms of marketable value and bring them out to the edge, where they are waiting to receive them. Mushrooms bring in a revenue of £4,000 a year to Rome, and M. Roques calls the despised toadstools the "manna of the poor."

Mr. Julius Palmer, our own authority on mushrooms, says: "Were the poorer classes of Russia, Germany, Italy or France to see our forests during the autumn rains they would feast on the rich food there going to waste, for this harvest requires no seedtime and asks for no peasant's toil. At the same time the value of mushroom diet ranks second to meat alone. America is one of the richest countries in mushroom food."—Margaret W. Leighton in St. Nicholas.

Made Him Sick.

It is said that Bryan Waller Proctor, known as Barry Cornwall, who wrote the well known poem—

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be!

was the very worst of sailors. When we read that he was so seasick that he could scarcely bear the sound of a human voice, it becomes apparent that his wife's conduct during his affliction could scarcely have been reassuring.

As he lay on the deck of a Channel boat, covered with shawls and a tarpaulin, she had the pleasing habit of humming a strain of his jovial sea song. The poet who loved the sea, but loved it best at a distance, had very little life just then, but what force he had was used in the entreaty:

"Don't, my dear! Oh, don't!"

Yet no doubt he loved the sea.

Matrimony and Common Sense.

Every word spoken to our daughters regarding courtship and matrimony should be rich with the practical essence of common sense. Romance and sentimentality are well enough in poetry and fiction. Practical domestic life is neither poetry nor fiction. It is reality, a composite of joy, sorrow, success, disappointment, serenity, vexation. It is the average sum of human experience.—New York Mercury.

Information Furnished.

"It will be through by daylight," remarked Bellefield as he parted from Bloomfield about 11 p. m.

"What will be through by daylight?"

"The night."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tel.

GLACIER BAY.

John Muir's First Visit to the Place.

EIGHT HUNDRED MILES JOURNEY.

With Many Hardships—Mountains of Ice Seen Through Fog and Storm—Sunrise on a Glacier.

John Muir, after whom the largest glacier in the world is named, writes a paper for the Century for June on "The Discovery of Glacier Bay." Mr. Muir says:

My first visit to the now famous Glacier Bay of Alaska was made toward the end of October, 1879 when young ice was beginning to form in the branch inlets occupied by the glaciers and the mountains were mantled with fresh snow all the way down from the highest peaks and ridges of the Fairweather Range nearly to the level of the sea.

I had spent most of the season exploring the canon of the Stickeen River and its glaciers, and a small portion of the interior region beyond the Coast Mountains, on the divide of some of the southerly tributaries of the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers. When I got back to my headquarters at Fort Wrangel, about the beginning of October, it seemed too late for new undertakings in this icy northland. The days were growing short, and winter, with its heavy storms, was drawing nigh, when avalanches would be booming down the long white slopes of the peaks, and all the land would be buried.

But, on the other hand, though this white wilderness was new to me, I was familiar with storms, had enjoyed them, knowing well that in right relations with them they are ever kindly. The main inland channels, extending in every direction along the coast, remain open all winter; and their shores being well forested, it would be easy to keep warm in camp, while in a large canoe abundance of provisions could be carried. I determined, therefore, to go ahead as far north as possible, with or without companions, to see and learn what I could especially with reference to future work. When I made known my plans to Mr. Young, the Wrangel missionary, he offered to go with me, and with his assistance I procured a good canoe and a crew of Indians, gathered a large stock of provisions, blankets, etc., and on October 14 set forth, eager to welcome whatever wildness might offer, so long as food and firewood should last. . . . We made a jounrey more than 800 miles long; and though hardships were encountered, and a few dangers, the wild wonderland made compensation beyond our most extravagant hopes.

The first stages of our journey were mostly enjoyment. The weather was about half bright, and we glided along the green and yellow shores in comfort, the lovely islands passing in harmonious succession, like ideas in a fine poem. The rain did not hinder us, but when the wind was too wild we stayed in camp, the Indians usually improving such storm times in deer-hunting, while I examined the rocks and woods. Most of our camps were made in nooks that were charmingly embowered, and fringed with bushes and late flowers. . . . About noon we discovered the first of the great glaciers—the one I afterward named for Geike, the noted Scotch geologist. Its lofty blue cliffs, looming up through the draggled skirts of the clouds, gave a tremendous impression of savage power, while the roar of the new-born icebergs thickened and emphasized the general roar of the storm. An hour and a half beyond the Geikie Glacier we ran into a slight harbor where the shore is low, dragged the canoe beyond the reach of drifting icebergs, and, much against my desire to push ahead, encamped, the guide insisting that the big ice mountain at the head of the bay could not be reached before dark, that the landing there was dangerous even in dalylight, and that this was the only safe harbor on the way to it. While camp was being made I strolled along the shore to examine the rocks and the fossil timber that abound here. All the rocks are freshly glaciated even below the sea-level, nor have the waves as yet worn off the surface polish, much less the heavy scratches and grooves and lines of glacial contour.

The next day being Sunday, the minister wished to stay in camp; and so, on account of the weather, did the Indians. I therefore set out on an excurison, and spent the day alone on the mountain slopes above the camp, and to the north of it, to see what I might learn. Pushing on through rain and mud and sludgy snow, crossing many brown, boulder-choked torrents, wading, jumping, wallowing in snow to my shoulders, I had a desperately hard and dangerous time. After crouching, cramped and benumbed, in the canoe, poulticed in wet clothes and blankets night and day, my limbs had been long asleep. This day they were awake, and in the hour of trial proved that they had not lost the cunning learned on many a mountain peak of the high Sierra.

I reached a height of 1500 feet, on the ridge that bounds the second of the great glaciers on the south. All the landscape was smothered in clouds, and I began to fear that I had climbed in vain, as far as wide views were concerned. But at length the clouds lifted a little, and beneath their gray fringes I saw the berg-filled expanse of the bay, and the feet of the mountains that stand about it, and the imposing fronts of five of the huge glaciers, the nearest being immediately beneath me. This was my first general view of Glacier Bay, a solitude of ice and snow and new-born rocks, dim, dreary, mysterious. I held the ground I had so dearly won for an hour or two, sheltering myself as best I could from the blast, while with benumbed fingers I sketched what I could see of the landscape and wrote a few lines in my notebook. Then I breasted the snow again, crossed the muffled shifting avalanche tail, forded the torrents in safety, and reached camp about dark, wet and weary, but rich in a notable experience.

After we had seen the unveiling of the majestic peaks and glaciers that evening, and their baptism in the downpouring sunbeams, it was inconceivable that nature could have anything finer to show us. Nevertheless, compared with what was coming the next morning, all that was as nothing. As far as we could see, the lovely dawn gave no promise of anything uncommon. Its most impressive features were the frosty clearness of the sky, and a deep, brooding calm, made all the more striking by the intermittent thunder of the bergs. The sunrise we did not see at all, for we were beneath the shadows of the fiord cliffs; but in the midst of our studies we were startled by the sudden appearance of a red light burning with a strange, unearthly splendor on the topmost peak of the Fairweather Mountains. Instead of vanishing as suddenly as it had appeared, it spread and spread until the whole range down to the level of the glaciers was filled with the celestial fire. In color it was at first a vivid crimson, with a thick, furred appearance, as fine as the alpenglow, yet indescribably rich and deep—not in the least like a garment or mere external flush or bloom through which one might expect to see the rocks or snow, but every mountain apparently glowing from the heart like molten metal fresh from a furnace.

Beneath the frosty shadows of the fiord we stood hushed and awe-stricken, gazing at the holy vision, and had we seen the heavens opened and God made manifest, our attention could not have been more tremendously strained. When the highest peak began to burn, it did not seem to be steeped in sunshine, however glorious, but rather as if it had been thrust into the body of the sun itself. Then the supernal fire slowly descending with a sharp line of demarkation, separating it from the cold, shaded region beneath, peak after peak, with their spires and ridges and cascading glaciers, caught the heavenly glow, until all the mighty host stood transfigured, hushed and thoughtful, as if waiting the coming of the Lord. The white, rayless light of the morning, seen when I was alone amid the silent peaks of the Sierra, had always seemed to me the most telling of the terrestrial manifestations of God. But here the mountains themselves were made divine, and declared his glory in terms still more impressive.

How long we gazed I never knew. The glorious vision passed away in a gradual, fading change through a thousand tones of color to pale yellow and white and then the work of the ice-world went on again in every-day beauty. The green waters of the fiord were filled with sun-spangles; with the upspringing breeze the fleet of icebergs set forth on their voyages; and on the innumerable mirrors and prisms of these bergs, and on those of the shattered crystal walls of the glaciers, common white light and the rainbow light began to glow, while the mountains, changing to stone, put on their frosty jewelry, and loomed again in the thin azure in serene terrestrial majesty. We turned and sailed away, joining the outgoing bergs, while "Gloria in excelsis" still seemed to be sounding over all the white landscape, and our burning hearts were ready for any fate, feeling that whatever the future might have in store, the treasures we had gained would enrich our lives forever.—"The Discovery of Glacier Bay," by John Muir, in the June Century.

A MYSTERIOUS CITY.

Many stories have been written about mirages and delusions, but none have been more interesting and curious than that of the Silent City mirage, which makes its appearance near the Pacific glacier in Alaska. The discovery of this wonderful mirage as made by the Indians, who would tell of the city which was built in the clouds.

The mirage can be seen in the early part of July from 5 to 6 p. m. It rises from the side of the Pacific glacier. It first appears like a heavy mist, and soon becomes clearer, and one can distinctly see the specter city, well-defined streets and trees, tall spires, huge and odd-shaped buildings which appear to be ancient mosques or cathedrals.

It is a city which would seem to contain at least 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. No one has been able to identify it, although several have claimed to recognize the place. There is no city like it in Alaska, nor in any country about it for thousands of miles. Some claim it as a city in Russia, others say it is a city in England, but none can tell what or where it is. The mirage was given the name of the "Silent City,' as it appears to no one like a dead city. There is nothing which would indicate that it is uninhabited.

Here are some schoolboy answers to examination questions: "A point," wrote one boy, "is that which will not appear any bigger, even if you get a magnifying glass." "Two straight lines cannot inclose a space unless they are crooked," said another, who may have had Irish blood in his veins. "Parallel straight lines are those which meet at the far end of infinity" is equal to some poetry. "Things which are impossible are equal to one another" is common sense, even though it is not exactly mathematical.

It is stated on good authority that Mgr. Satolli will be created Cardinal at the next consistory.

POISON IN DRINKS.

The Deadly Compounds in Certain French Wines.

EXPERIMENTS ON GUINEA PIGS.

Some Startling Results that Probably Account for the Low Birth-rate in France.

Whether pure alcoholic beverages in limited quantities exert a baneful or beneficial effet upon the human system has long been a matter of dispute among learned physicians. Much light has been thrown upon this point by some experiments recently made by Dr. Laborde, of Paris.

The slow but steady diminution of the birth-rate in France is attributed in a great degree to the enormous consumption of wines and to those insiduous liquors which also form so important a portion of that country's exports.

"There is every indication that intemperance is increasing and will in time destroy us," said Dr. Bergeron, of the French Academy of Medicine, in 1869. "The diminishing birth-rate, the congenial weaknesses which become each day more general and apparent among the newly born of the working class, the diseased and deformed children which crowd our hospitals, the increasing number of cases of epilepsy, idiocy and other mental disorders, natural or acquired, and the multiplication of pulmonary diseases; this is the annually increasing tribute which alcohol continually demands." Since these words were written, nearly thirty years ago, the situation has become yet more grave.

The ruin by the phylloxera of many of the French vineyards led the chemists of commerce to devise numberless alcoholic liquors whose bases are poisonous, and whose moderate use, even, is more disastrous in their effect upon the human organism than would be the excessive consumption of unadulterated stimulants.

It costs the French people 377,000 francs per hour to be governed, and in the carefully balanced budget the receipts from taxes on alcoholic beverages is a great item. If drinking were stopped there would be a deficit.

The most eminent scientists in France were therefore called upon, and of late have done much towards establishing the comparative harmfulness of various products of distillation. The next step will be to proscribe those alcoholic beverages which have been shown to be venemous in their effects, and to encourage the sale of others by guaranteeing the purity of their ingredients.

It would take many columns of space to explain in detail the researches of these French savants—researches which represent years of study and experiment—but the results which they have arrived at may be summarized as follows:

All badly distilled alcohols contain poisons, of which the most terrible are pyromacic aldehyde and furturol. Aldehyde is produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the air or to oxygen it is converted into acetic acid, the powerful corrosive qualities of which are well known. Furfurol is a volatile oil produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon wheat, bran, sugar or starch. Aldehyde is also the general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids.

In the order of harmfulness the three kinds of alcohol are ranged thus, commencing with the least hurtful. Alcohol obtained from grapes, alcohol produced by the fermentation of grains, and lasty that manufactured from the beet root, which vegetable is largely cultivated in France and but little in this country.

All well-rectified alcohols—that is, those that are restored to a high degree of purity—are hardly more harmful than that which comes from the grape. The savants naturally conclude from this that the danger to the public health would be much decreased if the purity of alcohols could be assured.

Those compounds of herbs and alcohol, called liqueurs, for which France is famous, are, generally speaking, more poisonous than simple alcoholic wines, because to the liqueurs are added various chemical ingredients to conceal the taste of the herbs used. The most deadly and most generally used of these poisons is a compound of salicylic acid and aldehyde.

To practically illustrate the truth of these conclusions Dr. Laborde has made a series of experiments upon guinea pigs. Dr. Laborde has taken three of these little animals, each about 350 grammes (about 12 ounces) in weight, and injected into the viens of the first a cubic centimetre of ethylic alcohol, which is the purest obtainable. Ethyl is the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Pure alcohol is hydrate of ethyl.

Into the veins of the second guinea pig was injected a similar quantity of amylic alcohol, which is the kind found in adulterated wines and badly distilled liquors. Its chief constituent is fusel oil, which is contained in the crude spirit, and whose presence even in a small quantity impairs the quality of the spirit and renders it exceedingly harmful. The third little animal received a like dose of extrait d'absinthe such as is consumed in large quantities throughout France, Italy and Switzerland.

Absinthe is a highly aromatic liquor of an opaline green color and bitter taste, and is prepared by steeping wormwood and other herbs in alcohol or strong spirit. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition, differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epilpetiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of absinthe has been forbidden in the French Army. The French call this beverage "the fairy with the green eyes."

Being given the weight of the guines pigs in proportion to that of a man weighing about 70 kilos, or 154 pounds, and the degree of concentration of the substances in proportion to the eau de vie and the liqueurs of current consumption, the quantity injected corresponded to the absorption by a human being of half a litre (four-fifths of a pint) of each liquid. It was injected into the animals instead of making them drink it, as, if the latter course had been pursued the liquid would have been promptly ejected from the animal's stomach and the experiment would have been a failure. The action of the liquids as they were administered is also more rapid.

Ninety seconds after the first guinea pig had received his dose of pure alcohol he gave the most manifest signs of inebriety. His sensibility and activity were much increased. If he was touched, for instance, at the extremity of some member he evinced great sensitiveness and ran about the small enclosure excitedly, but with apparent enjoyment of the exercise. His respiration was more rapid, and a sort of numbness and torpor resembling paralysis was noticed in his hind legs. The effects of the alcohol disappeared after several hours, and the animal resumed his accustomed nourishment.

The second guinea pig had scarcely absorbed his injection of amylic, or impure alcohol, when his body commenced to tremble violently and his eyes became dull and glassy. His hind legs became useless and failed to support him. A few seconds later he rolled over on his back utterly insensible and apparently dead. Many methods were resorted to in order to arouse him from this state, but met with no response. He was dead drunk, and remained in this condition for over twenty-four hours, after which came a period of semi-coma—a sort of brutish stupor—during which the animal hardly troubled itself to move, and digestion seemed at a standstill.

The third guinea pig suffered worst of all, however, and became a martyr to the cause of science. Two minutes after the injection of a cubic centimetre of ordinary extrait d'absinthe it stiffened its four legs and bounded into the air, and when it fell back to the ground rolled over and staggered about crazy drunk. The wild expression of its eyes was exactly the same as in the case of a man suffering from what doctors call "impulsive hallucination." Dr. Laborde tried this experiment on a dog once. The beast went mad and foamed at the mouth, and it was with great difficulty that the Doctor and his pupils escaped without serious injury. This alcoholic delirium in the dog is exactly the same as that which in human beings drives men to commit wholesale and indiscriminate homicide.

The guinea pig, however, showed its superiority to the human race by refraining from venting its frenzy upon those about it or itself. Its back stiffened into a semic-circle, and then the convulsions commenced. These were marked by violent somersaults and plaintive cries from the suffering animal, whose legs moved as if it were swimming. The brief intervals of calm between the attacks became shorter, and the convulsions more intense, until the victim died after forty-eight minutes of agony. Those physicians who have witnessed the end of the absintheur at the great Paris hospitals of St. Anne or Saltpetriere, say the symptoms in the animal and the human being are exactly the same, and that the death scene of the latter is frightful beyond description. Zola has depicted one such spectacle in "L'Assomoir," with all the horrible faithfulness to detail of which he is a master.

In the course of his experiments Dr. Laborde discovered that alcoholic exhalations were almost, perhaps, more, deadly than the liquid itself. He noticed after a time that on leaving his laboratory he would be attacked with every symptom of intoxication, though he never tasted even wine. Finally his system became so impregnated that up to a certain time he would feel no effects from the alcoholic atmosphere in which he worked, but, all in a moment, the limit of indurance would seem to have passed, and he would feel a wave of intoxication sweep over him, and would often have to be taken in a carriage to his apartments near by—to all intents and purposes stupidly drunk. So evil have been the effects of his inhalation of alcoholic fumes that Dr. Laborde's health is now much impaired, and he has been forced to abandon for a time his further researches.

An eider-down quilt rolled up and tied with a broad ribbon is now occasionally seen piled with the other cushions of a divan. It is said to have admirable fitting in qualities, and if the quilt is handsome, as such usually are, it is decorative as well.

An Island of Millionaires.—Jekyll Island is said to be the only place in the world entirely inhabited by millionaires. It belongs to a club composed of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia capitalists, the poorest of whom counts his fortune by millions.

Chemists say it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces and the like if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to add it after the process is accomplished.

He—"I wonder when you will be able to set as good a table as my mother does?" She—"By the time you are able to provide as good a table as your father does, my dear."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2 1895

Sir William Harcourt's attempt to break the force of the bimetallic contention that a standard of gold and silver, which would give the world a greater stock of redemption money, would improve business throughout the universe, by calling attention to the fact that during the thirty years between 1815 and 1845 affairs were in as bad a way as they are now, was an unfortunate blunder. Bimetallists have used this period of depression to illustrate the necessity of an abundant supply of the money metals. All of the authorities are agreed that the production of gold and silver, which had been very large during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, began to decline shortly after the opening of the present century. Soetbeer estimates that the annual output of gold and silver, which was as high as $52,000,000 in in 1800, declined to $32,500,000 in 1846. The scarcity had a most disastrous effect on trade, which fell off enormously, and showed satisfactory signs of increase only after the gold discoveries in California and Australia were made. Had it not been for these discoveries, the stagnation to which Mr. Harcourt refers must have continued indefinitely, for the evidence is absolutely indisputable that the great revival of industry after 1849 is directly traceable to the vast increase of the volume of ultimate redemption money.—S. F. Chronicle.

The arrival at Stockton of two locomotives for the San Joaquin Valley Railroad bears eloquent testimony to the reality of the new enterprise. The "S. F. & S. J. V." on the tenders of these huge machines tells a story of progress that he who runs may read. The new road is not to be any cheap makeshift. Everything about it shows that it has come to stay. The grading is of the solidest description, the bridges are to be models of strength, the rails are as substantial as those used on the great trunk lines of the East, and the engines are the heaviest made. As the contracts for a supply of cars were let some time ago, there is nothing to interfere with the early operation of a part of the line. The trains that take materials to the front can bring grain and fruit back. The early days of railroading will be repeated, and the temporary terminus will be a moving town advancing over the plains and attracting clusters of farm wagons as the pole of a magnet attracts iron filings. The presence of those locomotives is an inspiring thing for California, but the sight of them stimulates the desire for something more. We want to hear the toot of their whistles as they rattle through the valley—Exc.

It is said that Horace G. Clark, the Washington attorney for the California State Miners' Association, has written a very sharp letter to the association, demanding his pay. He says that he discovered and disclosed to the miners their grievance and has furnished the brains for the fight; that the officers of the association could find money to have their pictures printed in the newspapers, but none to pay him for his services. There was money also to pay the expenses of their delegation to Washington, but his services were overlooked. Altogether, it is said that Mr. Clark's letter is a decidedly pointed and vigorous document.

When gold was going out of the country, millions a day, insensate howlers against the Administration found quite as much fault with it as they find now that the gold reserve is stable. They cannot be brought to forgive the Administration for maintaining the credit of the Government by inspiring confidence at home and abroad that all the lawful money of United States will be kept at par, and that money lent now will be repaid in money of equal value when the debt is due. The greatest sin of the Administration is that of restoring prosperity without the aid of the "kickers" and contrary to their doleful predictions.

Live Stock Points.

A pig is a pig till it is a year old. Then it becomes a hog. In classification for fairs, however, when a premium is offered for a sow and pigs, it is understood that the pigs are to be under 6 months old.

An old horse dealer says, "If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother."

Give carrots, turnips and other juicy root feeds to horses plentifully in winter. They will vary the monotony of equine hard tack, and they are excellent for the digestion.

The Pennsylvania agricultural station analyzed some widely advertised "calf food" and found it to consist mostly of linseed meal. For such compounds a double or threefold to tenfold price is generally charged. Here is an excellent recipe for mixing a first class calf food yourself: Take 25 pounds each of cornmeal and linseed meal and mix them thoroughly. Into the mixture put a pound of sulphate of iron, a pound of aloes, 2 pounds powdered gentian, 2 pounds niter. Stir these perfectly into the mixture of cornmeal and linseed meal, and there you are.

Dams that suckle well never remain fat. If a sow is round and plump while her pigs are scrawny, it means either that you are not giving her the right food or that she is a poor suckler, probably the latter. Experiment with her food, giving her plenty of bran and middlings. Also give the pigs some new milk from a cow to piece out their defective rations from their mother's udder. If she does not improve, fatten and sell her for pork as soon as you have reared that litter, for she is no good as a suckler.

Cauliflower In Winter.

How to put away cauliflower plants that have not headed to keep for winter until they form heads is a perplexing problem with some growers. Here is a plan indorsed by Rural New Yorker:

Dig a pit of the required size 2½ feet deep. Commence at one end with the plants set as closely as they can be placed and cover the roots with earth. Cover with boards or sashes to keep out the rain. If the plants show the bud in the least, they will develop perfect heads before spring. Of course the frame will need to be lower on one side than the other to carry off the rains, and the boards should fit closely. In case of severe cold, say where the temperature falls below 15 degrees, some mats or straw should be thrown over the cover. They will keep and head up through the winter splendidly if set in the ground in a piece of woods and covered with leaves to the depth of six inches. Keep the leaves from blowing away by some brush.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the Public School House, in said Taboose School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at J. H. Miller's House, in Taboose School District, on the 17th day of August, 1895, and the polls will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. of said day until 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

D. E. Smith, Inspector. J. H. Miller and George Calvert will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is One Thousand dollars, of the denomination of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 8 inclusive, and are to mature as follows to wit:

1. to mature, inclusive, One year from date.
2. " " " Two years from date.
3. " " " Three years from date.
4. " " " Four years from date.
5. " " " Five years from date.
6. " " " Six years from date.
7. " " " Seven years from date.
8. " " " Eight years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. L. CONKLIN.
J. W. CALLOWAY.
W. B. MOORE.
Trustees of Taboose School District.
Dated July 15th, 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.

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Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

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For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

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NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and other officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

***NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.*

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		10.50 a. m	5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m	2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning		7.10 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton		1.30 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord		.05 p. m	8.55 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (25 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th day of July, 1895, an assessment (No. 27) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th, day of August, 1895, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at Public Auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.
Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 18, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE
Independence. - Cal
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and avment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter of the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100 feet, to the North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, containing 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, in the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the south west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah, deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE
PROTECTOR is to make the shoe last as long as the upper of any ordinary shoe. It will save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 28th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist .....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .66¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3.90

MARRIED.

CARRASCO—DIAZ—At Lone Pine, July 28, 1895, by A. C. Harvy, J. P., Jesus Carrasco and Miss Delfina Diaz, both of Lone Pine.

DIED.

CARBERRY—At Keeler, July 29, 1895, Henry Carberry, a native of Ireland, aged 75 years.

Dr. I. J. Woodin has been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Neil McLean has gone to Lone Pine to visit friends.

Tommy Kehoe is to the front with green corn. Try some of it.

Brady, the train robber was captured last week at Richland, Cal.

Arthur Robinson has had another sick spell. He is better now, however.

Joe Groves and the McCormick Bros. are working pay dirt in Mazourka.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No. 321 F. & A. M., to-morrow evening.

[illegible] will have over sixty tons [illegible] ranch this year.

[illegible] melons of the season [illegible] the market the first of [illegible]

[illegible] nugget was reported found in [illegible]ourka last week. Chas. Houle be[illegible] the finder.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rhine are visiting with friends and relatives in the upper end of the Valley.

Leon Marks and Tommy Parker are spending a few days fishing at the headwaters of Kings river.

A. C. Harvey and a party of ladies came up from Lone Pine last Sunday, returning the same day.

Rudolph Schober arrived from Mojave last Tuesday evening with a load of freight for Bishop merchants.

Judge N. D. Arnot arrived from Alpine county last Friday evening and has been holding court all the week.

John McSweeny and Neil McLean expect to go to Cerro Gordo next week to haul ore for Pat Clinton.

James A. Yerington came over to Independence on Wednesday evening, returning Thursday morning.

Supervisor Fitzgerald came in from Modock early in the week and is spending a few days at Lone Pine.

E. H. Edwards, Mark Hand and H. C. Hamilton, all of Lone Pine were visitors at the end of last week.

County Treasurer Bunney and family arrived home yesterday from a camping trip to the Mammoth country.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz expect to start for San Francisco to-morrow morning to be gone about two weeks.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop on Wednesday and will remain here until Tuesday. He has several cases in the Superior Court requiring his attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills, father-and mother-in-law of L. A. Anger of Camp Independence, arrived from New York on Wednesday evening and will make their home here.

Messrs. Shelhamer and Church of Pasadena arrived in town yesterday morning and spent the day looking over some of the fine farms in this vicinity. They are reported to be looking for investment in farm property.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter were both quite ill during the week, Mrs. Baxter is reported better this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Willett and Miss Rosa Roeper started for Long Valley for a camping trip on Tuesday morning.

The next conference of the Nevada M. E. Mission will be held at Winnemucca, Nevada, on the 20th of this month.

Miss Georgie Johnson came down from Bishop last Monday and is doing the official reporting in the Superior Court.

Durrant has been denied a change of venue and is now being tried in San Francisco for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

Supt. Rives of the Hirsch mine has completed his residence at the mine and moved his family over there yesterday morning.

A. O. Collins and Louis B. Heise came down from Warm Springs on Monday, returning on Tuesday. Mr. Heise located a desert claim south of the Collins ranch.

Fishing in the lakes surrounding Onion Valley is reported to very poor this year. Plenty of fish can be seen in the water but they will not bite at any bait yet tried.

Abe Church came over to town last Monday evening and took his family up to Grey's place Wednesday morning to spend a couple of weeks camping and fishing.

Tom Morris, the champion sprinter, is reported to have started for Boston on Tuesday morning, where there is to be a big race for the fastest foot-racers in the world.

The trouble with the Bannock Indians, in Wyoming is getting serious. Sixteen families of whites have been murdered and the troops have been ordered to the scene.

Miss Delfina Diaz has been appointed Executrix of the estate of Mrs. A. A. Diaz, deceased. In company with her sister, Miss Manuela Diaz, and Relles and Jesus Carrasco, she came to Independence last Saturday on business connected with said estate.

Will Sanger returned from Los Angeles last week, where he had been with a small bunch of horses. He succeeded in disposing of them all but the prices were low. He is of the opinion, however, that prices will be better this fall, when he will try it again.

Supt. Rives states that he expects to have the new mill at the Hirsh mine in good running order about the middle of September. He does not expect to do custom work, however, for time some at least. The mill will be kept running steadily on ore from the Hirsch mine.

Pat. Keys and his two men, R. Wilder and Arthur Noyes, came in from Beveridge at the end of last week. They had just finished a run of ore through the arrastra at the old McEvoy mill, resulting in a cleanup of two hundred and eighty-four ounces of bullion, which has been shipped to San Francisco. The bullion is estimated to be worth $3,000.

Henry Carberry, well known in southern Inyo as "Mountain Harry," died at Keeler last Monday. He was a native of Donegal, Ireland, aged 75 years. He was in the military service for a number of years, at a private in Battery "M," Third Regiment U. S. Artillery, and in Company "F," Second California Volunteer Infantry. Harry was a confirmed prospector and never until the last gave up the hope that some day he would strike it rich.

Jesse Fox came in from Red Rock this week with Schober's team. He and another man have been prospecting in the country about Jawbone and struck a small ledge of coal. He brought in a couple of sacks and it seems to be a splendid article of bituminous coal. The weather was so intensely hot that he could not do much in the way of development, but he will return later and prospect the strike thoroughly. The mine is about ten miles north of Mojave.

Cattle At Long Valley.

Henry Giles came down from Long Valley at the end of last week, returning on Monday. Mr. Giles says that the cattle in Long Valley have been doing well hitherto, but that the feed will give out earlier than usual this year, owing to the range being overstocked. Several of the cattlemen who have steers to sell have made a combine and rented a pasture containing about a thousand acres near Bridgeport and will take their cattle there and fatten them for market. He states that if they do not get satisfactory prices at Bridgeport they will drive to Reno and sell to Chicago buyers. Fred Holbert went to Long Valley last week and will doubtless purchase a number of steers to fatten on the Sanger Ranch at Alvord.

Continue To Pay.

The placer mines in Mazourka Canyon still continue to yield up the yellow metal. Jim McCormick, an elderly man and badly crippled with rheumatism, has taken out about two hundred dollars since the Fourth. Charley Houle and Dave Johnson are working the old Cartier claim at the Golden Star and are making good wages. Charley brought in a handsome nugget last Saturday which weighs two ounces and is worth thirty-six dollars. This was found in in the waste dirt and had evidently been thrown over the screen by Cartier, who found a nugget weighing about five ounces in the same place. Pete Laberge is reported to be taking out about an ounce per day at Santa Rita flat. His ground is hard to work, however, as the surface dirt to a depth of three feet must be removed with a scraper. There are several other parties prospecting over there and all taking out about enough for a grub stake. Tom Ferguson expects to go over on Saturday and try his hand at the business.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. Rossi.
At Lacey Ranch.

Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

Clippings.

From the *Lpon County Times* of July 28 we take the following:

A bar of gold worth $12,000 was received at Carson last week from Silver Star.

The Dayton and Hawthorne nines will cross bats in the near future for $200 a corner.

The rear of the wood drive reached this place Thursday, and the wood will all be out in a few days.

A great many swarms of bees have died this summer in Mason Valley, presumably on account of their swarming before the flowers were in bloom.

James Yerington and a party of mining experts passed through here last Sunday on their way to Silver Star District, in Esmeralda county, to look at the gold mines which were not sold to Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. The people represent St Louis capilists, and Mr. Yerington thinks there will be no doubt about a sale being made this time.

From the *Yerington Rustler* of July 25.

T. B. Rickey is reported to be sick at Bridgeport.

Look out for counterfit $5 gold coin of 1894 or 1886.

The first crop of alfalfa is nearly all in stack and the farmers are well pleased with the yield.

It is reported that R. L. McCarty of Bishop, Cal. has purchased the Mason Valley Tidings, and will start another paper in Bodie.

Should the ore from the Logan mine which is being tested by the cyanide process, be worked successfull, a cyanide plant will be erected in Como instead of starting up the old mill.

From the *Chronicle-Union* of July 27.

Yesterday morning a band of sheep belonging to Manuel Irizois was attached by the county for sheep libense tax, the owner having made a return of 2,400 head. The Tax collector had them counted yesterday morning, and found, instead of 2,400, there were 5,500 head, 3,100 more than they took out a license for—Every band so far counted show that the county has been swindled. The owners will find out that "honesty is the best policy" even in paying their sheep licenses.

A dispatch was received last night from Bakersfield instructing the party in charge of the sheep to pay the license, so it is probable the affair will be arranged to-day and the suit dismissed.

Work on the ditch of the Standard Con. at the Green Creek Dynamo plant, was again started on Wednesday.—The Company is more liberal than it was last fall, when the ditch and dam were commenced. Superintendent Brown, who has but recently assumed charge of the Standard Con. mine, giving the men $2 a day and board, equal to $3 a day.

The ax has fallen and the devoted head of our friend John F. Millner, Benton's Postmaster, has dropped into the basket. Miss Tillie Claussen having been appointed Postmistress at that place.

Bullion to the amount of $3,593 97 was recently received in San Francisco from the Bulwer Con. mine at Bodie.

From the Carson *Morning News*.

A party of emigrants passed through Carson yesterday southward bound. They are from the State of Washington, where they were disappointed in the farming outlook and will probably locate in Invo county, Cal.

A large forest fire is raging in the mountains ten miles east of Truckee. It started a day or two ago and is raging furiously. It covers an area of nearly three miles. Hundreds of men out battling with the flames. Large quantities of wood and timber are in danger. The view of the great fire from Truckee is said to be grand.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Keeler, Cal. on June 24, 1895, three horses dessribed as follows: One brown mare, white star in forehead branded thus 2C on left hip. One chestnut mare, both ears split, white stripe in forehead both hind legs white branded thus TS on left hip and shoulder. One iron-grey mare branded thus S on left hip and shoulder (brands on this mare very dim.) The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JOHN BARNES.

Keeler, July 15, 1895,

Weather Summary, Week Ending August 1, 1895.

Highest barometer,	30.002 date, 1st.
Lowest "	29.653 date, 26th.
Highest Temperature	97.5 date, 26th
Lowest "	54.3 date, 31st.
Mean "	76.4
Average dew point	30.0
" humidity	19.7
Total precipitation	0

Prevailing direction of wind, NW.
Highest velocity and date, 22, SE 30th.
Number of clear days 4.
" " partly cloudy days 2.
" " cloudy days 1.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON.
Observer.

The thermometers of the Weather Bureau station have been moved from the top of the Norman House to the ground. The change being made for the purpose of obtaining a more fair measurement of temperature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at her residence at the town of Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

DELFINA DIAZ.
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.

W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 23, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC. R. R.—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District, California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth,

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner

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The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

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Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
1164tfo

NATHAN RHINE,

Independence, Cal.

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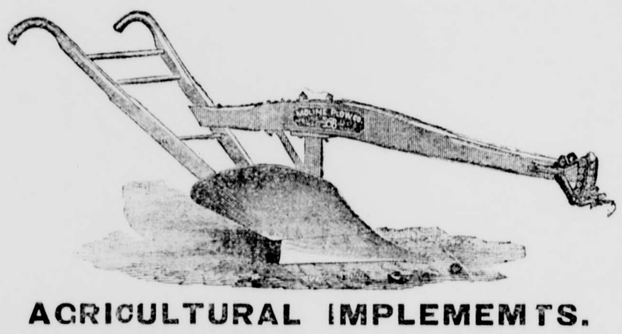

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The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

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REGULAR LINE

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Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

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at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
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INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

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A. N. BELL, Prop.

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

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Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAINS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN CARIBOO.

By JULES VERNE.

"Which, of course, you refused!" cried the young man indignantly.

"He assured us that he is the owner of mining claims worth several hundred thousand dollars"——

"What, father," interrupted Leon, "can it be you entertained his proposition?"

"Gently, gently, my son!" said Morel. "I'm wiser than you in these worldly matters. Captain Roberts is a man of position and power in the province and a dangerous man to have for an enemy. I tried not to offend him. I thrust myself down and told him that a farmer's daughter would not make a proper wife for a British officer of rank and wealth."

"Thank heaven," ejaculated Leon, "that you were strong enough to do this, father! But how did it all end?"

"He grew violent," replied Mr. Morel, "and warned me to have a care how I made enemies in this wild and desperate country. 'When it once became known,' said he, 'that Captain Roberts has been accepted as the future husband of Miss Pauline, you and your family will be as safe in the province as you would be in your native village.' He then promised to give you valuable information as to the location of mining claims, guaranteeing that you would return home a millionaire within a year's time. To all these brilliant promises I returned a firm but respectful answer that the proposed alliance was impossible. Whereupon, thinking to make a bold strike for the coveted prize, Roberts called out: "Well, friend Morel, this way of deciding things may be French fashion, but it is not our English way. Let Miss Pauline have a word to say. She has assured me that her heart is entirely free.'

"At this," continued Morel, "our little Pauline turned very red, but I agreed to the proposition, and calling her to my side told her to decide her own fate. She fixed her eyes on Captain Roberts' face, which became very pale as he met Pauline's steady, honest look.

"'I'm grateful for the honor, Captain Roberts,' said she quietly, 'but it cannot be. I love—another.'"

"Brave little Pauline!" cried Leon. "Spoken like a true Alsatian, but who the deuce"——

Morel raised his hand and motioned to his son to keep silence, and then continued, "When Roberts heard these words he broke out fiercely:

"'Love another? What, can it be possible that you have allowed this unknown adventurer, who happened to save you from the grizzly'— Roberts paused, fairly choking with rage, while our Pauline grew redder and redder. 'Some desperado from the states,' he blurted out, 'low riffraff that has drifted into the province since the gold was discovered. Morel, you're a fool, you're a madman! But go your ways! I wish you luck with your new son-in-law. He'll be a credit to you!' and seizing his horse's reins, he swung himself in the saddle and rode off."

"We've made a dangerous enemy," cried Leon, "but we're honest folk, and have nothing to fear from anybody!"

"Roberts may not be as bad as his reputation," said Morel. "I'm told he has a son and daughter in the province, and that it's the son's influence with the government which keeps the father in command of the mounted police."

"Come, come," exclaimed Madam Morel, testily, "are you men never coming to dinner. Everything is getting cold. I've cooked a stick full of tortillas for you, Leon, and for you, papa, I've got a lovely mess of pigjeree (bacon and rice), so come one and come all and let little Pauline's lovers take care of themselves."

There was a hearty laugh at Pauline's expense, and the family gathered around the table, which was formed by setting a stake under the tailboard of the pack wagon. Leon had much to tell them about his mine and how he was a land owner in the province. Turning to his father, he cried out:

"If we strike it rich, little papa, I shall yet be a French senator."

"And what shall I be, hey?" inquired Morel, "plain Alsatian farmer, I suppose, with no other duty than to be proud of his son and say to everybody he meets: 'Have you read Senator Morel's last speech? That's my son, you know.'"

"How nicely a bottle of bon ordinaire would go with this pigjeree?" cried out Leon.

"Ah, dear old France," murmured Madam Morel. "I wonder when we shall see her again?"

"What, homesick already, little mother?" inquired Pauline. "Why, I think this is a beautiful country."

"Fine country for grizzlies," said Leon, at which Pauline's dark eyes were quickly lowered and a deep blush mantled her sweet girlish face.

"Let her alone, you men," cried Madam Morel, "why shouldn't she be grateful to her rescuer?"

"Gratitude, mother," replied Leon, "lives next door to"——

But Pauline's little hand stopped his mouth.

The rest of the day was passed in looking over their mining outfit and laying plans for beginning work on Leon's claim. The sun had set behind the towering larches and its golden light gilded the wonderful red barked trees of the forest. On the distant ridge the pines stood like columns of flame beneath the glory of the sunset. The whole sky glowed with wondrous tints of yellow and scarlet. The laughter and gayety of the light hearted Morels were hushed at sight of this glorious sunset. Suddenly the sound of a horse's hoofs reached their ears and the next moment a scarlet coated officer of the police force rode up to the little camp. Touching his hat respectfully he said:

"I'm looking for Louis and Leon Morel, father and son."

"Here we are," cried Morel, stepping forward. Pauline uttered a low cry of half fear, half surprise, and clung to her mother with deep anxiety pictured on her face. Morel raised his hand toward the two women, and said in a quiet tone, "Be calm," then turning to the officer he continued:

"What is your business with us, sir?"

"I hold a warrant for your arrest," was the reply.

"Our arrest?" repeated Morel. "This is not Bismarckland. What are we accused of? Let me see the warrant."

The officer handed the paper to the Frenchman, who glanced it over.

"Horse stealing!" he exclaimed, as the blood mantled his face and neck. "This is infamous. We are honest people."

"Yes, we are honest people!" cried Madam Morel, stepping forward and facing the police officer.

Morel laid his hand gently on his wife's shoulder. "This is not a matter for women to settle," he murmured, then approaching the officer, he informed him that their horses were tethered some distance away and that his son would bring them in. "We shall be ready to follow you in a short half hour," added Morel.

The officer nodded his approval.

Pauline's eyes were filled with tears as her father led her and her mother aside and spoke a few words of comfort and encouragement to them.

"Fear nothing," said he; "no harm will come to us. We shall be back in a day or so. This is not Bismarckland, I tell you! Close the packwagon securely at night and see that your pistols are close at hand. But you'll not need them. Women are sacred in this country. If a wolf comes prowling around in the night use my Winchester, Pauline. Take good care of little mamma. Goodby, goodby!"

The three men rode away and Pauline and her mother stood watching them until their forms faded out of sight in the dark shadows cast by the towering pines which lined the road.

"Don't tremble, little mother!" cried Pauline bravely, for she felt her heart grow strong at thought of the glaring injustice that had been done her father and brother. "They'll soon come back to us. Hector and I'll take good care of you. You know I've killed a deer and Leon says I'm as good a shot with a pistol as he is."

Madam Morel smiled at her daughter's cheering words and replied: "I don't fear four footed enemies, my child. There's another kind far more dangerous."

"Oh, you mean men, little mamma!" cried Pauline with a laugh. "Pshaw, everybody says a woman is safer in the province than she would be in the streets of a large city. Just recollect how you and I have been treated since we left Seattle. Why, the men act as if we were real angels. I saw one of them pick up a bit of cloth that I tore off the sleeve of my dress and tie it in his buttonhole 'for luck,' as he called it."

Madam Morel drew her pretty daughter to her side in a warm embrace. "I'm not afraid of either, my sweet baby," she murmured as she kissed Pauline's soft cheeks. "No one will harm us. But come, let us prepare for bed, and begin by praying that holy Mary may watch over our dear ones in this dark hour."

The two women paused several times in their labors to contemplate the sublimity of the scene which surrounded them, for the moon had risen and the grandeur of the forest scenery, the dull murmuring roar of the swift flowing Fraser, interrupted only by the mournful cry of the whip-poor-will and the howl of the coyotes, impressed them more than ever now that they were alone in this almost illimitable region of solitude.

Hector felt his importance as the sole gardian of Pauline and her mother, and from time to time made the tour of the little camp and reported that all was well by a friendly wag of the tail. Pauline followed her father's directions and laid his Winchester and a brace of revolvers within easy reach. Worn out by the excitement of the day, Madam Morel was soon sleeping soundly, very much to Pauline's satisfaction. She however found waking and thinking of the handsome stranger more to her taste.

"I wonder if I shall ever set eyes upon him again," she asked herself, and then she tried to recall the musical ring of his voice and the kindly gleam of his eye. "He is surely no desperado," argued the young girl to herself, "or any such adventurer as Captain Roberts would have us believe. He was so gentle and so brave that I know he must be higher born than I am!" sighed the poor girl, as she lay there beside her mother listening to the cry of the great white owl, which nests in the gigantic pines of these forests.

As the night wore on, even the cries of bird and beast gradually closed and a deathlike stillness settled upon these solitudes of mountain and plain. Pauline had never before attempted to watch through the night this way, and so strange and mysterious was this first experience of hers that it had a sort of fascination about it. She was giving herself up to the full enjoyment of this delicious sensation of utter loneliness and helplessness, no doubt akin to that pleasure which a man finds in needlessly facing extreme danger, when a low growl from Hector called her back to thoughts of real life. Rising to her feet without awakening her mother, Pauline proceeded to the end of the wagon, and drawing the canvas aside saw that a covered vehicle was passing along the road from which their camp was several hundred feet distant. She heard it halt, although it had passed quite out of sight.

In a few moments Hector's excited manner, accompanied by angry growling and barking, aroused Madam Morel, and the two women became convinced that some one must be approaching their wagon.

"Who goes there? Halt, or I'll fire!" cried Pauline, thrusting her head out of the wagon.

"A friend," was the answer that came quickly back. "We need help. Call off the dog. Have you any spirits, one of our men is dying?"

"Stand where you are," cried Pauline. "I'll get you some in a few moments."

The brave girl hastily wrapped a shawl about her shoulders, and seizing the bottle which her mother had taken from a locker began to untie the canvas at the end of the wagon.

"Let me go, Pauline," cried Madam Morel, "it's better."

"No, no, little mamma," returned Pauline, "you could do nothing with Hector. He wouldn't mind you, stay back."

Pauline sprang lightly down and advanced to meet the man whose figure was dimly outlined in the moonlight. She noticed that Hector was strangely quiet and that he staggered about in a dazed away. When within a few feet of the man, who had until that moment been standing behind a clump of bushes, he bounded forward, and throwing his arms around the girl's waist muttered between his teeth:

"Ah, my pretty one, you must go with me! Don't be afraid; no harm will come to you."

For the first time Pauline now saw that the man was masked. Quivering with rage at the foul deception which had been played upon her, the girl felt her muscles grow strong as iron.

"Quick, mother, bring me a pistol!" she called out, and seizing the man by the throat she gave him such convincing proof of her strength that he was forced to let go her waist and lay hold of her wrist. Madam Morel, at sight of her daughter struggling with the masked ruffian, made several attempts to reach her side, but her limbs bent under her, her brain whirled and she tottered and fell in a heap.

"Come, come, my pretty one," coaxed the ruffian, "what's the use? We won't hurt you. You shall be treated like a lady and have the very best the land affords."

Pauline felt her strength gradually failing. She realized that in a moment more she would be completely at the man's mercy. The thought maddened her; already her voice was gone. Her few agonizing screams had destroyed its force. She still kept up a faint show of resistance, but slowly and gradually the ruffian was dragging her toward the vehicle. All seemed lost. Mother, father, brother, even the handsome stranger, flitted through her mind. The covered vehicle was reached, and the ruffian stooped to lift the lifeless girl into the wagon, when the sharp report of a pistol rang out. She felt the man's hold relax, and the next instant sank lifeless into a pair of stout arms, which, gently encircling her, bore her back to her mother's side. She could not see the face of her rescuer, but instinctively she felt that the handsome stranger was near her and had now a double claim upon her heart.

Madam Morel was easily persuaded to lie down again, but Pauline preferred to sit beside "Mr. Timely," and not until the dawn showed him the soft gleam of her dark eyes did he spring lightly into the saddle and ride away, promising that a guard should be set upon the little camp while it was without its defenders.

(To be continued.)

FANCY PORTRAITS.

A Chinese Paper Resents American Adulation of Japanese Civilization.

The following "side light" on Japanese civilization is taken from a recent number of the North China Herald, published at Shanghai, and may be interesting to the many people in America who are busy in picturing Japan as the home par excellence of virtue, culture, art and romance:

"The days of travelers' tales are passed, or supposed to be, and we generally credit ourselves with being superior to the unquestioning acceptance of descriptions of lands beyond the seas of which our grandfathers have been declared guilty. But it is open to dispute whether we have after all so entirely discarded the love of the wonderful which seems inherent in us all, and become devoted to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Is it not true that we cultivate our 'lying friend' though we know that he lies, just because his sprightly conversation and fund of anecdotes amuses us? We do not believe half he says, but we listen to and laugh with him unreservedly.

"So, in like manner, we read and delight in the descriptions of people and places which offer the most striking contrast to our everyday experiences and this even against our better judgment, perhaps. The same love of the extraordinary which led our forefathers to listen with bated breath to the narratives of the returned wanderer from many lands leads people in the present day to peruse with the greatest avidity those descriptions of distant scenes which paint the picture in the most artistic and fascinating colors, which reflect, as it were, the imaginings of the reader's brain, rather than the bare facts of the writer's experience.

"Realizing if not acknowledging this fact, a certain class of writers has arisen in the present day to cater to this public weakness, writers who make but little effort to conceal the fact that their first object is to be interesting, their second to be correct. In Japan this class of scribblers, with Sir Edwin Arnold at their head, have found a mine of wealth. That country more than any other lends itself in a peculiar degree to the art of fancy portraiture. In the first place, the outward and superficial Japan which visitors have access to abounds in artistic contradictions of our own prosaic existence in the west, and offers abundant material for the construction of romance; secondly, the volcanic formation of the country, aided by extraordinary atmospheric conditions, tends to foster a sense of fascination which appeals to us all the more strongly when compared with our own foggy and begrimed climate."

After presenting its compliments on this score to Mr. John Russell Young, erstwhile American minister to China, the paper continues: "But in the case of Japan, where popular fancy is only too ready to be fired by romantic suggestion, and where grave issues may be influenced by the press, the clever espousal of her cause by subsidized journals may result in a great deal of mischief. It is a noticeable fact that the utterances of organs paid to sing Japan's praise to the world all betray a plausibility and force of argument which involuntarily carries weight and disguises the want of intrinsic value in their special pleading. They naturally often state what is perfectly true, for we are not denying that Japan has her full share of virtues, but fancy is so deftly interwoven with fact that the outcome of a year's writing still partakes largely of the attributes of a fancy portrait."

How She Kept Her Complexion.

Ninon de l'Enclos possessed at 70 the complexion of a girl of 16. And this is to what she attributed it: "Half an ounce of tincture of benzoin, 16 ounces best rose water, 10 drops attar of roses. Sponge the wet skin with this preparation after the bath. An equal weight of refined linseed oil added to this mixture and rubbed well into the arms and neck twice daily will preserve them from attenuation."

Perfected Necks.

Physical culture enthusiasts claim that a thin throat can be developed into the firm, round column every woman desires by regular exercise. The fingers are pressed lightly upon the muscles at the front of the throat and the head thrown forward, the pressure of the fingers serving the same purpose that dumbbells do in exercises of the arms and chest. The process is repeated backward and sidewise.

NEW RACE OF PEOPLE

They Were Cannibals and Yet Skilled People.

REMAINS DISCOVERED IN EGYPT.

Explorers Have Stumbled Across Signs of a Prehistoric Nation That Puzzles Scientists—2,000 Graves.

A new race in Egypt in the long ago and almost at the very dawn of history is the surprising discovery that has just been made by a band of European scientists who have been exploring and excavating in the southern part of that very ancient and historic country. Of what type or section of the human family this race was a part has not yet been settled, but this much at least is certain; that these people must have been essentially non-Egyptian, for their pottery, their statuettes, their mode of burial, their beads and even themselves, as can be plainly deduced, were completely different. The honors of this discovery, the particulars of which have only just come to London, are due to two gentlemen of that recently established English institution known as the Egyptian Research Account—a Mr. Quibell and W. M. Flinders Petrie, who have been constantly in Africa for six months past.

They have not only explored and exhumed, but they have summarized their data and made careful deductions, so that the value of the discovery is already apparent. By a careful study of dates and other comparisons they have proved fairly conclusively, that this new—or old—race lived and had power between the seventh and ninth dynasties of Royal Egpyt, or about 3,000 years B. C.

Over 2,000 graves have been opened, and hundreds of skulls and skeletons have been collected, and with a great mass of implements and relics made ready for shipment to England. Yet in all these tombs and excavations there has not been found a single article that bore the marks of Egyptian civilization in the slightest degree, or a solitary mummy.

In the graves the bodies lay contracted and not mummified, always with the head to the south and the face to the west. The evidence is not lacking that the bodies were generally mutilated before they were burried, and a yet more startling characteristic is conveyed from the fact that seems to be proven that these people were anthropophagists, that is, cannibals.

In one large and important tomb four skulls were found placed between stone vases on the floor, a separate heap of loose bones of several bodies together, and but a little distance away bones broken open at the ends and scooped out. All of these were distinctively human bones. It does not need an expert in ethnology to judge this to be cannibalism pure and simple.

Commercially speaking, these unknowns must have been of importance, for even when set side by side in comparison with the Egyptians, their workmanship shows forth as little short of remarkable. With both metals and flint they were experts. In flint especially they must have been possessed of wonderful skill, for flint articles have been found magnificently worked, far more exquisitely and with a greater degree of elaboration than that employed by the Egpytians in any age. There are at the Ashmolean and the Pitt-Rivers museums at Oxford splendid examples of flint workmanship that have been believed for years to be Egyptian. It is now absolutely proved, the discoverers say, that these were the products of this unknown race.

Copper needles found in the tombs indicate the use of garments that were sewed, and scores of spindle wheels discovered in one of the excavated towns prove beyond question that weaving must have been a common pursuit among the women of this people. Copper adzes show that carving was a trade in vogue, and a couch has been found in illustration of this art with finely carved bull's legs.

These people were a nation of hand workers, for while vases of stone and other materials have been found in great abundance, none of them shows the slightest sign of the turning wheel or the lathe. This fact in itself is sufficient to distinguish completely the unknown race from the Egpytian, among whom the wheel was well known.

All the workmanship thus far discovered, however, is exquisite. The vases especially are beautifully wrought and every kind of material, from alabaster to granite was used. Pottery indeed, must have been the favorite art among them. The discoverers declare the variety, fineness and quantity of it to be surprising.

Few graves were opened that did not contain from two to twelve vases, and in some were found as many as eighty. Many were of the coarser kind, merely used for containing the ashes of the great funeral fire. Bodies, so far as can be told, were never burned among these people, but a great burning was made at each funeral, and the ashes thereof were carefully taken and preserved, sometimes in as many as twenty to thirty jars.

It is more than likely, moreover, that the discovery of this race, which has hitherto been without record in the pages of history will lead to the focusing of many important side lights upon the customs and manners of the ancient dominion of Egypt. Already, though the excavations so far are no where near complete, one minor Egyptian mystery has been satisfactorily explained. A very puzzling class of objects long known in Egypt are the slate figures of birds and animals, rhombi squares, etc. These now prove to be the toilet palettes for grinding malachite, probably for painting the eyes, as among the Egpytians of the fourth dynasty.

The trial of John K. Love, charged with the burning of the Empire livery stable at Modesto in July last, in which fourteen horses were cremated, was concluded last week in Modesto by a verdict of not guilty. Love is now charged with burglary in connection with the same disaster

A WAR ECHO.

Every Honorable Veteran Deserves His Pension.

And the Lone Limb is Not the Only Reason for a Government Reward, Either.

(From Journal, Lewiston, Maine.)

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the *Journal* an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 28th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicines would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. All. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and had been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old-timed vigor. I can walk about and enjoy life once more, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

An Old Story In a New Form.

The platform of the electric car was pretty well taken up by the driver, a man of the "slugger" variety and a big bag, over which the man of the "slugger" variety appeared to be standing guard. When the conductor came to collect the fares, he looked sharply at the bag and then said to the tough:

"I'll have ter charge yer fer that bag."

"I'll bet yer won't," answered the man, looking angrily at him, as if any attempt at collection would induce a prize fight.

"Yes, I will, an if yer don't pay, I'll put ther bag off. See?" said the conductor shortly. He gave the man five minutes more, asked him a second and a third time, then stopped the car and put the bag off on the sidewalk. The "slugger" didn't even move, and when the car had gone about a mile further the conductor said to him:

"Yer don't care much for that bag if you wouldn't pay 5 cents for it."

"Ah, come off!" was the reply. "What's der bag got ter do wid me? 'Tain't mine. I'd 'a' told ver so if ver'd asked me."

For the Hair.

Here is a pretty little conceit that is sure to have the desired effect of making the hair smell sweet: Make an old fashioned cap of soft silk, line it with a thin sheet of batting in which you have heavily sprinkled sachet powder of your favorite odor. Wear this when your hair is just drying, and you will be astonished at what a lovely and lasting scent will prevail.—Housekeeper.

Quite the Reverse.

Ethel (rummaging in grandma's drawer)—Oh, grandma, what a curious old key this is!

Grandma—Yes, my dear. That was your grandfather's latchkey.

Ethel—And you keep it in memory of old days?

Grandma—No, my dear, old nights.—

A Long Island girl who had been deaf and dumb for eight years had her speech restored by an electric shock, which struck the house in which she was during a storm.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

If we will take the good we find, asking no questions, we shall have heaping measures. The great gifts are not got by analysis. Everything is good on the highway.

Messrs. Walter Baker & Co., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent, have found it necessary to issue a special notice cautioning consumers of their goods against the recent attempts which have been made to substitute other manufactures, bearing labels, and done up in packages, in imitation of theirs. A sure test of genuineness is the name of WALTER BAKER & CO.'s place of manufacture—"DORCHESTER, MASS."

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Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

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If it is poor and thin and lacking in the number and quality of those red corpuscles, you are in danger of sickness from disease germs and the enervating effect of warm weather. Purify your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great blood purifier which has proved its merit by a record of cures unequalled in medical history. With pure, rich blood you will be well and strong. Do not neglect this important matter but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

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Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Master at Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal., is one of the best schools for boys on the Pacific Coast.

Elegance is something more than ease; it is more than a freedom from awkwardness or restraint. It implies, I conceive, a precision, a polish—sparkling, spirited, yet delicate.

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The chief function of the kidneys is to separate from the blood, in its passage through them, of certain impurities and watery particles which make their final exit through the bladder. The retention of these, in consequence of inactivity of the kidneys, is productive of Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, albuminuria and other maladies with a fatal tendency. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a highly sanctioned diuretic and blood depurent, impels the kidneys when inactive to renew their sifting function, and strain from the vital current impurities which infest it and threaten their own existence as organs of the body. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel and retention of the urine are also maladies arrested or averted by this benign promoter and restorative of organic action. Malaria, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia also yield to the Bitters, which is also speedily beneficial to the weak and nervous.

A lady of genius will give a genteel air to her whole dress by a well fancied suit of knots, as a judicious writer gives a spirit to a whole sentence by a single expression.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves.

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I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Frazer, Rochester, N.Y.

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CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

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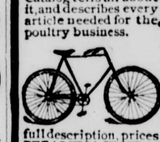

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

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FAMOUS AUTOGRAPHS.

Prices Obtained for Signatures of Great Men.

BISMARCK NOW BEATS NAPOLEON.

Collectors Look Down on "Autograph Fiends"—Andrew Johnson Very Rare, Gladstone Quite Common.

Whether we are willing to admit it or not, we are all of us more or less inclined toward hero-worship. And perhaps it is this rather than anything else that has led to the collecting of autographs. If we cannot meet or emulate our particular hero we seek, as a last resort, to obtain something that has been closely allied with his personality and interests. All this is fulfilled by a letter.

There is nothing that brings us closer to a man who is placed beyond us by death or otherwise than his autograph letter. As we look at it we remember that during its preparations it engrossed all of his attention, was the work of his own hands and bears clearly discernible hints as to his character. The letter means more than the chair in which he sat, the table at which he played cards or even the buckles that adorned his shoe. It is a visible link that binds the past to the present, and a link wrought, unwittingly, by his own hand.

That autograph collecting is one of the most sensible hobbies one may ride will become a matter of conviction after a chat with an interested collector. The facts concerning autographs in this article were gained by a Mail and Express reporter during a recent conversation with Mr. Walter Romeyn Benjamin, one of the largest collectors in this country.

The classes into which autograph collectors may be divided are as diverse and distinct as the styles of penmanship they collect. They may, however, for convenience, be placed in three groups "star" collectors, "set" collectors and "extra illustrators." These must in no wise be confounded with what are known as "autograph fiends," a horde roundly anathematized by legitimate collectors. A collector desires only complete autograph letters or signed documents—mere signatures being considered of comparatively small value.

The "star" collector is one who gathers together an interesting but conglomerate portfolio of letters, their authors bearing no relation to one another other than that made by the bond of fame. The collection may embrace celebrities ranging from the time of Shakespeare to that of Bismarck and include every other leaf in the laurel wreath, but no letter may be said to stand in direct sequence to its neighbor. The "set" collector is a more methodical being. He obtains, as the designation infers, the letters of personages famous in some particular line. They may be those of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for example, or the rulers of Great Britain the Presidents of the United States or of victorious generals.

The "extra illustrator" is a combined lector. Should he possess a book taining the portrait of a notable or woman he obtains that person's graph and letter, and gives it place the book as an extra illustration. In the case of a portrait of a renowned man this sort of collector would enhance the value of the portrait by getting an autograph letter to accompany it. Still another variation is obtaining the signature of the author for the latter's books.

The "autograph fiend" has, as a rule, a collection that is of little value. It is likely to be made up of signatures for which he has asked and received a stereotpyed reply, beginning, "It gives me much pleasure to send you my autograph, etc." Such letters are not sought by collectors. The highly prized letters are those written as matters of private or official correspondence, and therefore, of closer association with the writer's nature.

Autograph collecting is not so prevalent in this country as in Europe. In England, France and Germany the occupation is old and honorable and pursued by celebrated antiquarians.

The requisites for an atograph collector are that he shall be a man of keen judgment and an excellent student of history, because nearly all autographs are historical in one sense or another. Every man has a different kind of collection, it being, as has been said, a mere matter of hobby. Many families whose members were famous in former days are most persistent collectors, eagerly watching every chance to obtain letters, documents and papers bearing the writings of their ancestors.

The prices obtained for autographs are matters of surprise to the uninitiated. This does not refer wholly to the enormous sums sometimes paid, but to the seemingly ridiculous cheapness at which some autographs are sold. Documents signed by Napoleon can be readily bought for $5, while a letter of Bismarck's could hardly be purchased for less than $25.

Prices depend upon rarity solely and signed documents are always worth less than signed autograph letters, and the latter more than signed letters. Collectors divide these things into several clases. First is the A. L. S. or autogarph letter signed, which is the most valuable; next the A. D. S. or atograph document signed; and then the L. S. letter signed: D. S., document signed; A. N. S., autograph note signed, and N. S., note signed. Checks and memoranda follow in value.

In many cases signed documents can be obtained, whereas it is impossible to get signed autograph letters. This is particularly true of the old French kings, such as Charles II. and Charles III., who signed their names only, as they were unable to write. The secretaries drew up the documents and their majesties signed as best they knew how. Their mighty scrawls are worth $4 or $5.

The autographs of almost all the notables living during the last 500 years can be obtained for some price, but beyond that rises an impassable barrier. Shakespeare's signature is of enormous rarity, there being but five or six extant, as, for instance, on his will and two or three deeds for property. An autograph letter signed would bring a fabulous sum. The autograph of Moliere is almost as rare, there being only five or six of his in existence.

The rarest signature in the history of our country is that of Thomas Lynch Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Lynch's father was a Representative from South Carolina, and the son was an alternate in Congress. It hapened that Lynch, Sr., was ill when the time came to sign the Declaration, so Lynch, Jr., signed in his stead. There is only one letter of the younger Lynch extant so far as is known. This one is written to Gen. Washington. It is in the valuable collection belonging to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and was purchased for $5,000.

The next rarest signer is Button Gwinnet, whose leters bring $300. The autograph letter signature of Andrew Johnson is by far the most scarce of all the Presidents, and sells for from $40 to $60. President Johnson had some trouble with his arm and wrote but rarely in later years. James Monroe was so prolific of letters that they bring now only about $2. Zachary Taylor and William Henry Harrison are rare, their letters selling for about $35 and $20 respectively. Although signatures of Gen. Washington are worth only a few cents, his autograph letters command from $25 to $1,500, the price depending upon the date of the letter and the importance of its contents.

While time plays havoc with some signatures in the matter of worth, it deals so lightly with others as to become amusing. Singed matter by Queen Victoria is purchasable for $5. Singed letters of George III. are sold for $2. One incident will serve to show the irony of collectors. While Oliver Wendell Holmes was alive his letters were worth $1, but when he died and the supply was cut off they went up to $1.50.

The Napoleonic craze has increased the demand for his signature. Documents probably written by Bourienne an signed by Napoleon, may be obtained for $5. His autograph letters are much more expensive.

Mr. Benjamin has a very interesting collection of Napolleonic autographs and those of his family and marshals and political associates. A double folio document dated 1802 and signed by Napoleon, Marshal Berthier and Maret, while brimming with history commands the small price of $8. The marshals of Napoleon range in price from $1.50 to $6.

Going back beyond the birthday of the American Continent documents signed by Fredinand and Isabella of Spain seem cheap at $35, but such is the collector's price. Had Columbus known that an autograph letter by him would be worth $1,700 today he might have left a few as legacies.

The signature of Dante is of a rarity beyond expression almost. Mr. Benjamin said he has seen but one Dante catalogued during his experience.

It is by no means an uncommon matter for fancy prices to be paid for signatures and letters. Some time ago $1,750 was paid for a letter of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the signed writing of Major Andre has been known to bring $750.

A curious comparison may be made in the prices quoted for the signed letters of Bismarck and Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone has written his name to letters so often that $5 is the average price they command, while Bismarck writes so little that a collector is lucky indeed to get the handwriting of the Iron Chancellor for $25.

There can be little doubt but that to the person who glances casually over an autograph collector's catalogue the prices are a shock in many cases. It seems unkind of fate to allow the autograph of a favored son of fame to be desecrated by a price of a few dol ars. For example, a $5 lot of notables comprises: The Duke of Wellington a signed autograph letter; Louis XIV., of France, a signed letter; Henry IV. of France, a signed document; Lord Burleigh, Prime Minister of Queen Elizabeth, a signed document; Frederick the Great of Prussia a signed letter and Gen. Arbot, who was distinguished under Napoleon, and wrote the famous memoirs. A signed letter by Talerand sells for $1.50.

To go to the other extreme, a full autograph letter of Cardinal Richelieu costs $50, and a letter of the doughty John Hancock $25.

Autograph collecting must indeed be a fascinating vocation, and in the writing of a dead celebrated hand one who pauses may read something more than "words, words, words."

Mr. and Mrs. William Paxonhurst, of Boston, have had their private railway car, which was built at a cost of $17,000 by the Pullman Company in 1892, mounted on a canal barge and will use it as a houseboat this summer in Frenchman's Bay. It will be moored off their beautiful cottage at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, when not cruising about the bay, and will often be seen at Bar Harbor during the season.

He (Paris)—And of course we'll have a civil marriage also.

She (Chicago)—Then I decline. A double marriage would make me nervous. I should never be sure we were properly divorced.

BACK TO BARBARISM.

Distinguished Men Who Have Adjured Civilization.

LIKE THE NOVELIST STEVENSON.

African Explorers Enamored of Life in the Dark Continent-Savage Memories Revived by Music.

Few observers have failed to note the streaming of poulation citywards. More and more the inhabitants of prosperous countries are abandoning the areas of production for the centers of manufacture and exchange. London thrives and Sussex languishes. Boston's gain means the decay of New Hampshire's villages. On every side the farmhouse may be seen deserted, while the tenement and the hotel spring up to shelter its transplanted occupants. This is familiar matter of lament, but the signs of a reaction, of a contrary flow, may have escaped the notice of some—that curious reflux of sensitive spirits who lightly turn their backs on the best that civilization can offer them, its art, its knowledge, its refinement, and seek the society of semi-civilized or barbarous neighbors.

Of these rebels against culture Robert Louis Stevenson was the most conspicuous. His death in Samoa, after seven years' residence there, has, says a writer in the Boston Transcript, a significance much greater than the importance it must assume as an incident of his biography. It may be true that he was a man of somewhat primitive sympathies; a reader of buccaneer stories and a writer of romances; and, finally, an invalid glad to pillow his declining vigor on the warmth and fragrance of this tropical paradise. But when his unstinted praise of the tall, fine race among whom he lived is recalled, and his ever wider departure from unconventionality, both of habit and of thought his exile to the mid-Pacific, like every other voluntary exile, must be considered as a protest against the country abandoned—in his case a protest against Europe.

The Pacific, too, as well as Senegal and Morocco was the scene of experiments in smockless existence by a rover much more truly barbaric than Stevenson ever became—Pierre Loti—the celebrator in "Rarahu" of Tahitian langours and in "Mme. Chrysantheme" of Japanese laxity and gentleness.

Aside from the exact grade of its civilization, is it not somewhat amusing to see a sturdy Briton like Sir Edwin Arnold head over heels in love with the pretty coquetries of the mumus, as if one needed to go farther than Italy to meet politeness and taste! And Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, who began his career by certain wayward peregrinations around the Gulf of Mexico, having taken a Japanese wife and issued manifestoes on the corrupting influences of Christianity, appears to have earned the title of The Irreconcilable, the Jabal Early of this secession from the Occident.

Traveling westward on the map to equatorial Africa, even there you meet surrenders hardly less absolute to the charms of the state of nature. For all the foul practices of the Dark Continent—slavery, fetich-worship, tattooing, cannibalism—occur to cast shadows grotesque or horrible over any possible dream of a Soudanese paradise. But perhaps these customs could be paralleled in a symbolical way from the social order of Europe. At any rate, African life must have its compensations. Fr. Ohrwalder, the priest who escaped from Mahdi, found several Europeans of note among the rebel leader's advisers, and one who knew Gen. Gordon well has put forth a surmise that this strange character is still alive, the willing prisoner of one of the native tribes.

There is no proof and little probability of this; but it is known that Gordon's subaltern, Dr. Edward Schnitzen, a graduate of German universities, and successively Emin Effendi, Emin Bey and Emin Pasha in the service of the Khedive, had been for several years the contented ruler of a savage tribe when Stanley in 1889 led an army to his "rescue." Emin Pasha had a predecessor in Edmund O'Donovan, the war correspondent, whose description of his experiences as a satrap in the Mero oasis, beyond the Caspian Sea, never before visited by Europeans, deserves a high place in the literature of adventure.

Leconte de l'Isle, born and reared on the Island of Reunion, east of Madagascar has left a record of frank paganism in his "Poems Barbares," on this side of his genius touching closely the whole barbaric school—Loti, Hearn, Stevenson, Mallock, and whatsoever others less known to fame, may have exalted the palm grove and the dusky savage. With this group, though savants more than literateurs, belong the brothers Reclus, whose encyclopedias of geography certainly render full justice to the savage nations they describe.

It would seem that sheer love of the free, wild life must have mingled with irrevelant motives, ambition, philanthropy, the spirit of adventure, the thirst for knowledge, in guiding the great African explorers again and again into the forests of the interior—such men as Burton, Baker, Cameron, Du Chailu, Livingston, Speke and Stanley, several of them virtually domiciled in the "Dark Continent," only returning to civilization now and then on some pleasure trip or business excursion.

The Greenland Esquimaux are not an inviting race, with their mummy faces peeping out from limbless heaps of fur; yet readers of Dr. Nansen will remember his chamionship of their deportment as compared with that of the whites who prey upon them. As for the Russian moujik, who sleeps on the ground and grinds tree bark into flour when his harvests fail, there can be no doubt that Tolstoi, one of the most eminent of living Russians, regards him not only as an agreeable comrade, but in many respects as a pattern to be imitated, since he has converted himself from a cultivated nobleman into a highly benevolent moujik.

Here and there are white sachems, sheiks rajahs of dark-shinned tribes, Utopian colonies are setting out from Germany, Russia, Australia, the United States to found happier settlements invariably closer to the equator. In part, this tendency expresses only the familiar fascination of ancient things, illustrated by the hallowing of ruins and the faith in a golden age. Objects, once of use, hearths, vases, canes, domestic animals become ornaments or playthings.

Exercises once of prime neccessity, fencing, boating, archery, horticulture, become games or amusements. To this playing barbarian may be regarded. For after all this barbarism is not a true barbarism. It has its claws clipped and its teeth drawn, its assegais blunted with buttons and its war dances covered by the mouths of sundry sophistocated cannon gaping protectively not far behind the enamored white intruder. Naturally men of highly sensitive natures, artists of one kind or another, are the sort to respond to this new species of diversion. Art always seeks the primitive and the enduring.

ODDDITIES OF FACT AND FICTION.

An interesting experiment is being tried at Newbold Ebenezer Chapel, Rochdale, England. All the young men of the congregation who possess musical instruments and can play them have been invited to bring them to the evening service and to accompany the singing. The result so far has been satisfactory.

The Philadelphia Police Department now includes a bicycle corps of about one hundred men, several of whom are negroes. At the recent police parade there thirty men were overcome by the heat, three of them fatally. One officer with a good record of twenty years remained at home and explained that his pet dog had hidden his false teeth in a flower bed, and that without them he "couldn't make a good front."

Philadelphia is also deserving of further mention. The published description of an unknown drowned man, whose body was in the morgue there produced from a citizen the following note: "That man Philip found in the river was just my size and had whiskers. Will you write and let me know if it is the right man? He was very deaf, so you can tell him by that."

Americans who visited Vienna, making their stay at any of the fine hotels in that delightful city, will be rather surprised to learn that "an investigation into the comparative cost of living at the various European capitals" shows the prices of most articles of food to be lower in the Kaiserstadt as the Viennese like to hear it called, than in any of the others. Vienna is certainly one of the dearest cities in Europe as far as the ordinary visitor is concerned, though, of course, living in a place and doing one's own catering is a very different thing from living at a hotel. Brussels is reckoned the next cheapest after Vienna, then comes Paris. London is set down as being "terribly expensive." At Madrid articles of food cost more than in any other capital, while in St. Petersburg flour is so dear that only well-to-do people can afford to eat white bread.

Bees prefer to work in the dark because the action of the sunlight upon the honey causes the sugar to granulate out, and so to solidify the whole mass, in which condition it is of no use either to themselves or their young.—Chicago News.

AN UGLY ACTOR'S SUCCESS.

Not a few great men have risen to eminence in spite of overwhelming physical defects; but far more rare are the cases in which ugliness has in itself proved a stepping stone to success. Rubel, the actor who has just died in Paris at the age of 78, owed his first start in the legitimate drama to his strikingly plain features and diminutive statue. Forty years ago he was the humblest of music hall comics at the Funambules, when Offenbach dropped in one evening, noticed his grotesque physiognomy, and offered him an engagement at the Buffes. When Barbe-Bleue was produced, and a peculiarly hideous face was required for the part of the Queen's lover, Schneider cried out, "There is only one man in the world who can play it, and that is Rubel." Instead of being flattered the poor fellow was mortified, and positively declined to be cast for the character. He migrated to other stages and worked to the last, filling only a month ago the prompter's box at the Theatre de la Republique.—St. James Gazette.

Old Dr. William Affleck, the nonogenarian Mayor of Cobtown, Conn., has, after long experimenting discovered how to dye tobacco leaves any desired color without affecting their taste or flavor. He refuses to divulge his secret, but affords his friends much amusement by smoking pink, green, sky-blue, bright yellow or brilliant scarlet cigars, and he is also very liberal in giving them away. He only dyes the wrappers and employs an expert Cuban to make them up.

The woman who will endear herself to June brides is she who is now making a collection of swell boxes in which to pack her unostentatious gifts.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself or others.—Colton.

INDUSTRY.

Handwriting in its Relation to Mental Conditions.

BEET-SUGAR MAKING IN EUROPE.

Overcoming Friction the Greatest Difficulty in the Manufacture of Bicycles—Many Experiments.

John H. Schooling has been making a scientific study of handwriting in its relation to mental conditions. Although much exaggerated, belief as to the reliability of the delineation of character by handwriting has been encouraged by professional graphiologists. Mr. Schooling finds much new in the subject, which is full of interest and value. For a long time the curious differences in the handwriting of the same person puzzled him. He eventually found that where there was no variation in the handwriting from year to year, the general demeanor, voice inflection, style of walking and other mannerisms were unchanged. But, on the contrary, where the change of handwriting was apparent, the writer invariably exhibited a corresponding variation in general demeanor, voice inflection, etc. Written gesture is the only form of gesture which is permanently self-registering at the moment of its expression. The pen strokes of a person may be regarded as so many little nerve-muscular gestures, which are on a par with the delicate and expressive actions of the small muscles of the face. There may be, of course, many side issues which produce abnormal conditions in writing, such as illness, extreme haste and the attempt to write legibly in violation of habit, but ordinarily the handwriting which constantly shows an ascendant movement across the page, either as regards individual words or as regards the lines of words, indicates a man of ardent, active and sanguine nature. These qualities are accompanied by a plentiful store of nerve force, and plenty of nerve force causes a man to perform all his acts in a buoyant and expansive manner. He unconsciously and easily expends the extra nerve force that is needed in order to continually thrust his pen upward and farther away from his body than is really necesary in the act of writing. As a contrast, the handwriting that runs down across the page, dropping below the horizontal level from which it starts, exhibits the gesture of depression, want of ardor and of sadness. There is a deficiency of nerve force. The dragging hand gets through its task at the least expenditure of energy and it lacks the virility and go" which mark the other gestures. Even as regards normally sanguine persons, profound sorrow or physical trouble will cause this gesture of depression to show in their handwriting, as it will show in their temporary lax gait and bent head. A confused hand often betokens confusion of thought, and marked carelessness in writing shows want of courtesy, inasmuch as it necessarily causes some inconvenience to the addressee of the letter. Persons who are plain, direct and straightforward do not write with useless and ill-controlled elaboration of gesture, which is rather the gesture of insincere, affected or pretentious individuals. Mr. Schooling has not much patience with the man who writes the body of a letter in a slovenly style and expends infinite pains on his signature. There is much expression in the dots of the "i." Take a magnifying glass and note the difference between those leisurely placed by a calm, unemotional man and those dashed down by an impulsive or animated person. There is unquestionably a close connection between peculiarities in written gesture and psychical conditions. The deliberate action of letting the hand move calmly and quietly and thus producing calm and equable written gesture causes the subsidence of a temporary condition of mental agitation and restlessness. The setting of the hand to wander about the paper, making confused and tangled written gesture, causes, in a normally clear-thinking and orderly mind, a sensation of confusion. If the hand is deliberately forced to make vigorous and ascendant written gesture the effect in reducing mental depression is distinctly apparent. Conversely, useful results are obtained by assuming with sincerity and thoroughness any condition of thought or emotion and then freely allowing the hand to write under the influence of the assumed and partly realized condition, without any conscious bias toward this or that form of written gesture. The study of handwriting, far from being a foolish pastime, must be regarded as a branch of the study of human gesture by which much knowledge may be gained of the physical expression of psychical conditions.

On important changes in legislation in regard to beet-root sugar in Europe the question of how to dispose of the residuum molasses to the best advantage has assumed paramount importance. It is proposed to turn the molasses into food for cattle. Already in several European markets a product is sold for stock feed containing 60 per cent. of molasses and 40 per cent. of cocoa oil cake, which costs a fraction more than 1 cent a pound. Another fodder is composed of 20 per cent. of cottonseed flour, 40 per cent. of palm nuts and 40 per cent. of molasses. Some factories undertake their own mixing and the substance produced contains 14 per cent. protein, 3 per cent. fatty matter and 50 per cent. non-nitrogenous matter. The results of feeding cattle on these rations have been most satisfactory. Sheep have also been fattened on a molasses diet. One of the best ways of giving molasses to cattle is to mix it with their drinking water and astonishing success has been obtained by adding to the water given to cattle about two pounds of molasses a day. As cavalry horses have been found to do good work on a continuous diet of sugar, it has been thought that cattle might thrive on molasses alone. This belief, however, has been disproved by Porf. Maercker, who concluded that the maximum of molasses that it was advisable to feed 1,000 pounds live weight and per diem was three to four pounds for oxen and two and one-half pounds for milch cows. That this was a wise restriction has been evident by the results that have followed when this proportion of molasses was exceeded. Experts now say that the best results are obtained by using 50 per cent. of fodder and 50 per cent. of molasses. The utilization of molasses for cattle feeding is not new. It has been practiced in many countries for over half a century. In the West Indies one of the events of the beginning of "crop" on the sugar estates is the first feed of "chop-tops" given to the working cattle. The top part of the sugar-cane is sliced fine in a cutting machine and piled into troughs. Rock salt is then pounded fine and strewn over the fodder and over all is thrown a top-dressing of rich molasses. The cattle revel in the mixture and after having fairly gorged themselves, they will linger to suck up the mlasses that has trickled down into the bottom of the trough. Before many weeks have passed they are fat and shining, and horses and sheep, which also take kindly to the food, give ample evidence of its fattening and beneficial properties.

An expert on cycling matters, who was asked "How will the bicycle be improved in future years!" says there is some ground for believing that the chainless safety will be the coming bicycle. Overcoming the friction is the greatest difficulty in the manfacture of this class of wheel and many of the experiments which have been made to this end have given encouraging results. There will be improvement all around in the construction of the bicycle—in the tires, the saddles and the pedals. Already a saddle has been brought out in France which is a comfort and a delight. It is said to enable a wheelman not only to ride further with less discomfort and wear and tear but to add to his speed. The present saddle is barbarous and unscientific, and before long the public will realize the fact and demand improvement. The bicycle makers are loath to adopt a new idea, no matter how good it is, and it is only the pressure of popular dissatisfaction that will drive them to the manufacture of a better form of saddle. It was so with the safety frame, the pneumatic tire, the wood rim and other improvements. Just now light wheels are the fashion, but they are sure to be dropped later on. On the question of whether cycling is merely a craze or will take a permanent place among the national pastimes, opinion is divided. The authority just mentioned says: "Of course the cycling craze will die out and the sport remain. Cycling has backbone and has come to stay, but it may experience a setback, for many persons now riding will hardly do so next year or the year after. Field athletics, tennis, baseball, roller-skating and many other sports have all had their booms in this country and cycling now has the time and attention of the public. Nevertheless, cycling is about the most rational and healthy craze that has taken hold of the people in a generation and it bears unmistakable signs of robustness and long life.

A horticultural journal seeks to remedy the popular inability to define what an orchid is. Some may know an orchid when they see one. They may even be cognizant of the habits and with the habitats of some of the more hardy varieties, but to give a definition at sight would certainly be impossible to many. A plant which is not peculiar to any zone, which is found in the frigid and torrid, which has at least 10,000 varieties already known to man, some of which grow from roots, some from a bulb, some in trees, some creep on the ground, some of the plants completely cover huge trunks, others grow to the size and with the profusion of the daisy—such a variety of plants must needs have something in common to enable the perplexed botanist to classify and to catalogue his specimens. Every orchid flower consists of three petals and three sepals. Under the microscope every difference apparent to the naked eye disappears and one sees that whereas in other plants the organs of reproduction are separate, in the orchid they are, in each case, fused together. Orchids have the style and the stamens in common with other plants but they bear the stigmata underneath, while at the tips are the pollen grains.

Microbes as a class have been so roundly abused that the discovery of the fact that we cannot altogether get along without them induces a certain sense of satisfaction. A Russian professor has been taking great trouble to determine the value of germs in assisting the body to perform its natural functions. He fed animals on food that had been carefully sterilized and compelled them to breathe germless air. The experiments proved that the presence of microbes is necessary to digestion. The animals soon showed the effect of the deprivation. First they began to droop, then lost their appetite and finally weakened and died. It was found that the food simply would not assimilate when the microbes were absent. This series of experiments has been extended to the vegetable world. It is now proved that certain plants can assimilate the nitrogen which is necessary to their growth only through the action of the microbes that live at their roots.

Next to excellence is the appreciation of it.—Thackeray.

JAPANESE FACES.

They are Entirely Unlike Any Other Asiatics.

RESEMBLANCE TO THE COREAN FACE.

Two Marked Varieties Typical of the Country Studied by a Well-known Physiognomist.

The typical face of the Japanese race has become familiar in this country within a year through the pictures printed in the Sun and other papers. At first it may have made rather an unfavorable impression upon physiognomists and observers in general; but as people have become better acquainted with it through the study of its peculiarities it must have grown in favor. It differs from the face of other Asiatic races; it is obviously distinct from the Chinese, the Tartar, the Hindoo, the Malay, and the Persian face. It bears a nearer resemblance to the Corean face than to any other in Asia. But in facial outlines, as in mental characteristics, the Japanese are more like the European races than are any other Asiatic people.

Professor Griffis of Tokio says that there are two marked varieties of feature in Japan, which are strikingly portrayed in their own pictures. These are the broad flat face of the lowest class and the oval face, with full nose, of the higher. Professor Griffis has been further led to believe that the Japanese, whose origin is lost in antiquity, are a mixture of two separate races, the one of which had extended southward from Siberia, hairy and broad featured, while the other, which approached from the southwest, had the Hindoostani physiognomy and smooth skin. To this day the natives of the chief island, Nippon, regard those of the lesser island, Yeso, who are called Ainos, as of inferior quality. The face here spoken of as typical of the natives of Japan is that of the well-born Nipponese a people who probably owe their origin to a cross between the primitive Ainos and the latter comers from India.

The face of the Mikado, as twice or thrice printed in the Sun from Tokio portraits of him, is one which apart from his complexion, resembles that of many Americans who may be seen in the streets of New York any day. At first glance it seems to have a rather sullen expression; but when closely studied it gives an idea of intellectuality, thoughtfulness, steadfastness cautiousness, energy and level-headedness. It is evidently indicative of the man's character, as illustrated during his long and successful reign. All the features of it are well formed, and the bearing of the head is in accord with his traits, as known to the world. Any physiognomist, after thoroughly examining the Emperor's face and head, would very surely pronounce a most favorable judgment upon them. The face of his wife the Empress, is oval, full of intelligence, kindly, and might be taken for that of a fine-looking American or European woman, in so far as form and expression are concerned, yet not, perhaps, as regards complexion, though it is a truth that many Japanese women of rank, who rarely go out of the house, are fair-complexioned.

The Premier, Prince Ito, the great diplomatist, would pass here for a Colorado silverite or a North Dakota speculator in town lots. General Yamagata looks not unlike the late Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist, Marshal Oyama bears some resemblance to Grover Cleveland. Viscount Mutsu would be fine-looking for a white man. Vice-Admiral Ito's double may be seen upon every block on Broadway any fine afternoon. Dr. Depew, the Bowery "Peach," would smile if he saw one of the Japanese portraits in the Sun's collection of them, and Thomas C. Platt would smile if he saw another. The faces of a group of young Japs in a photograph belonging to the Sun look like those of any group of young Americans at Yale or Harvard or Princeton.

The typical Japanese face, as drawn and colored by native artists, bears less of a resemblance to the American or European face than when it is photographed, for the methods of Japanese art are peculiar. The real style and spirit of the face are best brought out by the camera. It is a face that must be studied very closely and very long and very often by any one who would seek to gain an insight into Japanese character by means of it, or who would get a proper comprehension of it, or who would attempt to interpret the history of Japan by the distinctive physiognomy of its peculiar people.—New York Sun.

ANTIQUITY.

Egypt still remains the land of wonders, and mysteries. A wreath of forget-me-nots made of precious stones with intertwining stems of gold was recently found in one of the tombs by M. de Morgan, the coronet that had perhaps encircled the brow of a princess buried two hundred years before Abraham was born, coming forth fresh and beautiful from the dust of ages, while the mummied princess herself crumbled to pieces at the touch. To an explorer thus rumaging among the dust of ages this sparkling coronet, with a portion of the epitaph of Queen Is em Kheb's epitaph, "She is armed with flowers every day," must have given a sense of strangeness and at the same time a nearness to ages long dead startling in its vividness.

The Boston small boys call the good old game of prisoner's base "China and Japan." Of course Japan does the getting of 'em in.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 26 1895

The Union Stockyards in Chicago cover 350 acres and cost $3,000,000. They have eight miles of streets and receive 8,000,000 head of stock every year.

Active work on the Valley road has begun. Within thirty days three miles of the track will be ready for the rails, and after that it won't be long before Stockton hears the whistle blow.

An indication of returning prosperity is the lower rate of interest to be had in San Francisco, and the willingness of capital to make loans on country property again. Only a commencement has been made, but even this much has been so long delayed that the change is more than welcome.

The British government borrowed $6,000,000 the other day at less than three-fourths of 1 per cent interest and could have had ten times the amount at the same rate, had they needed it. There is no valid reason why Uncle Sam should pay 4 and 5 per cent., when money in Europe is crowding forward for investment at less than 1 per cent.

The disastrous and fatal cyclone which has just visited a number of Eastern States makes it opportune to call attention to the fact that such climate exigencies are entirely unknown in California, while in one storm that has just occured more lives were lost than in all the earthquakes California ever experienced.

New experiments in motive power for street railroads are soon to made in the east. Compressed air as a propelling force is to be tried in Baltimore. It is claimed that a car can be charged in half a minute to run fifteen miles. Cars are being equipped for the experiment, and if successful another problem of rapid and cheap transportation will be solved.

Three mortal columns of one of the "big dailies" are devoted to the half-witted maunderings of one John L. Sullivan, whose sole claim to public attention consists of the fact that once upon a time he was able to whip any brute of his class. They must be hard up for "stuff" to pad out with when such slush is ladled out so liberally. It is safe to say that not one in a hundred reads such rot.

It now develops that of the money appropriated by the Nebraska legislature for relief of starving farmers $17 out of every $21 was paid to the railroads for transportation. About the same percentage the farmers of Nebraska get for their crops when raised and shipped. Yet we must send relief to Ireland's poor, who are being robbed through the extortions of "landlordism." When you saluted Old Glory on Independence Day did you stop to think whether it represented protection to the freedom you enjoy or protection to railroads while they make you stand and deliver 17-21sts of your production? When you find out let us know.

From time to time a man will be found who will not take a home paper on the ground that it is not worth his while, or that he is too poor to do so. No man is too poor to take his local newspaper and it is false economy to get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something does not appear in columns that will be a financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he has made or saved from one to twenty times its subscription price. The city papers do not take the place of your local paper, although some people seem to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they don't give you what you are most interested in—your local and county news. You can not learn from them when and where public meetings are to be held, who are dying and who are marrying, who are moving in and who are moving out, court proceedings, who wants to sell land—in fact hundreds of items which might be of particular importance for you to know. Such matters city papers cannot furnish but your local paper can and does.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District.

California.

List No. 8, approved September 26, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

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Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,

MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the Public School House, in said Taboose School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in each District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at J. H. Miller's House, in Taboose School District, on the 17th day of August, 1895, and the polls will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. of said day until 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

D. E. Smith, Inspector. J. H. Miller and George Calvert will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is One Thousand dollars, of the denomination of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 8 inclusive, and are to mature as follows to wit:

1. to mature, inclusive, One year from date.
2. " " " Two years from date.
3. " " " Three years from date.
4. " " " Four years from date.
5. " " " Five years from date.
6. " " " Six years from date.
7. " " " Seven years from date.
8. " " " Eight years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. L. CONKLIN.
J. W. CALLOWAY.
W. B. MOORE.
Trustees of Taboose School District.

Dated July 15th, 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE

First term commences about September 1st.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessaay entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the Countyof Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		10.50 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m.	2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m.	Lv. 11.00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning		7.10 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton		1.20 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord		.05 p. m.	8.55 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (33 miles), Sandy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th day of July, 1895, an assessment (No. 27) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th, day of August, 1895, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at Public Auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.

BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Social attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, Cal.
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and avment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North and quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES

AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.

PAT. APPLIED FOR

SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, JULY 26.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .67
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.90

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, July 22, 1895.

Estate of W. G. Watson, deceased—Filed petition for letters of administration.

WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1895.

F. Rhine vs. Eliza M. Hannigan—Issued summons.

THURSDAY, July, 25, 1895.

People vs. Patrick Conners—Filed Information.

MARRIED.

WASHBURN--CANFIELD--At Independence Cal., July 21, 1895, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. George Washburn and Miss Vena Canfield.

Ben. H. Yandell Esq. visited Big Pine yesterday.

Snow is reported to be quite plentiful on the summit.

Eight commercial travelers were on Monday's train.

Ring grapes are for sale in the Southern Inyo market.

Judge Arnot is on to-day's train and will be with us this evening.

The large crops of grain are ready in every locality in the valley.

J. W. Forces and family have moved into their new residence on Edwards street.

Dave Rogers, who was hurt at the Mairs ranch last week with a derrick is steadily improving.

Judge Arnot was unable to come last Monday, but is expected without fail on this evenings train.

Mike Reddy left town last Wednesday afternoon for Cerro Gordo where he will work for Pat Clinton.

Dr. J. S. McQueen returned to Bishop last Tuesday morning after a professional visit of two weeks here.

J. J. Gunn, wife and daughter and Mrs. J. C. Irwin went to Big Pine on Saturday, returning Monday.

I. Tucker and family, accompanied by two friends are spendings a week's vacation at the headwaters of Bubb's creek.

J. C. Irwin and Arthur Smith left last Sunday morning for the Mt. Whitney country where they will spend a month

Fishing is reported to be excellent at the head waters of Kings River and Bubb's Creek, but game somewhat scarce.

Mrs. John Fiehman returned to her home at Keeler, Monday after a visit of several days with friends at Independence.

Sam Gruber was in from Mazourka last Sunday for more supplies. Sam is making ends meet by the dry-washer process.

Davis & McIntosh will start on a run of ore in a few days, at the arrastra owned by Schroeder & Basto, at the Alabama hills.

A. N. Bell is refitting his flouring mill at Camp Independence, so as to be able to make flour out of the coming crop that will equal the imported article.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Sam Andrews, Alex. Clarke and two other men, nephews of James Hillyer, left last Wednesday for the lakes over the summit to spend a few days outing.

The two little sons and daughter of Mr. Geo. C. Rives arrived in Independence Monday evening and will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Rives at the Hirsch mine.

Miss Nellie Lynd, sister of Harry Lynd who was mail clerk on the C. & C., accompanied by Mrs. Julia Church arrived from Hawthorne last Monday. The young lady has gone to Keeler for a short visit but will come to Independence in a few days. Harry Lynd has been transferred to the S. P. and is now running between Reno and San Francisco.

The marble quarry at Inyo is closed down and it will probably be some time before work is resumed. During the time that it has been in operation the concern has left not less than $50,000 in cash in this valley and it is to be hoped that the Company will yet succeed in establishing the works upon a paying basis and resuming operations upon a more extensive scale.

Will Dehy, formerly of Bishop, now a student at the Berkeley University, arrived here last Saturday night having left the railroad at Fresno and come across the Kearsarge pass on foot. He left Sunday morning for Bishop to visit his old home and friends for a few weeks, when he will return by a different route.

H. T. Thompson, a former resident of Camp Independence, but now a resident of Coveley, Mendocino county, has sold his farm at the latter place, realizing a handsome profit on it. A new railroad is being built to that place, causing a raise in the value of property.

L. F. J. Wrinkle returned home to Keeler on Wednesday's train from an absence of two weeks at Bodie, where he has been engaged upon a system of mining surveys, to be used in a big suit now pending in Mono county. Mr. Wrinkle came to Independence yesterday, returning to-day.

Mrs. Julia Church and her two children arrived from Hawthorne Monday on a visit to her mother, Mrs. J. D. Blair. She will be joined by husband, Mr. Abe Church in about ten days and a fishing party will be formed to go up on Oak Creek and camp for a few weeks.

Taboose school District will hold an election August 17th to vote on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $1000, for the purpose of buying the necessary land and building a school house for the District.

John Cometti came down from Fish Springs last Tuesday bringing over 43 ounces of gold, a result of his last run. Tracey & Co. have also made a clean up, and Madden & Rose are still taking out ore.

Tom Morris, the sprinter arrived here last Monday evening and will spend a few weeks in town. It is said that while here he will do some training, and it is also reported that he will try to make a match with Ober.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Inyo Seminary, published this issue. Persons desiring any information should address the principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M., Bishop, Cal.

P. Rasmussen came up from Inyo a few days ago and has been enjoying a vacation in town. He has been working for the Inyo Marble Company for over six years.

Miss Etta Naylor went to Keeler on Wednesday's train and will have charge of the R. R. station there while W. M. Richards takes a well earned vacation.

P. H. Mack Esq. went to Hawthorne yesterday to meet Hon. P. Reddy, who is on his way to Bodie. Mr. Mack expects to return to-day.

Are we going to have any Fair or fall races this year? It is getting along about that time now, if anything is to be done.

There were eight drummers in Independence yesterday, representing various San Francisco business houses.

Marsh. Naylor came down from the mines at Fish Springs yesterday, where he has been working for some time.

BUTTER from the Fairview creamery an be obtained from H. Levy.

As A Caution.

Parties who have had new stoves put into use the past two weeks by the agent selling them, might find it to their interest to examine the pipe running through the roof if they have not seen it put up. Mr. C. A. Walter of Camp Independence informs us that he came near having his residence burned last Monday, the 22nd. He says that the agent had agreed to set the stove up ready for use. Having business at other parts of the farm, he went to attend to that, and when he returned. was informed that everything was complete. Everything went well until last Monday morning, when fire was discovered in the shingles between the roof and ceiling. It was quickly extinguished, and upon examination it was discovered that in fitting the joints together between the roof and ceiling, they had not been fitted exactly, but had been driven together so as to leave a space of more than an inch for the smoke and sparks to escape, one joint cutting the other for a space of two or three inches. It being a dark place between the ceiling and roof there was not sufficient light to enable them to fit the joints correctly. Mr. Walter informs us of the fact, that others having had the stoves set up may examine them accordingly.

Steadily Gaining Strength.

Speaking of the return home of Senator Jones of Nevada the Carson *Appeal* says:

The Senator looked well and talked emphatically on the question of silver.

"Its no use bothering any more with the old parties, to h—ll with them. They are both with the gold ring and they will stay there. The reports that the silver agitation is dying out is false. It is spreading daily and now that the Eastern voters begin to see the real cause of the financial depression, they are, if anything, the more rabid on the question than we are in Nevada, because times are harder with them. Make no mistake, the present revival of business is only temporary. We will have no good times until the money question is settled, and it will only be settled by the new party. The party is gaining strength everywhere, and if we stand by our guns and no compromise, we will win in '96."

Departure Of The Holiness Band.

The Holiness Band made their exit from our town last Sunday in a blaze of glory. To the people of the town, large and small, old and young, their last day here will be a memorable one. Services were held in the large tent at ten o'clock Sunday morning, after which the congregation wended their way to Mr. Baxters' field where the following named converts were immersed by Mr. Asa Adams, the leader of the Band: Sam Andrews, Alexander Clark, John Lubkin, Harry Bert and Albert Salazar. At two o'clock p. m. the Band took charge of the Sabbath School, of which Mr Wilkinson is the Superintendent, and a most elevating and instructive hour was spent. At 5:30 o'clock occurred the most interesting event of the day, judging from the crowd gathered to witness it. At that hour two of the members of the band, Miss Vena Cranfield and Mr. George Washburn, were united by Rev. S. W. Albone in the holy bonds of matrimony, Miss Adams acting as bridesmaid and H. E. Wikinson as groomsman. The bride was dressed in a most becoming gown of tan colored silk and hat trimmed with the same, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaid wore grey silk, and the groom—but it isn't possible to array a groom gracefully in print. After the ceremony the newly married couple received the congratulations of friends and acquaintances who had becme interested in them since their arrival in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn intend making their home in Independence for a time, and we trust their future may be most happy. At 7:30 a general hand shaking and farewell meeting was held and on Monday morning the Band took their departure carrying with them the good will and hopes of the Independence people for a pleasant journey.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Keeler, Cal. on June 24, 1895, three horses dessribed as follows: One brown mare, white star in forehead branded thus 2C on left hip. One chestnut mare, both ears split, white stripe in forehead both hind legs white branded thus TS on left hip and shoulder. One iron-grey mare branded thus S on left hip and shoulder (brands on this mare very dim.) The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JOHN BARNES.

Keeler, July 15, 1895.

Weather Summary, Week Ending July 25, 1895.

Highest barometer	29.981 date, 21st.
Lowest "	29.732 date, 25th.
Highest Temperature	98.8 date, 25th
Lowest "	57.9 date, 21st.
Mean "	79.1
Average dew point	33 3
" humidity	21.7
Total precipitation	Trace

Prevailing direction of wind, NW.
Highest velocity and date, 28, NW 19th.
Number of clear days 4.
" " partly cloudy days 2.
" " cloudy days 1.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. ROSSI.
At Lacey Ranch.
Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill site, being a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill-site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler

LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated ,atisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall." Lone

FRED BURCKHARDT

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

Apr. 1, 1895, Cash on hand	$12 075 31	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	39 70	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	19 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	125 60	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	44 60	
J. E. Dunlap, J. P. 3rd twp fines	7 60	
A. A. Armstrong, Int State land	27 85	
Sam'l Levy "	125 28	
Jos. Seely "	50 69	
D. J. Hession, error warrant 74	45	
E. H. Edwards, Int State land	32 00	
P A Chalfant, Assessor	199 50	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees	965 57	
		13,713 15
May, F. J. Cooper, Int State land	44 80	
D. J Hession, Recorder fees	44 15	
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	40 75	
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	23 20	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	38 00	
S. P. McKnight Int S Schl ld	51 74	
Jas. E. Damon "	16 80	
" " "	16 80	
C. & C. R. R. Tax State Treas'r	1,195 68	
Margie Shaw Int State ld	53 00	
State Treas. ac't Treas. & Aud.	16 64	
W. A. La Mar Int State land	22 40	
W H Murray Red'mpt'n State ld	58 22	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	433 23	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	6,687 43	
		22,455 99
June, A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	20 55	
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	34 00	
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	93 40	
D J. Hession, Clerk fees	37 50	
J. J. Stewart Redemption fees	103 79	
W. Stewardson and W. Neiswender, Int State land	22 40	
Dr. L. Robinson Red'mpt'n fees	1 83	
John Davies, Int. State land	33 60	
State Treas' ac't. Treas. & Aud.	09 00	
Jacob Koch, Redemption fees	3 57	
R. P. Keating, " "	8 78	
" " "	19 52	
Mrs. C. Delaney, Int State land	8 00	
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	761 63	
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	1,101 86	
		24,706 42

DISBURSEMENTS—

Apr. Bridge	106 86	
General Expense	1,740 62	
Hospital Fund	563 00	
Sundry Road Districts	916 66	
Bishop School	250 00	
Salary	1,374 78	
Independence School	85 00	
Lone Pine School	95 25	
Round Valley School	130 80	
Station School	67 63	
Warm Springs School	70 00	
Irving School	123 00	
Big Pine School	200 00	
Fish Springs School Dist	75 00	
Milton School	2 00	
Station Library	4 94	
Independence Library	9 75	
Bishop Library	3 00	
Lone Pine Building	10 81	
		6,859 13
May, State General	2,860 05	
County Bond	1,005 55	
Bishop School Bond	840 00	
Big Pine Bond	640 00	
Union Bond	355 03	
Salary	1,094 98	
Hospital	32 00	
Rebate	35	
Bishop School	146 10	
Lone Pine School	223 00	
Big Pine School	34 78	
Independence School	37 32	
Independence School	143 51	
Union School	226 50	
Fish Springs School	75 00	
Warm Springs School	157 20	
Milton School	19 00	
Irving School	100 00	
Station School	65 37	
		13,914 87
June, Salary Fund	1,099 98	
Hospital Fund	54 00	
Irving School	140 40	
Big Pine School	333 05	
Fish Spring School	23 52	
Bishop School	70 00	
Union School	85 00	
Milton School	79 52	
Independence Special	26 49	
Station School	25 37	
Riverside School	82 00	
Round Valley School	2 25	
Warm Spring School	16 22	
July, Cash on hand	8,753 77	
		24,706 42

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Apr. 1, 1895.

To the Salary Fund	$	2,369 24
General Expense "	2 790 31	
State General "	469 97	
Hospital "	739 99	
Bond "	732 45	
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
State School "		1,233 00
General Road	260 72	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No. 1	363 47	
No 2	289 70	
No 3	243 85	
No 4	146 80	
No 5	148 61	
Bridge Fund	491 62	
Swamp and overflowed Land	264 61	
Institute	80 00	
Big Pine Special School	26 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 50	
Coroner's	88 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	458 45	
County School	32 38	
To the various School Dist Funds:		
Riverside	6 16	
Round Valley	49 24	
Irving	170 93	
Bishop	289 34	
Station	41 66	
Warm Springs	201 64	
Big Pine	428 94	
Milton	106 90	
Independence	137 17	
Fish spring	36 28	
Union	163 02	
Lone Pine	341 67	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 68 52	
Round Valley	8 76	
Irving	26 82	
Bishop	126 67	
Station	82 34	
Warm Springs	12 41	
Big Pine	48 85	
Independence	21 56	
Union	46 44	
Riverside	20 51	
Lone Pine	50 30	
Fish Springs	50	
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Independence Bond Fund	15 10	
Bishop (old) " "	71 92	
Union " "	17 72	
Bishop (new) " "	200 87	
Big Pine " "	39 99	
Fish Springs " "	11 83	
Lone Pine " "	1,439 55	
Road Poll Tax	445 25	
Cash Balance		$8 753 77
	$12,356 01	$12 356 01

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 9th day of July, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Bodie, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,

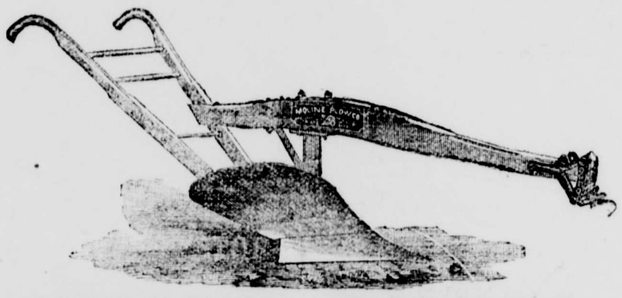
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo **Stage Company.**

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, portable and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

COOK BOOK FREE.

Every housekeeper wants to know the best things to eat, and how to prepare them.

"The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook."

Contains One thousand useful recipes for every kind of cooking. Edited by Prof. Rudmani, New-York Cooking School. Free by mail. Address (writing plainly), mentioning this paper,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

A NEED OF THE AGE.

"Yes, riding a wheel is great sport and a bicycle is a great convenience," remarked a young business man to an Indianapolis Sentinel reporter, as he pumped away at the edge of the pavement, filling his tire with atomsphere. "But before bicycling will ever become a success a meeting must be called for the propose of allowing the wheelmen and the pedestrian to arrive at some understanding. I am in favor of a convention or something of that sort.

"As it is now a rider comes down the street and sees ahead of him at a crossing a man or woman who is supposed to be endowed with reasonable intelligence. This person is in the act of crossing the street. He looks up, sees the rider coming and stands still right in the middle of the street. Of course, he is mentally calculating his chances for getting across safely. One can see the workings of his mind in the muscular contortions of his face.

"In the meantime the rider is getting closer and closer and is in a study equally as profound as to what the person is going to do. The pedestrian takes a step forward, takes another glance up the street, stops, starts back, makes an effort to reach the pavement, stops again, starts forward, stops——

"Of course, by this time the cyclist is at almost a standstill and is also zigzagging from one side to the other waiting and muttering. What he says depends upon whether he is a man or woman. The pedestrian seems to give up all possibility of escape, faces the rider, both arms extended, jumps from one foot to the other, and the two collide. The cyclist is thrown to the ground, his wheel twisted, and he gets the blame.

"The same happens in the park when we are crossing it. A pedestrian ahead hears the crunch of the wheel on the gravel walk behind him, and, without turning around jumps to one side. He thinks he has made a mistake and jumps to the other right in front of the wheel. He is tossed over on the grass, the wheelman gets his trousers torn, his kneecap skinned, his bicycle bent, and himself blamed.

"And how easily this can all be avoided. Let the pedestrian instead of performing all these trying evolutions merely walk along as though there was nothing behind him, keep his course, and the cyclist will know what to do. He will turn his wheel to one side and slide past with perfect ease and safety. On the crossings let a man walk along as though there were not a bicycle in the state, and the wheelman will judge his course accordingly. He has control of his wheel and is as anxious not to collide as the other fellow. That's all we want. We merely ask that people walk along about their business and we shall not molest them.

"In the case of a horse which is not readily managed the rider or driver may be on the alert and skillful, and there may be a collision; but with a bicycle the rider has control, and if the pedestrian will only go along and not get rattled there will be no collisions. This is what I want the people to know, and the only way it seems for them to learn this is to hold a convention or something."

There are said to be over 100 female pulpit orators in this country.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

IN CARIBOO.

By JULES VERNE.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh, you are really the angel that people call you!"

Lucy Roberts was the only white woman, or, more correctly speaking, girl, for she was only twelve years of age, to make her appearance in the mining camps along the bed of the Fraser. Large for her age, her sweet girlish face lighted up by wide opened blue eyes of rare beauty, her head decked with an unusual growth of golden hair, Lucy, who was a most daring horseback rider, flitted through the mining camps like a sprite, her long hair thrown to the wind and glittering in the sunshine with a golden sheen.

The rough miners idolized her, and she often came like an angel of peace among them, quelling brawls, staying the hand uplifted with murderous intent, or rescuing some poor wretch from the clutches of the desperado. "Angel of Hell's Hollow," "Belle of the Cariboo," "Guardian Spirit of Gory Gulch," "Golden Lucy," were some of the picturesque names bestowed upon her by the inmates of the mining camps.

Strange to say, no one stood more in dread of Lucy's love of fair play and her vigor in bringing evil doers to justice than her own father, for he was only too prone to make use of his power for the purpose of furthering his own interests, or the gratification of his darker passions. The moment the arrest of the Morels became known to Miss Roberts, now a young lady of twenty, she at once suspected some evil design on her father's part—a suspicion which grew into a certainty when she learned of the existence of the beautiful French girl and the attempted abduction following so close upon the arrest of the father and brother.

"The captain's daughter desires to see the French prisoners!" said the officer at the guardhouse to his superior the morning after the arrest.

"All right, admit her," was the order given without the slightest hesitation.

So accustomed was Lucy Roberts to come face to face with the very offscourings of the world's market places, attracted to the province by the magical cry of gold, that she opened her blue eyes in unaffected astonishment as she was confronted by the Morels, especially Leon, whose frank, open countenance and manly bearing appealed at once to her innate love of honesty and fair dealing.

Leon had already heard of the "Angel of Hell's Hollow," but in the wildest flights of his imagination he had not pictured to himself any such modest and refined maiden as stood before him. He felt the blood tingling in his cheeks as those round, wide opened, liquid blue eyes were turned full upon him, and for a moment he even forgot his gold mine. After listening to their answers to her questions Lucy exclaimed:

"This is infamous treatment, gentlemen, and your imprisonment shall not be of long duration."

Leon stammered out a few words of thanks.

"And meanwhile," she continued, 'don't have the slightest anxiety about your mother and sister. I'll order food sent to their camp, and I'll ride down to see them today. With me for their friend they need fear no more ruffianism," and turning to the door she gave a few smart raps with the loaded handle of her riding whip. The guard made his appearance.

"Furnish these gentlemen with the best food the police camp affords," she said in a low tone, "and charge the extra expense to me," then with a graceful and friendly inclination of her body she bounded out of the room, roused her hunting dogs and was in the saddle and out of sight before the Morels had recovered the use of their tongues.

Leon stood by the heavily barred window straining his eyes to get another glimpse of the "Belle of the Cariboo," when he felt his father's hand laid upon his shoulder.

"Come, my boy, don't let 'Golden Lucy' reconcile you to your imprisonment," cried Morel with a laugh.

"Isn't she superb, father?" exclaimed Leon, still at the window.

"Permit me, Monsieur Morel," said his father, touching Leon gently on the arm. Leon turned quickly about. With a mischievous smile his father held out a little bunch of white violets.

"Were they hers?" cried Leon joyfully, as he took them and pressed them to his lips.

"Just as I used to be, just as I used to be, murmured the elder Morel, and then he added: "Yes, they were hers. She struck them with her riding whip and knocked them from her corsage. Don't be foolish, now, my son. The 'Belle of the Cariboo' has had many a millionaire mine owner at her feet. They say she is absolutely indifferent to men in the attitude of wooers. I can understand the reason, too, for once married her glory would be gone. Now everybody may love her."

"Well, then, count me in that list, too, father," cried the young Frenchman enthusiastically.

"I thought you were such a hater of old England and everything and everybody English," uged the elder Morel.

"I had not seen the 'Belle of the Cariboo' yet, father," returned Leon. "I had got my ideas of English women out of the French comic papers."

After leaving the police camp, Lucy Roberts determined to take a look at her dark eyed rival, whose beauty was calling forth such unstinted praise from all who had seen her, and in a short half hour her blooded mare was pulled up before the two French women, whom she found sitting in front of a tent, with clasped hands and sorrowful faces.

"The 'Belle of the Cariboo!'" whispered Pauline to her mother, as the two women rose and returned Lucy's smile.

"Captain Roberts' daughter?" cried Lucy, introducing herself, and then without giving Pauline and her mother a chance to recover from their astonishment at the unexpected visit, she cried out in a round, full voice, clear and musical as a bell, "I come from the police camp, madam, to tell you that your husband and son are quite well, and that I am fully persuaded of their innocence and intend to intercede for their release as soon as my father returns to the camp."

Pauline sprang forward, and grasping the gloved hand of the captain's daughter, who had not dismounted, pressed it to her lips.

"Oh, you are really the angel that people call you!" exclaimed Pauline, still clinging to Lucy's hand and keeping her dark eyes, now swimming in tears, riveted upon the fair face of the English girl.

"I fear you will not leave me that title very long, Mademoiselle Pauline!" returned Lucy, with a mischievous look. "However, we shall be the best of friends. The province is big enough and bad enough to need the services of any number of angels."

"Can you ride horseback?" inquired Lucy.

"Oh, yes," returned Pauline. "I learned to ride while we were in Seattle, only papa was afraid I'd kill myself and refused to bring a saddle for me."

"You shall have one of mine," was Lucy's reply, "and take a ride 'cross country with me some day. The miners must give you a name too. They're very apt at such business."

Pauline's eyes danced with joy, and turning to her mother she called out:

"I may go, mayn't I, little mamma? When I m on horseback I don't feel a bit like an angel, however," added Pauline laughing, "for I love the world more than ever."

"Miss Roberts smiled at the young girl's naivete, and then suggested that quite possibly Madam Morel desired to send a package to her husband and son and offered to carry it to them if she would strap it to her saddle. The package was quickly made up and strapped in place. Then with a hearty handshake the "Belle of the Cariboo" dashed away, followed by her three hunting dogs, which awakened the echoes with their loud baying.

Captain Roberts' anger knew no bounds when he learned of the failure of his trusted agent to separate the beautiful Pauline from her mother, and thus put such a curb upon the haughty spirit of the Morels that they would be forced to accede to his wishes. When, however, in addition to this piece of bad news, he was informed of his daughter's interference and her demand that either the Morels be confronted with their accuser or set at liberty, his wrath was so great that it threatened to gorge his brain with blood and put an end to his life then and there. For several days he kept aloof from the police camp, during which time the "Belle of the Cariboo" paid frequent visits to the guardhouse, and it was quite evident that something else besides mere desire to see justice done inspired these visits.

Lucy Roberts knew little and cared less for the conventional ways of love-making by which a woman—no matter how convinced she may be of the man's affection for her and certain of hers for him—must still dissimulate and await a declaration from him. And therefore it will be pretty hard to say just exactly how the Morels, father and son, felt the day that Lucy unfastened a bunch of mountain daisies from her white throat and handed them to Leon, and then, throwing her arms around his father's neck, kissed him and cried out:

"Ah, Monsieur Morel, if Leon is as noble and good as he seems to be, I love him!"

At last Captain Roberts became alarmed at the turn things were taking and consented to produce the witness upon whose testimony he had ordered the arrest of the Morels. In spite of the fact that the two men brought in by Roberts to testify against the Morels were notorious desperadoes, both known to be his paid creatures, and in spite of Lucy's indignant protests against the acceptance of such evidence, the Englishman's influence was strong enough to have the father and son held upon the charge and an order made for their removal to Richfield for trial. Miss Roberts was careful to conceal this piece of news from the wretched mother and daughter, whose poor hearts were rapidly losing courage, and no sooner had the "Belle of the Cariboo" taken her leave of Madam Morel and Pauline than another rider halted at their camp. It was "Mr. Timely," as he still requested the Morels to call him when speaking of him to the outside world, but no doubt the astute reader has already divined the concealment of Captain Roberts' son, Clifford by name, under this incognito.

At Pauline's request the existence of this accepted lover had been carefully concealed from his sister, Lucy Roberts—the French maiden feeling a little ashamed of herself for yielding so soon to the suit of her gallant rescuer and fearful that this Diana of the Fraser might lose interest in one so unlike her and now so ill adapted to become her twin angel, as had been proposed. Visions of black mares, riding habits and mad dashes through mining camps became fainter and fainter in Pauline's mind, but the regret was only a momentary one. When she felt her lover's strong arm wrapped about her, her happiness needed only the presence of her father and brother to make it complete.

"Mr. Timely" had come with the joyful tidings that that night the prisoners were to be set free, and that unless strenuous opposition should be made to their marriage by the elder Morel he asked that it be solemnized the moment the party reached the little camp, for that step would at once and forever put an end to the wild dreams of his father to make the beautiful Pauline his wife and end this wicked persecution.

The impatient lover promised to have "Bishop" Whitman, as the only clergyman in that part of the province was called by the miners, present to perform the ceremony.

"How shall I ever dare to face your beautiful sister, the Diana of the Fraser's valley?" murmured Pauline. "Only yesterday she informed me that she had her eye on a splendid black mare for me, and that she and I would be the twin angels of the mining camps. Ah, Lucy, I fear, prefers the admiration of all men to the love of one!"

"But you have both, dearest Pauline," urged her lover. "I'll buy the black mare for you, and when Lucy gets over pouting with you for 'marrying a man,' you and she may ride 'cross country to your hearts' content. Only, I implore you, keep out of her squabbles with the miners. She passes more than half her time regulating their conduct, settling their disputes and preventing good, honest brawls which keep such people's blood cool."

That night as young Roberts, armed with a crowbar, approached the door of the guardhouse with the intention of forcing it and setting the father and brother of his fiancee free from an iniquitous imprisonment, he was startled to hear the sound of footsteps and the rattling of keys. As he had taken the precaution to furnish the only man on duty with liquor enough for him to drink himself into a stupor, these sounds could only be accounted for by him on the theory that his movements had been watched and that his design was about to be thwarted. He halted and was on the point of making his escape, when his sister's form loomed up in front of him.

"Lucy!"

"Clifford! In heaven's name what are you about to do with that iron bar?"

"Force this door and free the French prisoners."

"Well, pardon me, but I think these keys will answer that purpose."

In another instant Leon Morel had sprung forward and caught the fair Diana of the Fraser in his arms, and she seemed not at all displeased with the ardor of her worshiper.

"Lucy! you are not alone?" stammered Leon, his face white as chalk in the moonlight.

"Oh, don't mind me, I'm only her brother," whispered young Roberts, and laying hold of his sister's arm he pinched her, saying:

"Cry, 'Peccavi,' Belle of the Cariboo!"

"Cry, then, 'Peccavi,' bold slayer of grizzlies!" replied Lucy.

In a few moments the party of rescued and rescuers had mounted four of the six horses awaiting them—three on each side of the guardhouse—and were on the way to the little camp, the elder Morel and young Roberts each leading one of the extra horses, while the lovers rode on ahead. The French women clung in speechless joy to their loved ones, and not until "Bishop" Whitman, fearing the loss of his double fee by the arrival of the ferocious captain, had sounded a note of warning, was Leon surrendered to the "Belle of the Cariboo."

The eastern sky was just beginning to show the first faint glimmer of coming day when Roberts, pistol in hand, dashed into the little camp. But it was too late. He had lost a wife, but gained a son and daughter.

The "Pauline mine" proved to be one of the richest in the Cariboo district, and the next year Leon returned to France with his fair English wife, and there is every reason to believe that he will one day be Senator Morel.

Clifford Roberts loves the wild western land so dearly that he is still there, although Pauline is longing to see Paris.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Douglas Jerrold and Leigh Hunt.

Douglas Jerrold's soul seemed to abhor every trace of study slovenliness. A cozy room was his in his home at West Lodge, Lower Putney Common, and his son's pen has given the world a welcome peep at the interior: "The furniture is simple solid oak. The desk has not a speck upon it. The marble shell upon which the inkstand rests has no litter in it. Various notes lie in a row between clips on the table. The paper basket stands near the armchair, prepared for answered letters and rejected contributions. The little dog follows his master into his study and lies at his feet." And there were no books maltreated in Douglas Jerrold's study. It gave him pain to see them in any way misused. Longfellow had the same sympathies with neatness and exactitude. Method in all things was his rule. He did not care to evolve fine thoughts and poetic images at a desk fixed like the one stable rock in an ocean or muddle.

But other distinguished writers have been as careless as these were careful. Carlyle gives us a curious sketch of Leigh Hunt's menage. In one room—the family apartment—a dusty table and a ragged carpet. On the floor "books, paper, eggshells, scissors, and last night when I was there the torn heart of a half quarter loaf." And above in the workshop of talent—something cleaner—"only two chairs, a bookcase and a writing table."—Chambers' Journal.

Counterfeit Dimes.

Counterfeit silver 10 cent pieces that contain as much if not more silver than genuine coin have been discovered in the United states subtreasury. They have been received from banks and are so carefully made that it requires the trained eye of an expert to detect their bogus character. The coins have the appearance of being well worn, a result of careful work on the part of the counterfeiter and a valuable aid to their circulation. Several of the coins have been sent to the secret service officials, who pronounce them most dangerous counterfeits and express the belief that they were made in Europe and sent to this country for circulation.

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LECTURE ON TRAMPS.

Prof. John J. McCook, of Trinity College, in a recent lecture in New Haven on "The Pathological Aspect of the Tramp Problem," gave the following interesting facts about the knights of the road:

"New Jersey was the first State to pass a law punishing the professional tramp, and at the same time to define what he was. This was in 1876. Rhode Island was the next, and Connecticut came third. A recent writer asserts that there are about 60,000 tramps in the United States. This number is a trifle large, although it is safe to say that there are over 40,000. This is larger than the army of Wellington at Waterloo. We look on tramps as human wrecks and driftwood, and yet the majority of them are in the prime of life, and in better than the average health. Only 8½ per cent of the tramps from whom my statistics were gleaned claimed in the dead of winter, while the grip was raging that they were in bad health. They are robust, and will fill you with envy, malice and all other jealous feelings when you hear them snoring at midnight.

"Eighty-one per cent of tramps declare that they took to the road because they were out of a job, and only one man because machinery took his place. Over 60 per cent of the English tramps are given as taking to the road because of vagrant habits. The majoirty of our tramps are of American birth, 65 per cent of 1342 being of American parentage, and 272 Irish, who come next. Over 100 out of 1738 tramps could read and write, and they all spend money on the daily newspapers. Out of 1389, only seventy are married, fifty-seven are widowers and eighty-four have children. Thirty-eight per cent say that they work for their food, 24 per cent beg it, and 56 per cent steal it. Over 400 sleep at cheap lodging houses and nearly 300 in police headquarters. About 100 sleep in boxes."—Philadelphia Press.

In 1842 a Russian farmer named Bokareff conceived the idea of extracting oil from the seed of the sunflower. His neighbors told him that it was a visionary idea, and that he would have his labor for his pains. He persevered, however, and from that humble begining the industry has expanded to enormous proportions.

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Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

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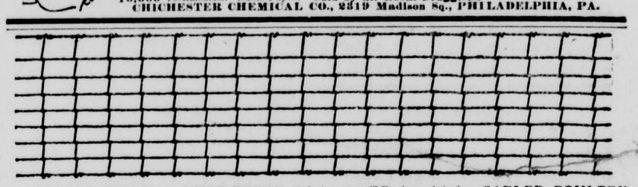

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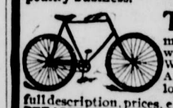

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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The Populace Shows Its Strong Disapproval of the Government's Course—Making Large Promises.

The soldiers are returning to Yokohama by brigades from the seat of war and are being disbanded in various portions of the country. The streets are full of marching columns, followed by the excited and patriotic populace. The railway stations, the tea houses and other places of resort are crowded with the heroes just back from Japan, relating to their admirers the story of their experience and the incidents of the war. Yesterday a band came down the street at the head of a brigade of infantry playing "Marching Through Georgia."

The soldiers are received with great enthusiasm by the people, but the public temper was shown in a very decided manner the other day when Prince Komatsu, the generalissimo of the army, landed at Kobe to place his sword at the feet of the emperor and render him an account of his achievements. He was escorted from Port Arthur by a large fleet and was welcomed with highest honors and the greatest ceremony that could be paid to any man except the emperor, but it was all official. There was a large military escort, the public buildings were decorated with quantities of bunting and banners and lanterns; there were brass bands in every direction, and groups of school children carrying flags and singing patriotic songs. And in the evening the public places were handsomely illuminated, and thousands of dollars were spent for fireworks. But there was a conspicuous lack of enthusiasm among the people, although Prince Komatsu has always been a popular favorite, and is entitled to much of the credit for the management of the war. Very few private houses were decorated or illuminated. There seems to have been a studied display of coolness and resentment for the purpose of impressing upon the government the public dissatisfaction with its policy. So marked was this that there were quarrels between the owners and the tenants of certain property in regard to its decoration and there were two suicides during the day, both due to chagrin over the policy of the government and its surrender to the demands of Russia.

When a Japanese has no other way of expressing his disgust he falls upon his sword. One of the suicides was a major in the imperial body guard. He fought all through the war, but could not endure the taunts of friends who met him on his arrival at Kobe. The other was a coolie—a jinrikisha man—who was not aware that the fruits of victory had been forfeited until he heard the story from some persons who came down to welcome the prince. He at once became intensely excited; rushed through the streets shouting that Japan had been disgracefully betrayed, and on reaching his home proceeded to take his own life.

These things indicate the temper of the people and the crisis that has seemed to be impending. The resignation of the present cabinet at an early date was predicted until the recent action favorable to the government by the radical leaders, and some people have thought such an event would modify public sentiment and postpone if it did not prevent trouble. There is no question of the ability or the patriotism of the present ministry. There are no better men in Japan, but the people hold them responsible for the surrender to Russia and public sentiment may be satisfied with the amputation of their official heads.

Fifty daily newspapers have been suppressed this week. At no time since its existence has the censorship of the Japanese press been so stringent. Of the twelve leading dailies at the capital seven are under suspension, mostly because of their vigorous indignation over the submission to the demands of Russia. The few papers that are loyal to the government are making some very ingenious arguments and explanations. One declares that the return of the Liao-Tung peninsula will be regarded by the world at large as an act of chivalry well becoming the spirit with which the war was undertaken and conducted." Another, the Shimbun, says:

"Viewing the matter calmly, one realizes that it is perhaps a good thing for Japan that she has been compelled to be contented with only a part of her rightful prize. Had she obtained all she asked for she might have been satisfied with her present condition, which would have been very injurious to her future progress and development. But as it is the national pride has been strongly affected by European intervention, and the people are inspired with renewed energy to increase their resources and strength. Thus the loss of Liao-Tung may prove a blessing in disguise."

Some of the papers demand an increase of the indemnity as compensation for the surrendered territory. Others take the high ground that having "voluntarily" relinquished her territorial occupation of China it would not be manly or consistent for Japan to demand additional monetary compensation. With commendable but amusing pride, they assert that the Liao-Tung territory was given back to China as a mark of generosity and without any desire or expectation of receiving material compensation.

As a consolation to the people the government is making large promises in the way of public improvements and an extensive programme is semi-officially announced of ship building, navy yards, fortifications and other means of defense so that the country may hereafter be in a condition to fight even the Czar and hold its own with any of the nations of Europe. The papers say that Japan could now maintain herself against any one of them except England or Russia.

It is expected, although it is not officially promised, that the indemnity paid by China will be applied to the increase of the national armament and defense. The 200,000,000 taels, which amount to about the same number of dollars in our money, is to be paid in eight installments, 50,000,000 in six months, 50,000,000 more in twelve months and the balance in six annual installments with interest at 5 per cent. It is understood that 30,000,000 taels will be paid before July 1.

The total of the indemnity is equivalent in Japanese currency to 280,000,000 yen and it exceeds the national currency now in circulation by 113,000,000 yen, or an average of nearly 4 yen per capita of the population. The yen, is a silver coin equal to the Mexican dollar.

It is supposed that some of the indemnity will be used to cancel the war loans. There have been two, one of 30,000,000 yen, of which 70 per cent. has been called, and another of 50,000,000 yen, of which 60 per cent. has been called, making a total of 51,000,000 yen, upon which the interest amounts to 2,555,000 yen per year.

The financial side of the settlement with China has a serious aspect, as the government expects to get an annual revenue of 200,000,000 taels from Manchuria alone only one of the provinces that have been relinquished.

The indemnity will be paid through the local banks. There are several large financial institutions having branches in the commercial cities of both countries. They will probably divide the business and it will all be transacted without drawing bills upon London or invoking the aid of foreign financiers. The Chinese government will deposit the money in one or more of the local banks as it is due and it will be transferred to the credit of Japan and drawn against as in ordinary commercial transactions.

It is probably due to ex-Secretary John W. Foster that the Chinese government has been unusually prompt in complying with the terms of the treaty. Her conduct in this respect has been a novel phenomenon to those who are familiar with the habits and customs of Chinese officials, who never do anything until they are compelled to, and consider delay and deception the highest type of diplomacy.

There are written pledges from the highest officials of the Chinese foreign office in the legations of England, France and the United States at Pekin, that were written and received ten or twelve years ago, but which the ministers of those countries have never been able to persuade them to fulfil. When Mr. Foster accepted the somewhat difficult and unsatisfactory post of adviser to the Chinese government he exacted a pledge from Li Hung Chang that all the proceeding should be conducted upon business principles and with absolute candor and confidence, and it has been so.

It is understood that the Chinese government has already raised 30,000,000 taels of the indemnity and intends to anticipate tthe first payment. One of the stories in circulation is that the empressd dowager, who is the strong personality of the government and was regent until the present emperor came of age, has deposited 13,000,000 taels, which represent her savings for thirty years, to be paid as a part of the indemnity, thus furnishing a good example for other members of the royal family and for the officials and nobles who hang upon the favor of the court and get rich by squeezing every one who gets into trouble or has business to transact. It may be, too, that Li Hung Chang himself will take a hint from that act of patriotism, for it is said that he is the richest man in the world, even richer than the Rothschilds or the duke of Westminster or any of the American plutocrats.

His fortune is estimated at 500,000,000 teals, or nearly as many dollars.

The government expects to raise the money for the idemnity by direct taxation. The governors of the several provinces will each be assessed so much and the total amount apportioned among them, and then they may collect it from the people by any process or any pretense they please. England, which enjoys 95 per cent. of China's trade, will not permit her to increase the customs duties, which are now partially pledged to secure the payment of a foreign loan, and the other revenues are barely sufficient to supply the needs of the govrenment.

Although China has a very large population and the indemnity is only 50 cents per ccapita it is really a much larger sum in proportion to their productive capacity than the indemnity assessed upon France by Germany or the great war debt of the United States. Nine-tenths of the Chinese people are now engaged in a desperate struggle for existence. Their earnings will not average more than 10 cents a day, or $36 a year, and they are taxed without mercy.

With the increased burden will come to many of them the first news of the war. Those familiar with conditions in the interior of the empire assert that three-fourths of them have never heard of the struggle their emperor has been waging with his neighbor. In a country where there are no newspapers and no postoffices news travels slowly, and until some explanation is made of the increased taxation most of them will not be aware of recent events in their own history. It is expected that there will be resistance. There are already reports of a revolution in the populous province of Honan, which lies directly south of Pekin, and in the towns along the coast.

Where the incidents and results of the war are well understood there is said to be a very hostile feeling against Li Hung Chang. There is a general disposition to hold him responsible instead of the government at Pekin, and that fact probably has something to do with his repeated petitions to the emperor to be released from official cares and responsibilities.

Since the treaty of peace was signed he has three times tendered his resignation on the ground of illness and advanced age and physical weakness resulting from the attack of the Japanese assassin, but thus far the emperor's council at Pekin has taken no notice of his appeals, or at least has sent him no reply. It is understood to be Li's intention to spend the rest of his life in travel. He is now 76 years old and was never outside the limits of his own country until he went to Japan as an ambassador of peace. He has vast commercial interests. He owns steamships and coal mines and is the chief owner of the only railroad in China, which runs from Tien-Tsin to the coal mines, 120 miles north. He has sons and sons-in-law who are competent to look after the property they are soon to inherit and Li doubtless thinks he would be happier elsewhere during the next few years. He is particularly anxious to visit the United States and if he can secure the emperor's permission will doubtless spend next winter there.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

ST. ANDREW'S CIRCUS.

The Seven Dials were never notable for anything worse than thieves, dealer in live animals, old clothes, and theatrical "properties," and publishers of the Catnatch literature, for specimens of which collectors are now willing to pay such high prices. The opening up of the radiating streets has long rendered the neighborhood as harmless to the pedestrian as the once equally notorious Gray's Inn road. Yet middle-aged Londoners have no difficulty in recalling when they had to keep a sharp lookout in running the gauntlet of Little St. Andrew's street and its sisters after nightfall. How it drifted into being the dens of the criminal classes it is hard to say. For originally—so Evelyn tells us—the Seven Dials, thus named from the clock faces on a Doric pillar at the point where seven streets met, was intended as the residence of highly respected people who liked to be near the fashionable coffee houses at Covent Garden, the court in Whitehall and the gay world which then centered in Bow street and Drury lane.

But before the beginning of the century the Seven Dials had begun to share in the general squalor of St. Giles's, and less than fifty years ago it was a collection of rookeries at which modern sanitarians would stand aghast. Whole families lived in cellars as an eyewitness described them, "like cells in a convent of the order of La Trappe, or like onions on a rope." The inmates descended into these underground warrens by means of trap adders, and at intervals came up to breathe, disappearing with amazing alacrity when a constable or a Bow street runner happened to come within their limited purview. Beggars' lodging houses and "thieves' kitchens" were frequent, and were rather encouraged by the police, for the convenience they afforded the latter of being able to lay hands upon any particular individual when wanted. Men about town used to form parties to visit these haunts.

The Regent and Maj. Hanger are said to have attended a carnival in the Seven Dials, but wished they had abandoned their adventure when "that 'ere gemman with a shirt" was called on for a song. The Prince thus designated) finding it impossible to escape altogether, persuaded his friend to chant "The Beggar's Wedding," and left, after adding one more memory to the locality, which, it is hoped, is conscious of the distinction intended for it in the suggestion to rename it St. Andrew's circus.—London Standard.

TWO GOOD BOYS.

A Texas lady heard a tremendous racket in the kitchen, and upon investigation found her two boys, Jim and Bob, engaged in a rough and tumble fight. "What do you mean by all this racket" exclaimed the indignant mother. "Quit kicking each other, and let go of each other's hair. Jim, take your thumb out of Bob's ear. What are you quarreling about, anyhow?"

The boys separated and Bob exclaimed:

"We are quarreling about which is the best behaved boy, Jim says he is the best behaved boy, and I say he is a liar."

Here the two clinched again and the lady had to pour cold water on them to get them apart. The question as to which is the most quiet, orderly boy, has not yet been decided.—Texas Siftings.

Fanny—Mamma, Tommy can stand on his head so nice. May I stand on my head?

Mother—It is not nice for a little girl to stand on her head.

Fanny (with a sigh)—Then I suppose I'll have to wait until I'm a big girl!

"No," said Smallwort, "I hardly feel justified in saying that Peppers is inordinately vain, but when a fellow has a music box in his room, arranged to play 'Hail to the Chief' as soon as he opens the door what is one to think of him."

Wisconsin is important in manufacturing, having 132,031 hands and making $248,546,164 worth of product.

GIRLS, CAN YOU SWIM?

If You Cannot, Then Why Not Learn.

A NECESSARY ACCOMPLISHMENT.

It is Better to Begin When You are Young and Fearless—Silk Suits are the Best.

I learned to swim when I was 4 years old, and I remember it prefectly. It was off the coast of Florida; my mother sat in a rowboat, holding me by the back of my little cotton shirt, the only garment I wore. I would kick and splash in the cool, green water, sometimes delighted, sometimes shrieking at the top of my small lungs because the salt water would get into my mouth.

But I quickly learned not to be afraid of the water. The depths in which my mother held me were shallow, and the sand, as is usual on that coast, glittered white and firm a yard's length below the surface.

This was not swimming in its enlarged sense, but it was the rudimentary actions which many girls learn after they are in their teens and many more never learn at all. The legs and arms soon began to go out in the prescirbed rules, which teachers call the art of swimming. With me it was simply a natural law—the one of self-perservation. In a few years, when the legs and arms grew stronger, my mother would place me a yard or two from her and say: "Swim to me." With the instinctive faith that she would catch, did I begin to go under, I would strike out and swim to her in some sort of fashion. This was the way I learned to swim. I knew no method, had no theory; knew only that usually I didn't sink, that my motions propelled me through the water. No natatorium but the great bay, no scientific teacher, only a woman who had learned to swim even as I was doing, no life-preserver but my mother's hand laid under my stomach when the distance was lengthy.

Then I remember when my uncle used to sail up close in to shore in a small catboat, where I was swimming and give me a tow. I would catch the tow line he would throw me, and, holding on for dear life, go scudding along through the waves near in shore, behind the sailboat. This was exhilarating and exciting. For the spray would dash into my face, the movement was so rapid.

Timidity is an insurmountable barrier to good swimming, be your art ever so perfect. This is why, in all probability, women never make the fine swimmers men do. They are born with less physical confidence.

I have known a woman to swim along with the greatest assurance, because she thought a hand was held under her stomach, which in reality had been removed some time. When she found this out she sputtered and sunk. I have also known women to swim easily when they knew that by standing their feet would touch bottom. Get them beyond their depths and nothing could induce them to swim a stroke.

Swimming should be a necessity, not an acccomplishment. A girl once said that because she ran to the end of a short wharf, jumped off into thirty feet of water and swam back to shore she was a nine days' wonder at the hotel. Yet there were seventy-five men in the house, all of whom could do the same thing, thinking it only child's play.

Women go year after year to the seaside, but do they learn to swim? How many of them can go with men beyond the breakers? Singularly enough, city women are far better swimmers than their country or coast sisters.

How often is the case that a little urchin will be thrown from the side of a boat and told to swim? Why, they take to it as naturally as an alligator. To begin with, they never seem to have any instinctive awe of the water. For them no hidden stumps, undertows, oyster beds or tangling seaweed hold any terror.

When fear is eliminated good swimming is invariably the result. After all, it may be materially a question of strength, this marked differencce in the ability of the sexes to swim. A boy jumps into unknown depths, trusting to his strength of muscle and sinew to pull him through.

A woman has no such quality on which to depend. She knows her back is weak, her arms more like cotton than steel. It is this inherent consciousness of weakness that makes her shrink, although she couldn't probably define the reason of the feeling.

There is this peculiarity about a woman's swimming, she will either swim "dog" or "frog" fashion, the former being the easier, the latter the correct way.

A woman rarely, if ever, uses the overhand stroke to any advantage. There are women known to have done so, but they find it impossible to keep it up, or make any progress. All men use it to the exclusion of other methods. That it is swifter is shown, as swimmers all adopt it when racing. This may be another reason why all women swim slowly. The arm in this stroke, is brought backward, then over the head and plunged forward, the shoulder being entirely out of the water at each stroke. This motion seems to precipitate the body through the waves, the action being rarely graceful, but forceful. It is exactly as if one were pulling themselves through the water by means of a taut rope.

I lately asked a physician why it was that women never make use of this stroke. He answered that these powerful strokes were made by means of the muscles across the chest. In a man these muscles are strongly developed, giving to the arms their whole strength. For a woman the bosom takes the place of these sinews, cutting off the means of her ever making this stroke of any use to her.

Again, a woman is rarely a good diver, even though she is an expert swimmer. Physicians explain that it is owing to her weak back. She does dive in a sort of fashion, standing on a slight eminence and gracefully inclining herself head downward into the water. Even this is indulged in only by a few. A woman dreads giving herself up to space in this inverted attitude. Simply because her back may play her false, or the blood rush to the brain.

Now, a word about bathing suits. Women enter the race handicapped by the garments they wear. Does a runner put lead into his stockings when he races? Flannel is the heaviest kind of cloth, and yet the women cling to it as a bathing suit. A stockinet garment that comes from heel to shoulder, so that the weight is taken off the waist, is the best. Over that a long Russian blouse of black wash silk or alpaca loosely belted, and short sleeves. Then every muscle can work easily and naturally. The blouse throws off the water, ramains light and the swimmer has no extra weight to contend with.

Wear a suitable bathing suit, cultivate judgment, and there is no reason why any woman shouldn't swim. These two requirements once saved a woman who couldn't swim five strokes. She was in a rowboat, was run down by a steamer, overturned, and the boat rolled over her. She had on all wash-silk garments, and judgment enough to keep her mouth closed. This latter act excluded the water, thereby making her body bouyant.

When she came to the surface she used her five strokes, caught hold of the boat and pulled herself in. The boat began to sink and she stood up in it, forgetting that every inch of her body out of the water meant so much dead weight. The boat, being of wood, would not have sunk below the oar locks if she had sat still, for the presure of the water around her would have relieved it of her weight. Lo, over the skiff went again. She kept the air in her body and coming to the surface used her five strokes for the second time. This time she got astride of the stern and waited until the steamer's boat picked her up. True, silk garments and a cool head saved her, but had she known how to swim think of the danger she would have been spared?

That a natatorium should be connected with every large school for girls is a matter of prime importance. It may be beyond woman's power, from physical reasons, to ever equal men as swimmers, but it should be her duty, at least, to learn all she can of the art.—Harrydele Hallmark.

KEEPING OLD AGE AT BAY.

A few years ago an Italian bacteriologist proclaimed that he had discovered the "germ of old age." The idea was scouted by all scientific men, but there may be something in it after all. At any rate, says "Modern Medicine," there seems to be good ground for believing that germs, if not a specific germ, are at least one of the most important influences which bring on old age. It has long been known that the ptomaines or toxic substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes. Degenerative changes in the joints, the liver, the kidneys, and other organs have been directly traced to this cause. The writer has for some time held the opinion that the degenerative changes incidenteto advancing age are due to the sam cause; namely, the toxins absorbed from the alimentary canal. These toxins are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which fermentative and putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines. These processes depend first upon the integrity of the digestive porcess in the individual, and, secondly, upon the character of the substances introduced into the alimentary canal as food.

These considerations suggest at once the thought while all human beings must necessarily be constantly subject to the influence of toxic substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative process of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of toxic susbtances in the alimentary canal.

If this theory is correct we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals, and those men, who subsist on the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between carnivorous and vegetarian animals. Contrast for example, the dog, which grows old, becomes rheumatic and infirm in eight or ten years, with the donkey, who lives a useful life to forty or fifty years and the elephant, which is still active and useful at one hundred years. The same is true among men. The greatest number of persons who now live above one hundred years of age are to be found among Russian peasants, who rarely taste meat.

THE DELIGHTS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

"What is the matter with dinner, Jane?"

"It's the laundress' day out ma'am."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, you see ma'am, me an' the cook ain't on speakin' terms, and the laundress usually does our talking for us. There ain't anybody below as'll tell me whether the things is ready."—Harper's Bazar.

VINEGAR MAKING.

The Process of Manufacturing White-Wine Vinegar.

IDENTICAL WITH WHISKY MAKING.

The Atmosphere for Blocks in Every Direction Fairly Reeks With a Pungent Odor.

No farm cellar in the apple region is quite complete without its vinegar barrel.

Each fall, as soon as the sweet cider comes in from the presses, a part of it is funneled into a dusty barrel that occupies a place in the corner of the room. It is given every opportunity to turn "hard" and then sour—as sour as the sourest vinegar. Sometimes the housewife hurries the operation by adding a little "mother"—the thick, velvety growth, a product of fermentation, which sometimes rises in her cruets and jugs. By the next spring or summer, if conditions have been favorable, the cider has become vinegar and is ready for use with the early lettuce.

But that is a slow process and only small quantities are made at a time. If the city epicurean depended on such a source of supply he would have to take his salads without the acid element. For this reason great manufactories have sprung up, and many of them weekly make more vinegar than all the farmers of Michigan or any of the other apple states make in a whole year.

The visitor is warned of his approach to a vinegar factory while yet a long way off. There is a pungent odor not unlike that of long-confined smoke and the atmosphere for blocks in every direction fairly reeks with it. On approaching nearer it grows more and more acid, until inside of the building one has the rather novel sensation of tasting the air. It is almost equal to eating pickles.

Vinegar is of two or three different kinds. The most expensive is made from red wine and is of a deep purple color. It is very strong in acid—so strong, indeed, that it fairly bites the tongue. It costs about 40 cents a gallon. Then there is the cider vinegar of farm fame and it is the most popular of any for general household use. It retails at from 12 to 16 cents a gallon, and it may be said in passing that some disreputable concerns make a variety of "cider" vinegar that is wholly guiltless of apples. Great quantities of white-wine vinegar are also made, usually from corn and rye. It is perfectly colorless, very sharp to the taste and is usually used for making pickles and condiments of various kinds.

The process of manufacturing this white-wine vinegar is most interesting. In the first place, the manager starts out just as if he were going to make genuine corn whisky, but when he gets part way through with the work he suddenly switches off and the product is vinegar. The corn and rye come to the side of the factory in cars and are elevated to the top floor; where they go into big bins. In the morning when the superintendent gives the word a workman pulls the slide from a spout that leads down through four stories and into the top of the cooler, a huge iron boiler holding 100 bushels. The corn comes rattling down and it is soon boiling away under a steam pressure of sixty pounds. At the end of two hours it has been reduced to mash—a well-known whisky term—and is quite toothsome enough to tempt any cow home from a June pasture.

It is now blown through a pipe leading upstairs to the great mash-tubs holding 8,000 gallons each. Here about fifty bushels of malt, fresh from the malsters and ground to a pulp in a little mill on the next floor is dumped in and two awkward paddles begin to revolve, churning the mass until it looks like the surface of a geyser.

The cooking of the corn separated the starch, and the addition of the malt, together with a temperature of 148 degrees, turns the starch into sugar. At this period of the process the mash has a really sugary smell like molasses candy on the back of the kitchen stove. After being beaten and churned for three or four hours cold water is turned into a coil of pipes in the bottom of the huge tub to cool the mash. In the meantime some workmen have been preparing the yeast in a little room at one side. Malt and rye are boiled together in a copper-lined kettle holding 200 gallons, and, a little of the yeast ferment being added, the plant begins to grow. When the process has gone far enough just the right proportion of the yeast is taken and "planted" in the mash-tub, where without more ado it begins to make itself felt.

Now the mash is allowed to slide down through a pipe to the fermenting tanks, where it sizzles and bubbles away for seventy-two hours, hard at work fermenting. The alcoholic spirits are being slowly extracted by the "working" of the sugar. Thus far the process has been almost identical with whisky-making.

A busy chugging link pump now sends the mash upstairs to the still—real whisky stills, except in the use of "worms" or coils of pipe for collecting and condensing the alcoholic spirits. A "worm" would be used in vinegar manufacture, but Uncle Sam is afraid that some day a very well-meaning charge of corn might by some mistake turn to whisky instead of vinegar. Uncle Sam always looks after such things in a prompt and business-like way.

The alcohol is forced out of the mash and into the still by means of steam, which rapidly vaporizes it. The pipe in the still is surrounded by cold water, which quickly condenses the alcohol and collects it below in a receptacle. All the rest of the mash—"slops," as it is known to the vinegar man and the whisky man—is carried off to one side, where it is stored up ready to sell to the stock-raiser for cattle feed. It contains all the corn except the alcoholic parts, and it therefore makes very rich food.

The spirits are now pumped to the generators, the only distinctive vinegar making devices in the whole process. These consist of tall cylindrical tanks made of white wood and bound with iron hoops. They extend from floor to ceiling with an appliance on top for allowing the alcohol to trickle in and a cock at the bottom through which the vinegar may be drawn off.

Several floors are covered with these generators as thick as they can stand, and the visitor who goes among them is compelled to sneeze in deference to the pronounced acidity of the atmosphere.

The tanks inside are filled from top to bottom with beach shavings, nothing more. When the alcohol drips in at the top it spreads over the shavings where the air has ready access to it. The oxygen pounces upon it and changes it without more ado into acetic acid or vinegar, in which condition it runs out at the cock and into a trough that carries it down to the next floor into a huge storage tank. The shavings in the generators are merely for the purpose of providing a great amount of surface over which the spirits must flow.

After having seasoned for a time in the tanks the vinegar is pumped out into barrels, labeled and sent all over the country to the pickle manufacturers. Every bushel of corn makes about four gallons of white-wine vinegar, which sells all the way from 7 to 10 cents a gallon.

The cider used for vinegar comes almost entirely from Michigan, Ohio and New York, enough being secured every fall to last a whole year. The barrels are corded up in endless rows—a whole, great room filled full with only little alleyways piercing it—and allowed to stand until the cider is quite hard enough to make an old cider-drinker dizzy-headed. When at last it has sufficiently fermented it is run over the shavings in the generator and becomes a light-brown cider vinegar. It is now run into old whisky barrels and allowed to stand as long as possible. The whisky barrels assist greatly in the ripening process, which so much improve vinegar. Only a few firms in the country have this method of making their product more palatable.

Red-wine vinegar is made just like cider vinegar, a shade greater care being taken, perhaps, to keep it clean and pure. The wine used comes largely from California and Ohio, which of late years has been making a good deal of it. The factory can easily turn out eighty barrels a day and where one considers that a teaspoonful at a meal is a very large average for the ordinary adult it will be seen how far such a quantity will go. The prices are now so cheap that the farmer can hardly afford to make vinegar even for home consumption. He can sell the cider to better advantage.—Chicago Record.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Events are constantly occurring in large cities which illustrate the struggle for life among the poor beginning literally in infancy and ending often only with the determination of a miserable existence.

About nine o'clock of the evening of the day of the late election a gentleman passing up Washington street in Boston, was asked by a small boy to buy a paper.

"How is it," he inquired "that you haven't sold your papers before this?"

"These ain't my papers," he replied; "I've sold all mine. These are the other little fellow's, and I'm helping him clean 'em out."

"Where is the other little fellow?"

"Oh he's there in the entry."

The gentleman looked and saw a boy fast asleep upon the stairs. "How old is he?" he inquired.

"Oh, about six, and he lives in South Boston, and don't want to go home till he's sold out."

The evening was damp and chilly, and the sight of the poor, half-clad little waif, tired out and asleep upon the stairs, so tenderly moved him that he purchased his remaining stock of papers to the great delight of the child who rousing up from his nap, and shivering with cold, gladly took the quarter of a dollar given to him in the palm of his little hand, which was not much larger than the coin he receievd, and stowing it away safely in his pocket, started off on a run for his home, a mile or more away, in South Boston. He was probably afraid of punishment if he returned with his papers unsold.

The aid rendered the boy in the sale of his papers so generously and unselfishly by his associate, though but a child himself, was another and impressive testimony to the strength and beauty of that common bond of sympathy amongst the poor rarely known in the higher walks of life.

"I wonder who started that slang about getting it in the neck?" asked the curious boarder. "Some man whose wife bought him a necktie at a bargain sale, likely," said the cheerful idiot, and then the conversation languished.

Burglar Ben—We might as well skip right out of here, there's no dust in dis job. Burglar Biff—How do you know? Burglar Ben—I jist found de card o' de feller dat lives here; he writes for de funny papers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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The world has no more use for the girly-boy who parts his hair in the middle and wears corsets than it has for the woman who expects to conquer the world by wearing trousers; but it does admire and does need manly men and womanly women.

Another statement about assessment work has been started and is appearing in several newspapers that assessment work for '95 must be done by October 1st. It would be just as well to have it done by that date, but holders of unpatented claims have till December 31st to do the required amount of work for this year.

Kansas is deluged with rain. One season it is drought and the next a flood. Between the two the eastern farmers have a hard time of it. Some day they will conclude that a country where rains are made to order is about the right kind of a place to be in, and they will pull up the tent pins, call the dog and start for California.

Any reform that is worthy of the name must rest on the enlightened sense of the people, and enlightened sense comes only by education, in teaching people the better ways of life. Sunday laws that interfere with the rational comforts and recreations of the people can never stand in popular government.—Fresno Expositor.

After all that is said and done, the wealth of all great countries comes from the intelligent tilling of the soil, and the sooner our people realize that fact and govern themselves accordingly, by going to work, the sooner prosperity will come to us, and the arrival of free-silver legislation will not be at all delayed thereby. Standing on street corners and talking about it will not hurry free coinage.—Reno Gazette.

American politics may contain raw spots, but it is impossible to imagine even our toughest electors slugging women in the jaw, pelting candidates and their wives with filth, and doing the many other disgraceful things that occurred in England during the recent election over there. That country has a good big contract on its hands to civilize its own barbarians before sending missionaries to other lands or passing criticism upon the methods of its neighbors.—Los Angeles Times

The law regulating jurors' fees is getting an interpretation that is making service on juries anything but a pleasant pastime for people who have anything else to do. The Supreme Court has decided that jurors, after they are sworn to try a case, may get pay only for the actual days they are in court. In case a trial is interrupted by sickness or other cause and the jurors are excused for one day or a dozen they are not to be allowed pay, no matter how far they may be from home nor under what circumstances they may be put. This is probably the law, since the Supreme Court says it is, but it isn't justice.

It is very doubtful whether Emperor William ever expressed the hatred of Americans with which he is credited in a London letter. He is far too diplomatic to put his sentiments into writing, for he has already learned of the danger of letters. The Emperor at the Kiel festivities took occasion to visit the cruiser New York and to compliment Commander Evans on the American display. He would scarcely have taken the pains to make himself agreeable to "Fighting Bob" had he detested Americans.

The receipts of the Government for the month of July were the largest in nearly a year, and if it had not been for the heavy quarterly payments that had to be met there would have been a considerable surplus. It is now believed that the receipts will exceed the expenditures in every month of the present calendar year excepting October. In that month there may be a deficit of about $6,000,000. It is certain, however, that the Treasury will remain in excellent condition until Congress meets. Then it may be found advisable to take some step to increase the revenues.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

Estray Notice

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. ROSSI.
At Lacey Ranch.

Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place at Keeler, Cal. on June 24, 1895, three horses described as follows: One brown mare, white star in forehead branded thus 2C on left hip. One chestnut mare, both ears split, white stripe in forehead both hind legs white branded thus TS on left hip and shoulder. One iron-grey mare branded thus S on left hip and shoulder (brands on this mare very dim.) The owner is hereby notified to claim his property and pay the charges upon the same, or I will, at the expiration of thirty days cause them to be sold according to law.

JOHN BARNES.

Keeler, July 15, 1895.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

O. I. MAIRS, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER, Assignee of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of August, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, O. I. Mairs, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Alexander, as Assignee of John Barnes, an insolvent debtor and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an insolvent debtor, defendant, on the 2nd day of August, 1895, which said decree was on the 5th day of August 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 506, I was appointed commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers 1, 2, 17 and 18, in Block No. 4 in the said town of Keeler, as the same are commonly known and designated and as the same appear by the map of said town, made by James Oliver in the year 1884.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., August 9, 1895.

O. I. MAIRS,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the Public School House, in said Taboose School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at J. H. Miller's House, in Taboose School District, on the 17th day of August, 1895, and the polls will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. of said day until 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

D. E. Smith, Inspector. J. H. Miller and George Calvert will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is One Thousand dollars, of the denomination of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 8 inclusive, and are to mature as follows to wit:

1. to mature, inclusive, One year from date.
2. " " " Two years from date.
3. " " " Three years from date.
4. " " " Four years from date.
5. " " " Five years from date.
6. " " " Six years from date.
7. " " " Seven years from date.
8. " " " Eight years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. L. CONKLIN.
J. W. CALLOWAY.
W. B. MOORE.
Trustees of Taboose School District.

Dated July 15th, 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE

First term commences about September 1st.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fire arms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone

FRED BURCKHARDT

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided* that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the action, up and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court 50

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 10

For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases 25

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases 50

For searching records or files, for each year 50

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 50

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio 10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 10

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon 20

For each certificate under seal 25

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 10

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in estray cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder of the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2
		Leave		Arrive
Mound House		10 20 a. m.		5 20 p. m.
Dayton		11 25 a. m.		4 45 p. m.
Wabuska		1 40 p. m.		2 30 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar.	4.00 p. m.	Lv.	11 00 a. m.
		No. 3		No. 4
		Leave		Arrive
Hawthorne		6 00 a. m.		2 25 p. m.
Luning		7 15 a. m.		6 45 p. m.
Sodaville		7 50 a. m.		5 35 p. m.
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Candelaria		9 40 a. m.		3 50 p. m.
Benton		1 30 p. m.		11 50 a. m.
Bishop Creek		3 10 p. m.		9 50 a. m.
Alvord		05 p. m.		8 35 a. m.
Independence		2 35 p. m.		7 35 a. m.
Lone Pine		4 20 p. m.		6 10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7 00 p. m.	Lv.	6 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (29 miles); Bodie (13 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allen Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Bogacia (110 miles).

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 5th day of July, 1895, an assessment (No. 27) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of August, 1895, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at Public Auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Rearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 18, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal.
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Ida Discipcada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty one (21) West; running thence North forty four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres. Together with ten inches of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the offices of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

SAVE YOUR SHOES
AMES' SHOE PROTECTOR
SAVE YOUR SHOE
tector is warranted to make the sole wear as long as the remainder of any ordinary shoe, and to save from 20 to 60 times its cost in repairs. Causes the shoe to be easy, elastic and springy. A true godsend to heavy people and heads of large families. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Send stamp for catalogue and testimonials. Agents wanted. CROCKER & AMES, 619 Montgomery St., S. F.
PAT. APPLIED FOR
SAVE YOUR SHOES

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
AND
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call as above
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1891, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 28th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.....

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

DIED.

HALBRECHT—At Camp Independence, August 6, 1895, Heinrich A. F. Halbrecht, aged about 45 years.

S. G. Sneden Esq. returned to Bishop on Tuesday morning.

Roadmaster McBride of the C. & C. was in town last Tuesday.

J. D. Lewis Esq., came down from Bishop on last Friday's train.

Miss Ida C. Adams of Lone Pine was a visitor in town last Tuesday.

O. H. Hill was a visitor at Independence at the end of last week.

Geo. H. Palmer of Lone Pine visited Independence early in the week.

W. L. Zimmerman went to Bishop last Saturday, returning Monday evening.

Louis De Tourniel is at Snow's canyon in charge of Mr. Garlock's interests.

Thos. J. McComas came down from Bishop on Tuesday, returning next day.

Mark Hand and Jim Stansbury have leased the Keynot mine at Beveridge.

Henry Walsh, one of the best known horse trainers in California, died last week.

Cearley Collins came down from Warm Spring yesterday and will remain in town a day or two.

T. C. Boland and J. A. McKenzie came up from Lone Pine last Saturday returning Sunday morning.

The price of silver has remained practically unchanged for some time, being 66 to 67 per ounce.

The weather has been very sultry for a week past, the thermometer reaching as high as 102 degrees.

B. Ardizzi, senior member of the firm of Ardizzi & Olcese, died at Kern City on Saturday, July 27th.

Arthur Robinson and Bill McCoun left last Tuesday morning for a fishing trip to the Kern river country.

Supervisor Fitzgerald came up from Lone Pine last Saturday and spent a couple of days in town.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Blair and Judge Arnot spent last Sunday with the Church party in Kearsarge Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesus Carrasco of Lone Pine have gone to Mojave, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. W. G. Watson, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wayland, were down from Bishop early in the week.

Misses Maud Cook, Annie Schabbell and Lizzie Thompson are home from their camping trip to Mammoth.

George Mead came down from Bishop on Wednesday. He expects to be detained here for some time on court business,

Horace Bellows came up from Haiwai last Wednesday on business connected with the estate of August Matschke, deceased.

E. Chenot has left Paul Houard in charge of his store and has gone up in the Sierras for a few days fishing and hunting.

Pasted a dime on a sheet of paper and send to Crocker & Ames, 619 Montgomery St., San Francisco, for Ame's Shoe Protector, the wonderful saver of shoes.

Marshall Naylor came down from Fish Spring at the end of last week, returning Tuesday morning. He will soon make a run of ore from his mine.

Some fine fruit appeared in town this week from the ranches of W. L. Hunter of Georges Creek and C. A. Walter of Camp Independence. Orders for fruit promptly filled at both places.

Potatoes are retailing for a cent and a half per pound; eggs, thirty cents per dozen.

Mrs. S. W. Austin has returned home to Lone Pine from a three months visit with friends at Bakersfield.

Bert. Ehine has been quite ill during the week. He is improving however and was able to be about yesrerday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Underhill have returned to Mojave after a visit of several weeks to friends in the Valley.

Chas. Walter of the Invo *Index* and Charley Kaiser came down from Bishop this morning, returning this afternoon.

The dog poisoning fiend is again in evidence, the last victim being a valuable "purp" belonging to P. W. Bennett Esq.

Niel McLean started for Cerro Gordo this morning to haul ore for Pat Clinton. John McSweeny will go down early next week to assist him.

A band of sheep were sold at Bakersfield last week at Sheriff's sale for 47½ cents per head and the local sheepmen said it was a good price.

A. E. Janvier has been engaged to teach the Georges Creek school for the coming term, which commences about the middle of September.

J. J. Morton came in fromSnow's canyon early ia the week, returning to Keeler Wednesday. He does not intend to return to his mine until the weather gets cooler.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Conklin, John Shepherd and E. Robinson all returned from their camping trip to Long Valley at the end of last week.

Charlev Houle will ship a carload of ore from his lead mine in Mazourka Canyon to San Francisco in a few days. It assays 116 ounces per ton in silver, and carries a large percentage of lead.

Mighels and McDonough have bought the running horse "Proxy" from E. Robinson and will take him below. Proxy is more than an average horse and with good care should prove a bread winner.

J. H. Shannon has been engaged to teach the Round Valley school during the coming term and in consequence has turned over the management of the Whitney House at Lone Pine to J. J. Stewart.

Charlie Reed is pumping water for 60 acres of alfalfa and corn tnis year, and both crops are doing well. He has an abundance of water. Others in his neighborhood are doing as well.—*Californian, Bakersfield*

Tom Ferguson and Hugh White have gone to Mazourka canyon to work on a placer mine belonging to the former. They expect to stay with it until wet weather comes and makes dry-washing an impossibility.

The Fish Spring contingent left town on Tuesday with a load of mining supplies. Paddy Jack says he always knows how he gets to town but that it is ever a matter of conjecture how he gets home. The other boys say the reason for this is that he is always in the bottom of the wagon.

Billy Mighels and Mike McDonough arrived at Independence on Monday last from Humboldt, Nevada, and have gone to Los Angeles. Mighels, it will be remembered, trained and drove the trotting horse, Pete, for J. G. W. Birchim three years ago.

The citizens of Bishop have taken the matter in hand and will make a strong effort to hold a Fair this year. It is regarded as a certainty that every district that keeps up its organization will receive an appropriation when the legislature meets.

Last evening the young folks of town joined in tendering a surprise party to Miss Maggie Gorman at Camp Independence. The party proved the surprise it was intended to be and a jolly evening was spent. Shortly after midnight the surprisers bundled into a big wagon and rode merrily home by the light of the moon.

Thos. C. Boland has died a complaint in the Superior Court to quiet title to the waters of Lone Pine Creek. There are about seventy defendants all using or claiming a title to said waters. The title of the suit is "Thomas C. Boland, plaintiff, vs. the Lone Pine Water Company et als., defendants." P. H. Mack and P. W. Bennett are Mr. Boland's attorneys. All the residents of Lone Pine who use water on town lots are defendants, which accounts for the large number of them.

Messrs. Shelhamer, Church and Freeman, of Pasadena, spent several days in this vicinity during the week looking over desirable ranch properties. The gentlemen all agree that the only thing lacking to effect the immediate settling up of this valley is a railroad south. There are plenty of cheap lands in Inyo county and there is a big demand for such lands in real estate circles; but the long trip across the desert discourages most would-be investors from coming here.

Weather Summary, Week Ending August 8, 1895.

Highest barometer, 30.046 date, 21.
Lowest " 29.596 date, 7th.
Highest Temperature 101.6 date, 5th
Lowest " 63.2 date, 3d.
Mean " 81.4
Average dew point 44.4
" humidity 34.7
Total precipitation .04
Prevailing direction of wind, NW.
Highest velocity and date, 22, W 7th.
Number of clear days 3.
" " partly cloudy days 2.
" " cloudy days 2.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 1

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Fatal Accident

A shocking accident occurred at Black Rock early Monday morning. Two men named Joseph Zink and Heinrich Halbrecht left Bishop on Sunday evening to come to Independence on land business. Halbrecht had been drinking and insisted on driving the team. When they reached the Rawson place Zink told Halbrecht he must give up the lines or he would go back on foot, and after a squabble Halbrecht agreed. The latter then went to sleep and did not wake up till Fish Springs was reached. He then insisted on driving again, and Zink gave up the lines. About two miles north of the Curtis ranch Halbrecht struck the horses with the whip and they lunged to one side, throwing Halbrecht out in such a manner that one foot caught between the front spring and the wagon bed, and his body was left to drag on the ground. The team began running at the top of their speed with their lines dragging on the ground. Zink managed to recover the lines with the butt of the whip and succeeded in stopping the frightened animals after they had run about a quarter of a mile. He then unhitched the team and got Halbrecht freed from the wagon, but was unable to get him in without assistance. It was then about six o'clock in the morning and he went to the Curtis ranch for assistance, A. L. Conklin bringing the unfortunate man to Independence. He was terribly bruised about the body and received such internal injuries that he died at the County Hospital on Tuesday. Only great presence of mind on the part of Zink prevented the rig from being utterly demolished and Halbrecht killed outright. Mr. Zink returned to Bishop from the scene of the accident and came to Independence on Wednesday's train.

Clippings.

Carson News.

An emigrant train of twenty people passed through Carson yesterday bound for Inyo. More disappointed Washingtonians.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Richards of Keeler are guests of C. H. and Mrs. Rulison of this city. Mr. Richards is telegraph operator at the terminus of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

Chronicle-Union.

Gov. Budd has stirred up a "hornets nest" in San Francisco by proposing to appoint Ed. Reddy, brother of the Senator, to the Superintendency of the Alms House of that City and County, the politicians being opposed to an "importation from Mono county," when there are so many of the "faithful" in that city. It might be a good thing for San Francisco if a few Mono county men were imported from this section to take charge of many of its public institutions. There would not be quite so much corruption in high places, as we hear of daily now. But Ed Reddy does not hail from Mono, but from Inyo.

On Tuesday George A. Montrose, for an assault to commit murder, was arraigned in the Superior Court and plead "not guilty" Hon. P. Reddy appeared as his counsel, and the trial was set for the 8th. Thursday next. Harry D. Cole was also arraigned on two charges, for an attempt to murder T. B. Rickey and Merit Olds. Having no counsel Mr. Reddy agreed to defend him, by appointment of the Court. He plead "not guilty" to both charges, and his trial set for the 9th.

Inyo Index.

Mr. Henry Fehrman of Independence, Fred Albers, wife and children, and Fred Strohmeyer, of Georges Creek, were visiting friends at Bishop Sunday. Monday morning they continued on their way to the pleasure grounds of Mono.

Gov Adams, Gen. Keating and P. Prendergast were at Bishop last week looking over their property, the Hillside Land and Water Co. They made a thorough investigation, are well pleased with the outlook and will continue making improvements on their valuable property.

A. St. Merry has leased from J. J. Gunn the Blacksmith shop on main street opposite the Courthouse, and is now ready for business. All kinds of general blacksmithing, including horseshoeing, wagon repairing etc., will receive prompt and careful attention. See advertisement next week.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR JULY, 1895, AT
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Date	Temperature Max	Min	Mean	Range	Rain	Day
1	84	63	76	17	.....	
2	87	61	74	26	.01	
3	82	60	71	22	.....	
4	82	55	68	27	.....	
5	85	57	71	28	.....	
6	90	64	77	26	.....	
7	93	57	80	26	.....	
8	94	59	82	25	.....	
9	93	70	82	23	.....	
10	90	68	79	22	.....	
11	87	67	77	20	.....	
12	90	61	76	29	.....	
13	93	67	80	26	.....	
14	93	69	81	24	.....	
15	98	71	84	28	.....	
16	96	74	85	22	.....	
17	95	71	83	24	T	
18	91	67	79	24	.....	
19	90	64	77	26	.....	
20	84	60	72	24	.....	
21	90	58	80	32	.....	
22	96	64	80	32	.....	
23	96	68	82	29	.....	
24	98	68	83	30	.....	
25	99	72	86	27	.....	
26	98	67	82	31	.....	
27	90	68	79	22	T	
28	88	64	76	24	T	
29	89	65	77	24	.....	
30	90	62	76	28	.....	
31	88	54	71	34	.....	

Mean Barometer	29.82
Highest Barometer	29.98
Lowest Barometer	29.61
Mean Temperature	78
Highest Temperature	98
Lowest Temperature	64
Greatest Daily Range	34
Least Daily Range	20
Total deficiency in Temp during month	99
Total " " since Jan. 1	133
Prevailing direction of wind, SE	
Total movement of wind, 6114 miles	
Maximum velocity, 28 NW on 19th	
Total Precipitation	T.
Days with .01 or more Precipitation	0
Total deficiency in Precip. for month	.11
Total " " since Jan. 1	.36
Clear Days	18
Partly Cloudy Days	6
Cloudy Days	7

H. B. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executrix of the estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said Inyo County.

DELFINA DIAZ.
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.
W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC. R. R.—MAIN LINE—GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Soutnern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23
SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District,
California.

List No 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 25 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,
MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth,

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

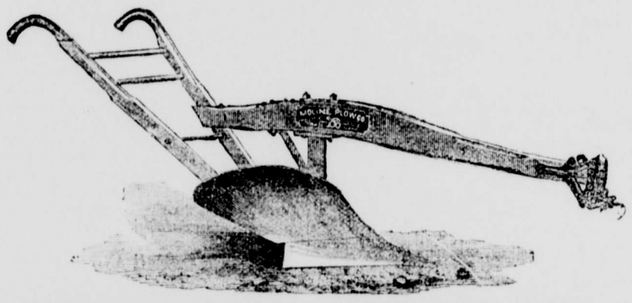
A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.
Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
Agent For
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
...Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tf

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.
The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
☞ artier supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pour.
j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.
$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.
It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.
Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.
For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
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J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Vailey View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A DEADLY DILEMMA.

By GRANT ALLEN.

CHAPTER I.

He waved his hand and turned along the footpath.

When Netta Mayne came to think it over afterward in her own room by herself, she couldn't imagine what had made her silly enough to quarrel that evening with Ughtred Carnegie. She could only say in a penitent mood it was always the way like that with lovers. Till once they've quarreled a good round quarrel, and afterward solemnly kissed and made it all up again, things never stand on a really firm and settled basis between them. It's a move in the game. You must thrust in tierce before you thrust in quarte. The Roman playwright spoke the truth after all—a lovers' quarrel begins a fresh chapter in the history of their lovemaking.

It was a summer evening, calm and clear and balmy, and Netta and Ughtred had strolled out together, not without a suspicion at times of hand locked in hand, on the high chalk down that rises steep behind Holmbury. How or why they fell out she hardly knew. But they had been engaged already some months, without a single disagreement, which of course gave Netta a natural right to quarrel with Ughtred by this time, if she thought fit; and as they returned down the hanging path through the combe where the wild orchids grow, she used that right at last, out of pure, unadulterated feminine perversity. The ways of women are wonderful; no mere man can fathom them. Something that Ughtred said gave her the chance to make a half petulant answer. Ughtred very naturally defended himself from the imputation of rudeness, and Netta retorted. At the end of ten minutes the trifle had grown apace into as pretty a lovers' quarrel as any lady novelist could wish to describe in five chapters.

Netta had burst into perfectly orthodox tears, refused to be comforted in the most approved fashion, declined to accept Ughtred's escort home and bidden farewell to him excitedly forever and ever.

It was all about nothing, to be sure, and if the two older or wiser heads had only stood by unseen to view the little comedy, they would sagely have remarked to each other, with a shake, that before twenty-four hours were out the pair would be rushing into each other's arms with mutual apologies and mutual forgiveness. But Netta Mayne and Ughtred Carnegie were still at the age when one takes love seriously—one does before thirty—and so they turned away along different paths at the bottom of the combe, in the firm belief that love's young dream was shattered, and that henceforth they two were nothing more than the merest acquaintances to each other.

"Goodby, Mr. Carnegie," Netta faltered out, as in obedience to her wishes though much against his own will Ughtred turned slowly and remorsefully down the footpath to the right, in the direction of the railway.

"Goodby, Netta," Ughtred answered, half choking. Even to that moment of parting (forever—or a day) he couldn't find it in his heart to call her "Miss Mayne" who had so long been "Netta" to him.

He waved his hand and turned along the footpath, looking back many times to see Netta still sitting inconsolable where he had left her, on the stile that led from the combe into the Four acre meadow. Both paths, to right and left, led back to Holmbury over the open field, but they diverged rapidly and crossed the railway track by separate gates and five hundred yards from each other.

A turn in the path, at which Ughtred lingered long, hid Netta at last from his sight. He paused and hesitated. It was growing late, though an hour of summer twilight still remained. He couldn't bear to leave Netta thus alone in the field. She wouldn't allow him to see her home, to be sure, and that being so he was too much of a gentleman to force himself upon her. But he was too much a man, too, to let her find her way back so late entirely by herself. Unseen himself, he must still watch over her. Against her will, he must still protect her. He would go on to the railway, and there sit by the side of the line, under cover of the hedge, till Netta crossed by the other path. Then he'd walk quietly along the six foot way to the gate she had passed through, and follow her, unperceived at a distance along the lane, till he saw her back to Holmbury. Whether she wished it or not, he could never leave her.

He looked about for a seat. One lay most handy. By the side of the line the government engineers had been at work that day, repairing the telegraph system. They had taken down half a dozen moldering old posts, and set up new ones in their place—tall, clean and shiny. One of the old posts still lay at full length on the ground by the gate, just as the men had left it at the end of their day's work. At the point where the footpath cut the line was a level crossing, and there Ughtred sat down on the fallen post by the side, half concealed from view by a tall clump of willow herb, waiting patiently for Netta's coming. How he listened for that light footfall. His heart was full, indeed, of gall and bitterness. He loved her so dearly, and she had treated him so ill. Who would ever have believed that Netta, his Netta, would have thrown him over like that for such a ridiculous trifle? Who, indeed? And least of all Netta herself, sitting alone on the stile with her pretty face bowed deep in her hands, and her poor heart wondering how Ughtred, her Ughtred, could so easily desert her.

In such strange ways is the feminine variety of the human heart constructed. To be sure, she had of course dismissed him in the most peremptory fashion, declaring with all the vows propriety permits to the British maiden that she needed no escort of any sort home, and that she would ten thousand times rather go alone than have him accompany her. But of course, also, she didn't mean it. What woman does? She counted upon a prompt and unconditional surrender. Ughtred would go to the corner, as in duty bound, and then come back to her with profuse expressions of penitence for the wrong he had never done, to make it all up again in the orthodox fashion. She never intended the real tragedy that was so soon to follow. She was only playing with her victim—only trying, womanlike, her power over Ughtred.

So she sat there still, and cried and cried on, minute after minute, in an ecstacy of misery, till the sunset began to glow deeper red in the western sky, and the bell to ring the curfew in Holmbury tower. Then it dawned upon her slowly, with a shock of surprise, that after all—incredible! impossible!—Ughtred had positively taken her at her word, and wasn't coming back at all tonight to her.

At that, the usual womanly terror seized upon her soul. Her heart turned faint. This was too terrible. Great heavens, what had she done? Had she tried Ughtred too far, and had he really gone? Was he never going to return to her at all? Had he said goodby in earnest to her forever and ever?

Terrified at the thought and weak with crying, she rose and straggled down the narrow footpath toward the farther crossing. It was getting too late now, and Netta by this time was really frightened. She wished with all her heart she hadn't sent away Ughtred—if it were only for the tramps—a man is such a comfort. And then there was that dreadful dog at Milton court to pass. And Ughtred was gone, and all the world was desolate.

Thinking these things in a tumult of fear to herself, she staggered along the path, feeling tired at heart and positively ill with remorse and terror. The color had faded now out of her pretty red cheeks. Her eyes were dim and swollen with crying. She was almost half glad Ughtred couldn't see her just then, she was such a fright with her long spell of brooding. Even her bright print dress and her straw hat with the poppies in it couldn't redeem, she felt sure, her pallor and her wretchedness. But Ughtred was gone and the world was a wilderness. And he would never come back, and the dog at Milton court was so vicious.

As she walked or rather groped her way (for she couldn't see for crying) down the path by the hedge, at every step she grew fainter and fainter. Ughtred was gone, the world was a blank, there were tramps and dogs, it was getting dark, she loved him so much, and mamma would be so angry.

Turning over which thoughts with a whirling brain, for she was but a girl after all, she reached the little swing gate that led to the railway, and pushed it aside with vague, numbed hands, and stood gazing vacantly at the long curved line in front of her.

Suddenly a noise rose sharp in the field behind her. It was only a colt, to be sure, disturbed by her approach, dashing wildly across his paddock, as is the way with young horseflesh. But to Netta it came as an indefinite terror, magnified ten thousand fold by her excited feelings. She made a frenzied dash for the other side of the railway. What it was she knew not, but it was, or might be, anything, everything—mad bulls, drunken men, footpads, vagabonds, murderers.

Oh, how could Ughtred ever have taken her at her word, and left her like this, alone, and in the evening? It was cruel, it was wicked of him; she hated to be disloyal, and yet she felt in her heart it was almost unmanly.

As she rushed along wildly at the top of her speed her little foot caught on the first rail. Before she knew what had happened she had fallen with her body right across the line. Faint and terrified already with a thousand vague alarms, the sudden shock stunned and disabled her. Mad bull or drunken man, they might do as they liked now. She was bruised and shaken. She had no thought left to rise or recover herself. Her eyes closed heavily. She lost consciousness at once. It was a terrible position. She had fainted on the line, with the force of the situation.

CHAPTER II.

He stretched it at last full across both rails.

As for Ughtred, from his seat on the telegraph post on the side of the line five hundred yards farther up, he saw her pause by the gate, then dash across the road, then stumble and trip, then fall heavily forward. His heart came up into his mouth at once at the sight. Oh, thank heaven he had waited! Thank heaven he was near! She had fallen across the line, and a train might come along before she could rise up again. She seemed hurt too. In a frenzy of suspense he darted forward to save her.

It took but a second for him to realize that she had fallen and was seriously hurt, but in the course of that second, even as he realized it all, another and more pressing terror seized him.

Hark! what was that? He listened and thrilled. Oh, no; too terrible. Yes, yes, it must be—the railway, the railway! He knew it. He felt it. Along the up line, on which Netta was lying, he heard behind him—oh, unmistakable, unthinkable, the fierce whirr of the express dashing madly down upon him. Great heavens, what could he do? The train was coming, the train was almost this moment upon them. Before he could have time to rush wildly forward and snatch Netta from where she lay, full in its path, a helpless weight, it would have swept past him resistlessly and borne down upon her like lightning.

The express was coming—to crush Netta to pieces.

In these awful moments men don't think, they don't reason, they don't even realize what their action means; they simply act and act instinctively. Ughtred felt in a second, without even consciously feeling it, so to speak, that any attempt to reach Netta now before that devouring engine had burst upon her at full speed would be absolutely hopeless.

His one chance lay in stopping the train somehow. How or where or with what he cared not. His own body would do it if nothing else came. Only stop it, stop it. He didn't think of it at all that moment as a set of carriages containing a precious freight of human lives. He thought of it only as a horrible, cruel, devouring creature, rushing headway on at full speed to Netta's destruction. It was a senseless wild beast, to be combated at all hazards. It was a hideous, ruthless, relentless thing, to be checked in its mad career in no matter what fashion. All he knew, indeed, was that Netta, his Netta, lay helpless on the track, and that the engine, like some madman, puffing and snorting with wild glee and savage exultation, was hastening forward with fierce strides to crush and mangle her.

At any risk he must stop it—with anything—anyhow.

As he gazed around him, horror struck, with blank, inquiring stare, and with this one fixed idea possessing his whole soul, Ughtred's eye happened to fall upon the dismantled telegraph post, on which but one minute before he had been sitting. The sight inspired him. Ha, ha! a glorious chance. He could lift it on the line. He could lay it across the rails. He could turn it around into place. He could upset the train! He could place it in the way of that murderous engine.

No sooner thought than done. With the wild energy of despair the young man lifted the small end of the ponderous post bodily up in his arms, and twisting it on the big base as on an earth fast pivot, managed, by main force and with a violent effort, to lay it at last full in front of the advancing locomotive. How he did it he never rightly knew himself, for the weight of the great bulk was simply enormous. But horror and love, and the awful idea that Netta's life was at stake, seemed to supply him at once with unwonted energy. He lifted it in his arms as he would have lifted a child, and straining in every limb stretched it at last full across both rails, a formidable obstacle before the approaching engine.

Hurrah! hurrah! he had succeeded now. It would throw the train off the line—and Netta would be saved for him.

To think and do all this under the spur of the circumstances took Ughtred something less than twenty seconds. In a great crisis men live rapidly. It was quick as thought. And at the end of it all he saw the big log laid right across the line with infinite satisfaction. Such a splendid obstacle that—so round and heavy! It must throw the train clean off the metals! It must produce a fine, first class catastrophe.

As he thought it, half aloud, a sharp curve brought the train around the corner close to where he stood, great drops of sweat now oozing clammily from every pore with his exertion. He looked at it languidly, with some vague, dim sense of a duty accomplished, and a great work well done for Netta and humanity. There would be a real, live accident in a moment now—a splendid accident—a first rate catastrophe!

Great heavens! An accident!

And then, with a sudden burst of inspiration, the other side of the transaction flashed in one electric spark upon Ughtred's brain. Why—this—was murder! There were people in that train—innocent human beings, men and women like himself, who would next minute be wrecked and mangled corpses, or writhing forms on the track before him! He was guilty of crime—an awful crime. He was trying to produce a terrible, ghastly, bloody railway accident!

(*To be continued.*)

WHAT IS AN ANTHEM?

People who know little about a subject explain it more clearly than those who know all about it. An old sailor had heard in church an anthem which greatly pleased him. He was telling a shipmate who asked, "I say, Joe, what's an anthem?" "What," replied Joe, "do you mean to say you don't know what a hanthem is?" "Not me." "Well, then, I'll tell yer. If I was to say to yer, 'Ere, Bill, give me that 'and spike,' that wouldn't be a hanthem. But was I to say, 'Bill-Bill-Bill-giv-giv-giv-giv me, giv me that Bill, giv me, that hand, giv me that hand, handspike, spike spike-Bill-giv me that that hand-handspike, hand-spike-spike-spike, ah men; Bill, giv me that handspike-spike, ah men! that would be a hanthem."

A GENTLE HINT.

Johnny—Mamma it ain't wicked when you do things you can't help, is it? His Mother—I suppose not, Johnny. Why?

Johnny—'Cause I can't help thinkin' all the time how I'd like to go to the circus.—Chicago Tribune.

In 1860 the wages paid to cotton-mill hands aggregated $42,000,000; ten years later it had increased to $66,000,000.

You may imitate, but never counterfeit.—Balzac.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

It is said that the New Englander makes the best mill hand.

Philadelphia manufactures every year $525,000,000 of material.

The manufacturers of Brooklyn are annually valued at $228,000,000.

Utah has 4,980 factory hands, making $8,911,047 worth of goods.

St. Louis annually makes up and sells $225,000,000 worth of goods.

Nebraska has 23,876 factory hands and an annual product of $93,037,794.

The United States is the leading manufacturing nation in the world.

The manufactures of Baltimore are valued annually at nearly $150,000,000.

The value of the manufactured products of New York exceeds $750,000,000.

San Francisco manufactures each year about $150,000,000 worth of goods.

Florida has in her factories 13,927 persons the annual output being $18,222,890.

Maine has 75,780 mill hands, who make annually goods valued at $9,689,500.

Washington has 20,366 factory hands and makes $41,768,022 worth of product.

Tennessee has 42,759 manufacturing hands and makes $72,355,286 worth of goods.

The colored people of the South soon acquire great dexterity in the cotton mills.

Georgia has 56,383 factory hands, who make annually $368,917,020 worth of goods.

South Dakota employs 2,422 hands in her factories with $5,682,748 worth of product.

In the Northeastern States manufacturing has increased to the detriment of agriculture.

Oregon has 18,978 hands in her factories and makes every year $41,432,174 worth of goods.

Twenty years ago England produced nearly three times as much iron as the United States.

The manufactories of Illinois employ 312,198 persons, the annual output being $908,640,280.

Delaware has 21,906 persons engaged in its manufactories, the annual output being $37,571,848.

Louisiana has 31,901 hands engaged in its factories, their annual product being $57,806,713.

Minnesota employs 79,629 factory hands, with an annual output of $192,033,478 worth of goods.

Wyoming has 1,144 persons, engaged in manufacturing and makes $2,367,601 worth of goods.

Kentucky's factories employ 65,579 hands, and send out annually a product valued at $126,719,857.

Kansas has 32,843 mill and factory hands, making every year a product valued at $110,219,805.

The factories of Indiana furnish employment to 124,349 persons, the output being $226,825,082.

Colorado has 17,067 employes in its factories, making annually a product valued at $42,480,205.

In Arkansas 15,972 persons are employed in manufacturing who turn out a product of $22,659,179.

Califronia has 83,642 employed in its manufactories, turning out an annual product of $213,403,996.

The factories of Missouri employ 143,139 hands, the annual output being valued at $324,561,993.

Nevada has 629 persons, said to be engaged in manufacturing, and their annual product is $1,105,063.

Our immigrants from Italy, Bohemia, Hungary and Russia rarely engage in any line of manufacture.

In 1890 there were in this country 562 blast furnaces, 224 being in the State of Pennsylania.

In 1890 there were 158 steel works in this country, nearly half of which were in Pennslyania.

Little Connecticut has 149,939 hands in its factories, making every year goods valued at $248,336,364.

Idaho has 774 persons engaged in the manufacturing business, the annual output being $1,396,096.

The Indian population are not skillful in any line of manufacture, save their own crude industries.

Dakota has 426 persons engaged in manufactories, the annual output of the factories being $10,710,855.

In 1892 the manufacture of iron rails had almost ceased while nearly 1,500,000 steel rails were made.

In the Indian Territory only 175 persons are engaged in manufacturing, their annual output being $248,932.

Vermont has 24,834 persons employed in its factories and turns out an annual product valued at $38,340,066.

Of all classes of foreign laborers, the Germans are said to become the most dexterous operators with machinery.

Michigan is rich in manufacture, employing 163,941 men and sending out every year $277,896,703 worth of goods.

Every year sees a development in the manufacturing interests, and it has spread toward the West and South.

Oklahoma is said to have 195 persons employed in manufacturing, and their annual product is valued at $180,445.

In 1880 the value of the cottonmill product in this country was $192,000,000; in 1890 it had increased to $268,000,000.

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM.

Yeast—Bacon refers to his girl across the East Riverr as his Brooklyn angel.

Crimsonbeak—You don't mean to tell me that there's another trolley victim.—Yonkers Statesman.

The channel between Siberia and Alaska is seldom frozen over, and only very rarely is it possible to cross on the ice from either side to the islands, which lie about midway in the channel and are known as the Little and Big Diomedes.—Argonaut.

COMPLETELY PARALYZED.

PHYSICIANS ARE ASTOUNDED BY A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Man Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and Yet Recovers.

From the Times, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stricken with Landry's Paralysis and yet cured. That means but little to the average layman, but it means a miracle to a physician. Such is the experience of O. E. Dallimore, now a resident of Madison, N. J., and a rare experience it is.

"Yes, it's true that I had Landry's Paralysis," said Mr. Dallimore to a reporter, "or else the most celebrated physicians of London were mistaken.

"It was on the 15th of March, this year," he continued, "when I was in New York City, that I first felt the symptoms of my trouble. I experienced difficulty in going up stairs, my legs failing to support me. I consulted a physician, who informed me that I had every symptom of Locomotor Ataxia, but as the case developed he pronounced it a case of Landry's Paralysis, and, knowing the nature of the disease, advised me to start for my home and friends. I gave up my work, and on April 1st started for London, Ont. A well known physician was consulted, but I grew rapidly worse, and on Saturday, April 7, several eminent physicians held a consultation on my case, and informed me that I was at death's door, having but three to six days to live. Still I lingered on, by this time completely paralyzed, my hands and feet being dead. I could hardly whisper my wants, and could only swallow liquids. Oh! the misery of those moments are beyond all description, and death would really have been a welcome visitor.

"Now comes the part that has astounded the physicians. Rev. Mr. Gondy, a clergyman who visited me in my last hours, as he supposed, told me of the marvellous cures of paralysis that had been performed by Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People. I started to take the pills about April 28, and a week after that felt an improvement in my condition. There was a warm, tingling sensation in the limbs that had been entirely dead, and I soon began to move my feet and hands. The improvement continued until May 28, when I was taken out of bed for a drive, and drove the horse myself. By the beginning of July I was able to walk upstairs alone, and paid a visit to Niagara.

"Slowly but surely I gained my old health and strength, leaving Ontario for New York on October 11, and beginning my work again on October 26, 1894, cured of Landry's Paralysis in eight months."

To confirm his story beyond all doubt Mr. Dallimore made the following affidavit:

Sworn and subscribed before me December 3, 1894. AMOS C. RATHBUN,
[SEAL.] *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

"THE BANAVIE FLEA."

All tourists in the highlands know Banaviel. They may not know why a lobster is in the West Highlands, called "a Banavie flea." From the book referred to we gather that a good many years ago an American was stopping at the Banavie Hotel, and he made himself very obnoxious by his contemptuous remarks on Scottish scenery. "Ben Nevis!" he said, "do you call that a mountain? You should see our mighty Rockies! Loch Linnhe! Do you call that a lake You should see our Lake Superior," and so on. The Highland waiter was exasperated, and procuring a live lobster he secreted it, in requital of the insults, in the American's bed. Hardly had the American gone to sleep when lobster caught him firmly by the toe, and he jumped out of bed with a yell and rang for the Boots. "Boots,' he said solemnly, rubbing his toes as he spoke, "you may not have such big mountains and big lakes here as we have in the States, but you have the most tarnation big fleas I ever experienced."—London Paper.

Love is more pleasing than marriage, because romances are more amusing than history.—Chamfort.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH

In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body, such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. Nothing more actively and thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The result of its use is a speedy gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the unavoidable draughts which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bitters constitute it a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Appetite and sleep improve through its use, and it protects the system from the effects of cold and damp.

She—I've been told that you are grave and sedate, but I'm sure I find you jolly. He—Yes, I lose my specific gravity when you are the center of attraction.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

He knelt before her. "I love you," he protested. "Do you mean it?" "Ay." She was evidently concerned. "This is serious," she said. "I wonder whom we can get to introduce us?" This is at the seaside, some months hence.

ON THE ROAD to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, and strengthening the system and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

It reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The British empire in 1873 did not contain 50,000,000 inhabitants; now it has 350,000,000, and is still growing.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dr. Texter—Why doesn't your husband come to church, Mrs. Goodworks? Mrs. Goodworks—Well, he's a somnambulist, and I don't want to take any chances with him, so I make him stay at home.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.....

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

All Out of Sorts

Tired, weak and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety, and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE Whereabouts of James M. Neward, husband of Ellen M. Neward, whether alive or dead; resided in Marysville, Cal., in 1871. Address P. O. box 2518, San Francisco, California.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass. is printed on each package.

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MEN suffering from the errors, indiscretions, excesses of youth, or diseases of the reproductive organs, all of which lead to Consumption or Insanity if not treated in time, can find PERMANENT CURE by corresponding with us. Our remedies are endorsed by the medical profession. NO QUACKERY. HOPKINS MEDICAL CO., Manchester, Conn.

ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S. and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.

FROM CHILDHOOD

GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

SSS Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

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WILDE AT WORK.

Remarkable Transformation in the Erstwhile Aesthete.

ILL-DRESSED, SHAVED AND SHORN.

Will Have to do the Labor that a Man Would Do in Climbing Eleven Miles of Stairs.

Who would have thought not long ago that Oscar Wilde, the apostle of a dainty æstheticism, the wit and poet, feted everywhere and even worshipped at times by people of position and discernment—who would have dreamed it even?—would come to sweating on a prison treadmill? Yet there he is, shaven and shorn, rough clothing chafing his flesh that once knew only the softest fabrics, the associate of vulgar and brutal criminals—himself a criminal. No more unlikely transformation could have been imagined. He who predicted such a future for this lover of the beautiful would have been regarded as a malicious iconoclast or an idiot. Yet there is Wilde, treading, treading, treading with the drear prospect of continuing to tread for nearly two years to come.

At Pentonville, where Wilde is serving the sentence, the prison suit is of dirty drab canvas marked with three arrows, heavy rough shoes and an ugly Scotch cap. Life in this prison is not pleasant by any means. Wilde's sleeping accommodations are the scantiest. Cots are unknown to the prisoners there. A plank bed, composed simply of a board raised six inches above the floor, without a mattress, is what he sleeps on. He is given each week two clean sheets of heavy coarse material and two rugs as rough as ordinary horse blankets. The rules about communication with the outside world are exceedingly severe. He can neither write nor receive a letter from his friends or family until three months of his sentence have been served, and then he may write and receive one letter a month, and be visited for twenty minutes by three friends.

The treadmill is the great bugaboo of the English convict. It is almost barbaric in its severity and savors somewhat of the torture inflicted upon unfortunates 500 years ago. It is shaped somewhat like the wheel of a stern-wheel steamer or the paddle wheel of a ferry-boat, except that the treadmill is considerably wider than they are. For the accommodation of the many involuntary workers at a height which a man of ordinary physique can easily reach is a long bar of wood. When all is ready the prisoner jumps upon one of the steps of the wheel and grasps the bar with his hands. The steps are called floats in the far land of Pentonville. The weight of the men turns the wheel and as they sink down on one foot they must step up to the next float when it comes round. It is much like climbing a particularly nasty flight of steep stairs with no ending at the top.

What is more there is no dodging or shirking the work. When the float comes round, Oscar Wilde, like all his brother felons, must step on it, other wise he will get an ugly knock on the shins by the ever-turning wheel, which will peel the bark off from the knee to the instep. It is not pleasant work by any means. It is the kind that completely takes the heart out of the most hardened criminal. At the end of a long day of ceaselessly stepping from float to float there is nothing to show for it. Each man is nothing more than a very insignificant section of a huge mass of machinery. The work of the convicts in America is play in comparison with it. In Pentonville all that the workers of the treadmill have to look forward to is the short breathing spells permitted by the prison regulations.

Oscar Wilde was sentenced to do hard labor, and this means that his time at treadmill will be four hours a day, the most severe work provided for by the prison rules. Two hours of this is done before dinner and two hours after. Some idea of the awful physical strain of the work can be gained from these facts: The men work twenty minutes and then have five minutes rest. In those twenty minutes they have made the equivalent of an ascent of 6,000 feet, or a trifle more than a mile and an eighth. In four hours' work they have done the same labor that a man would do in climbing eleven miles of stairs. Going up four or five flights of stairs makes an ordinray man wish for an elevator.

The disheartening feature of the treadmill is that the criminal is always just where he started from hour after hour and day after day. No talking is allowed on the wheel, and the silence is unbroken, except for the creaking of the ponderous machinery as it whirls around.

The food of Pentonville Prison is not what Wilde has been accustomed to by any means. On week days the prisoners get a dish of "skilly" for breakfast. Skilly is not very palatable, being a species of tasteless mush, but it is said to be healthy. Dinner consists of a tin bowl of broth, heavily charged with grease, and a chunk of bread as heavy as the traditional lead. Supper is a very light affair, consisting of bread and milk, the milk being extremely thin and of a light blue shade, indicating an intimate acquaintance with water.

The rules against any of the prisoners getting food other than that of the regular fare are very severe. More money than Oscar Wilde has at the present would be required to bribe the warders to smuggle food to him. Besides, all the warders watch one another, and no one of them could enjoy a fat income from Wilde for any length of time without being discovered. Then the feeling against Wilde is so strong among the prisoners that he will be made as uncomfortable as they possibly can make him.

Charley Mitchell, the prize-fighter, something over two years ago, served a brief term in Pentonville for assaulting an old man. Mitchell did treadmill work for a short time, and he afterwards said that it almost killed him. After his first half hour at it he resorted to every artifice to be excused from futher work, but without avail, as the physicians said that he was the strongest man in the place.

Wilde is a man of large frame, and it is a question whether he will break down under the arduous task he will have to perform or develop strength and health.

OUR WAGE EARNERS.

The farther west the higher the wages paid.

In 1880 there were 72,726 printers in this country.

There were 79,626 engineers in this country in 1880.

The merchants of this country numbered in 1880 481,476.

In 1880 there were 234,225 miners of all kinds in this country.

The iron and steel workers of this country numbered 114,539 in 1880.

Fifteen years ago there were 44,851 barbers in the United States.

Fifteen years ago the bread of the nation was suplied by 41,309 bakers.

By the tenth census there were 16,528 stock-raisers in the United States.

The clothing of the American nation was in 1880 manufactured by 133,756 tailors.

In 1880 there were 177,586 draymen, hackmen and other drivers of vehicles for hire.

The saw mill operators of the United States numbered 77,050 at the tenth census.

The gardeners and wine-growers of this country, when the tenth census was taken, numbered 51,482.

In the early days of gold-mining in California waiters in the hotels were paid $5 a day for their labor.

Over 85 per cent. of the breadwinners in this country are males, a little less than 15 per cent. are females.

It is believed that the numbers of the farmer class are principally recruited from native-born Americans.

According to the statistics of the tenth census the agricultural laborers of this country numbered 3,323,876.

The household work of the families in the United States was, in 1880, done by 1,075,653 domestic servants.

Of all handicraftsmen the carpenters were the most numerous when the tenth census was taken, numbering 373,143.

The professional men among our immigrants has generally borne a very small proportion to the total number.

Over one-half the population of Rhode Island and nearly one-half that of Connecticut is employed in the mills.

Native-born farmers of this country form 26 per cent. of its population; farmers of foreign birth number 17.6 per cent.

Over 43 per cent. of the Irish citizens of this country find employment in some form of personal or professional service.

According to the tenth census there were 1,859,225 laborers in this country whose occupation was not otherwise specified.

Native-born American traders constitute 2.5 per cent. of the population; those of foreign birth are more numerous, forming 4 per cent.

Native-born teachers form 1.5 per cent. of the whole population; foreign-born teachers are much less numerous, constituting but 0.4 per cent.

According to the tenth census, out of a total population of 50,000,000, over 17,000,000 were breadwinners, being a percentage of 34.8 of the whole number.

GAVE HER HER MONEY'S WORTH.

Sir Edwin Arnold had traveled all night from Indianapolis to Omaha, and expected great things of the people of the latter city. Upon reaching his hotel early in the morning Sir Edwin said to his manager when he called upon him:

"I suppose we'll do well here, won't we?"

"Well, I dont' know," said the manger, in rather a crestfallen way. "I have just been to the place where the advance sale has been going on for ten days, but the rush has not been very great."

"Oh, well," said Sir Edwin, encouragingly, "it can't help having been tolerably large. How many seats have been sold?"

"Well, since you ask, Sir Edwin, so pointedly, I will tell you. We have just sold one seat, and the buyer of that is now waiting down stairs to see you."

The English poet was crestfallen, but, recovering himself, he asked that his visitor be shown up to him. It turned out to be a young woman who was an intense admirer of Sir Edwin. He kept his visitor there for two hours, reading to this audience of one the entire lecture. Then, bowing his audience out, he called his manager and said:

"Well, I have delivered my lecture. Why should we stay here?"

This struck the manager as rather a sensible idea, and, hurriedly arranging with the owners of the hall, the lecture was canceled, and by noon the lecturer and his manager were off for the next stop.—Philadelphia Press.

There were 102,473 stonemasons in oth United States at the tenth census.

LANDS FORFEITED.

Court of Appeals Decides for the Government.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Judge Ross' Decision Affirmed in Southern California Cases Concerning Nearly a Million Acres of Land.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday decided against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the famous $5,000,000 suit of the United States against that corporation for the recovery of more than 700,000 acres of land in Los Angeles and Ventura counties.

The case was the appeal of the corporation from a decree by Judge Ross some months ago, and the suit was originally brought by the Government to enjoin the cutting of timber upon and determine the title to the lands in question. The lands lie within the limits of a grant by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company of July 27, 1866. By the same Act the Southern Pacific was authorized to build its road from its junction with the Atlantic and Pacific to San Francisco, and to aid the construction under the Southern Pacific grant.

In 1871 Congress authorized the Southern Pacific Company to build from a point near Tehachapi pass, by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas and Pacific Railroad at or near the Colorado river. The complication arose because of the discovery of the fact that on July 6, 1886, lands which had been granted to the Altantic and Pacific were forfeited by Act of Congress, and the lands in controversy are within the limits of both the Southern Pacific and the Altantic and Pacific grants at a place where the line of the Southern Pacific crosses what is claimed by the United States to be land of the Atlantic and Pacific conveyed in the original grant.

The question decided was whether the grant made in the first place to the Atlantic and Pacific prevented the lands from passing to the Southern Pacific by a subsequent conveyance. The Government alleged various frauds of the Atlanitc and Pacific Company in making the original maps and in making false oaths as to the boundary of the lands. It came to light in the trial that the first route map filed by the Atlantic and Pacific Company did not comply with the law, and the company attempted a subsequent amendment, by which it sought to save to itself the lands in controversy. The Court of Appeals practically held that the making of the first plats established a permanent record which could not subsequently be changed. The lands in question were made a part of the San Gabriel Forest Reservation in 1892. The railroad company claimed that it had fully complied with all the terms of the Act of Congress by which these lands were conveyed to it, and that the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was not divested by due process of law.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirms that delivered by Judge Ross of the Southern District some months ago in every particular. The decision holds that the Southern Pacific Company received most of its powers, farnchises and public grants from the United States, and that it is bound to comply with all the technical rules pertaining to the filing of maps of denfiite location or the construction of railroads. The decision holds that Congress never assented to or authorized the consolidations of various railroad companies, which now compose the Southern Pacific, and that the United States never in any way consented to a transfer of Government franchises to the new Southern Pacific Company. It further holds that the railroad that was built by the consolidated company, and that this was not a compliance with the Act of 1871, as such transfer was illegal and void. The suit quiets the title of the United States to the valuable lands in question. It is probable, however, that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, for the reason that the defeated corporation stubbornly fought every point of the contest, and that its attorneys feel that the decision works a great injustice on their client.

In reply to the Southern Pacific Company's contention that the lands were fraudulently surveyed by the Atlantic and Pacific Company the court said:

The Southern Pacific Company was not injured in any right by the alleged failure of the Atlantic and Pacific Company in its duty, or by that company's want of good faith. If fraud was practiced, it was upon the Government. If there was injury it was the Government that was injured. How, then, can the Southern Pacific Company, to whom there was no obligation or duty, and in whom there was no right in respect to the matters complained of, take advantage of the fraud alleged to have been practiced on the Government? And upon what principle of justice or morals can it expect to make use of a fraud practiced upon the Government to make a case for itself against the Government?

At most, then, the alleged frauds in the maps of definite location constituted a cause of forfeiture, and this gave no right of succession to the Southern Pacific Company to the lands liable to forfeiture. This was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States against the Southern Pacific Company, 146 U. S. 604. In that case it was contended by the company that Congress intended by the Acts of July 27, 1866, and March 3, 1871, that these lands should pass to some company to aid in the building of a railroad, either the Atlantic and Pacific or the Southern Pacific; that if they were not applied to aid the former company, then the latter company was to be entitled to them, but the court held the contention erroneous.—Examiner.

BREEZY BITS.

A Friend—"If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?" Bachelor Doctor—"Marry her! Why, she is one of my best patients."—New York Advertiser.

Robbins—"Higbee is a genius." Bradford—"Can do anything, I suppose?" Robbins—"Yes, anything except make a living."—Truth.

Woman does all she can to render herself irresistible, and then orders man to keep his distance.—Galveston News.

Mamma—"What do you think your papa would say if he had heard you swearing?" Robbie—"Just about the same thing I said."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Miss Oldun—"I'd like to see any man alive kiss me?" Mr. Sharpe—"I guess you would."—Yonkers Statesman.

"So the insolent fellow refused to pay his rent?" "He did not say so in words, but he intimated it." "How so?" "He kicked me down stairs."—Le Figaro.

"I don't believe that Timmins ever had an original idea in his life.' "Oh, I know of one. He has an idea that he is a great poet."—Indianapolis Journal.

No rumor concerning President Cleveland should be taken as geniune hereafter unless it has Private Secretary Thurber's name blown in the bottle.—Chicago Tribune.

Lady, in Centarl Park, to baby in carriage—"Why, you pretty little thing!" Nurse proudly—"Yes, it's a good thing." Policeman approaching—"Well, push it along, then. Your'e blocking the sidewalk."—New York Herald.

"Did you think my sermon too broad today?" "Oh, no; not for the length of it." At that point the parishioner hastened to ask his pastor if he preferred light or dark meat and the discussion was not prolonged.—Detroit Tribune.

SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency the word "outsider" was unknown. The Committee on Credentials came to make its report, and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the committee was ready to report, and the chairman of the committee answered. "Yes, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and pressure of the outsiders. The newspaper reporters took up the word and used it.

"You are a daisy," is used by Dickens in "David Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy as it is so refreshing to find one in these current days so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies in the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia in the United States Congress in 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens, and the latter had his chair wheeled out in the aisle and said in that shrill, piping voice that always commanded silence: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made up of whole cloth—and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."—Boston Post.

PETER.

Peter lived on the prairie. When he was 3 years old the first railroad train came through. Uncle Peter carried the small boy to see it.

A train-boy threw a peach to Peter. He ate it, and laughed and squealed with delight.

"Don't throw away the stone," said Uncle Peter. "We'll plant it."

Peter's chubby brown little hand patted the soft earth over it. That first season he watched the green shoot break through and send out a few leaves. The next season it was tall enough for Peter to jump over it. The next it was so tall he couldn't.

When Peter was 8 years old there were seven peaches on his tree—one for each of the family, and not one of them had ever tasted anything so good before. He planted all the stones.

Today Peter is a big boy. He has eight well grown peach trees, which carry health and delight to all the neighborhood. And he has a young orchard coming on which will some day bring more money than all his father's crops.

At the trial of the latest English constructed torpedo boat destroyer, the Dragon, a speed of over thirty-three miles an hour was attained, but even this tremendous rate apparently does not satisfy the authorities, for with some new vessels that have been ordered, practically the same as the Dragon, though with more boiler power, they are looking forward to accoomplishing over thirty knots, which is equivalent to 34.5 miles an hour. The Dragon is 200 feet long, 20 feet broad and her engines are of 4,500 horse power.

When the devil brings the oil, bring thou vinegar. The way to be safe is never to be secure.—Quarles.

ATE RAW BIRDS.

Ordered to Keep Three Miles From Shore.

REFUSED SHELTER, FOOD, WATER.

Drifted Nine Days Along the Coast of Japan Begging to be Allowed to Land.

James Townsend, a seal-hunter, William Runbeck, his boat-puller, and Gus Johnson, a boat-steerer, who shipped on the sealing schooner Alta, were among the crew of the schooner Sophia Sutherland, which arrived at San Francisco from Hakodate last week, and they tell a story of suffering and privation in an open boat on the sea in which they were obliged to live for nine days before help came.

Townsend, in telling the story, said they were out hunting from their schooner about twenty miles off the northern end of Japan when a fog hid the vessel from sight. That was early in the forenoon of April 22d, and an effort was made at once to regain the vessel. The boat was headed in the direction where the vessel was last seen, and although guns were fired and every signal made to attract attention, nothing more was seen of it. About midnight the search was given up and the boat pointed towards the shore. It was near noon before an effort was made to land through the surf, and as the keel grated up on the beach a native policeman, who spoke English fairly well, ordered them away unless they could show passports. "Explanations were of no avail," continued Townsend, "and the officer called for assistance and the boat was shoved back into the water and we were forced into it.

"We asked for food, but it was refused, and were ordered to keep three miles from the shore or take whatever punishment they wished to inflict upon us. We scraped some mussels from the rocks near the shore, and on those we lived until toward night, when a duck was shot and that was eaten raw.

"Next morning some more ducks were killed and we attempted to make a landing again to cook them, but a second time we were forced back into the boat without being allowed even to procure a little food or water. For two days after that we drifted along the coast, hoping to be rescued by some passing vessel, but none hove in sight, and again we determined on trying to get on shore. It was blowing heavily at the time and the boat was swamped as it was carried through the surf. We got on the beach all right and saved the boat from any injury, but we were in the custody of the police again, who demanded that we either show passports or get back in the boat and away from land.

"We tried to get the boat back through the surf, but it was impossible even with the assistance of the police and, seeing the position we were in, some of the Japanese merchants interceded in our behalf and became responsible for us until the weather moderated and the boat could be launched. They sent us some food and the police watched us through the night while we camped on the shore, but we were not allowed any more food than we could eat at one meal, and the few ducks we had in the boat were taken away for fear they might tempt us to light a fire and cook them. The next morning the boat was launched for us and we were obliged to put to sea again.

"Towards night a schooner was sighted and we pulled for it as hard as we could. It made no attempt to change its course at our signals of distress, but we got close enough to make it out as a sealer belonging to the Japanese. Those on board apparently made out what we were, for they turned and ran away, not wishing to have any Americans on board.

"Twice after that we endeavored to land to cook some of the seabirds we shot, but were ordered away from the shore by native policemen who both times pointed a rifle at us in anything but a pleasant way.

"We were getting so weak then that we could hardly manage the boat and on the ninth day after losing the schooner we decided to make for the shore and take any punishment the Japanese might give us. We had rowed and sailed about 100 miles toward the south from where we first attempted to land and we hoped that the natives would be more kindly disposed toward us.

"The wind was increasing in strength as we neared the shore, and a heavy surf was rolling up on the beach. We were too weak to manage the boat in the breakers, and it capsized, throwing us all out. The natives came to our assistance and we all were helped out of reach of the waves, but the boat was so badly damaged that it was of no further use. We were placed in prison and given food while the native carpenters attempted to repair our boat to send us to sea again. They found after working a day at it that it was a hopeless task, and then they began determining our fate. After about a week of councils of the wise men of the neighborhood it was decided to send us to Hakodate, and we were several days making the journey on foot and by train with a guard of police. "The American Consul took charge of us, and a day or two afterward the Sophia Sutherland came into port and we joined her crew."

The sealers in Japanese waters have been very unfortunate so far this year. None of them have made good catches and many of them have lost boats and men from their crews. The Bonanza lost two of her boats in a fog and the night after they missed the schooner a gale capsized one of them, drowning all three of its occupants. A hunter named Oscar was in charged of it. The other boat, with a hunter named Talbot in command, was picked up several days afterward by a Japanese schooner.—Examiner.

THE SUMMER YOUNG MAN.

Golf and bicycling, the two latest fads imported from Great Britain and France, have added two more picturesque costumes to the wardrobe of the summer man. The gaudy blazer has gone the way of the cummerbund, although in England these two discarded articles last summer enjoyed a revival which promised, or threatened—and the last word is the best—to re-establish them in favor. The cummerbund was an importation from India, and was all very well in its way and in its place. But when fat men living in town were seen on Wall street in bright-hued sashes it was high time that the fashion should be relegated to the Bowery. Both the blazer and the sash are still seen in minstrel shows and in performances by strolling troupes in farce comedies.

Tennis is now played with white duck trousers, turned up at the bottom, tennis-shoes, and a gray sack-coat. A blazer is occasionally used, but it is generally of white flannel with a delicate blue or black stripe running through it. The straw hat has taken the place of the Tam o'Shanter. This year it is not as prodigal of brim, but it allows much scope for color in the survival of the detachable hat bands. Red, blue, college colors of all kinds, will be seen on the straw hat, and with a dozen or so of bands the summer young man can make himself still appear as a human butterfly. For the wheel a simple Scotch mixture, gray and black, being most appropriate, is the prevailing mode. The shoes are of russet leather, and the golf stockings or hose are used.

Of course one wheels and "golfs" in knickers. In fact, the "knicker" is the most comfortable and most seemly of all neglige costumes. It has become so much the rage in London, that men have been seen in the best clubs during the winter in their knickers—or mufti, as they are there called. You are supposed to have just come in from the golf links or from your wheel. In fact, men drive these days in knickerbockers, and no less authority than Dr. Seward Webb, one of the best whips in the country, and one of the most carefully dressed men, was seen coaching in them last summer at Newport. With the knickers are worn, both for wheeling and for golf, heavy worsted hose in browns, grays, tans and black mixtures. There are all colors and combinations imaginable for sale in the haberdashers' and hosiers' shops on Broadway and Fifth avenue. For golf and for wheeling soft hats or caps are used to match the costume, says Harper's Bazar.

A black leather belt with two nickel rings, through which is passed a leather thong, has been invented for golfers and wheelmen in America, and is a very sensible device. An English tailor has recently sent out a suit of clothes to a friend of the writer, which are to be for either golfing, whelling, shooting or holiday keeping. The wearer tells me that at Brighton every other man you meet is dressed in this particular mufti, which consists of drab knickers and a drab three-buttoned sack-coat, with a cap of the same material. The four-in-hand tie is long and narrow, and is of a bright Turkey red. The stockings are two shades darker than the clothes, and the shoes are of light yellow tan. Gloves are worn of undressed kid of the same color as the shoes. This will give an idea of the popular "sporting"—using the term in the best sense—rig for the summer of 1896.

MARK YOUR BICYCLE.

Don't imagine that the name on your bicycle will simply help you to find it when lost. Of course, this is important but did it ever occur to you that a conspicuous name somewhere on the frame of your machine may prevent it from being stolen? A thief is not likely to take a wheel that could be easily identified. One of our correspondents describes a plan for etching the name on the frame. It may also be done upon the handle bar. Some perfer to paint the name on one of the enamel tubes. Still others prefer a name plate. Any plan of marking is better than to let it go unmarked. The manufacturer's number is important, but the figures are necessarily small. The most useful mark is one which may be read without attracting the attention of the person who has possesion of the wheel.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A LONG LIFE.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, M. D., of England, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people could live that long if they lived in the right way. They should cultivate a spirit of serene cheerfulness under all circumstaces and should learn to like physical exercise in a scientific way. No man, he says, need be particularly abstemious in regard to any article of food, for the secret of long life does not lie there. A happy disposition, plenty of sleep, a temperate gratification of all the natural appetites, and the right kind of physical exercises, will insure longevity to most people.—N. Y. Trbiune.

Two forgers, giving their names as William McMahon and H. A. Sloan, and claiming to be representing a publication called Laird's Industrial Gazette, have been arrested at Butte, Mont., on charges of swindling a large number of big firms on forged contracts for advertising.

LADY-BIRDS.

Quarantine Officer Craw Has Been Distributing Them.

GREAT SAVING TO ORCHARDISTS.

Remarkable Work Done by These Insects in the Pest-Infested Orchards of Our State.

Alexander Craw, the quarantine officer of the State Board of Horticulture, has just returned to San Francisco from the southern part of the State, where he has been for the past five weeks distributing black-lady birds. These beneficial insects are the deadly foe of the black scale that is doing so much damage in the orchards in the coast counties especially.

The scale is of the lecanium family, and came from Europe in infected plants. The black ladybirds were imported from Australia two years ago by Elwood Cooper, whose orchard was nearly ruined by the black scale. The two dozen ladybirds increased at a marvelous rate, and soon cleared Mr. Cooper's trees of the pest. A colony of them was sent to E. W. Harold, whose orchards are near Saticoy, Ventura county.

It was from Mr. Harold's place that Mr. Craw has just distributed nearly 800 colonies of insects, averaging fifty to a colony, too as many orchardists in the State. The reports received show that the ladybirds arrived in good condition and at once attacked the black-scale pests. Each colony was accompanied by instructions as to the care of the birds.

Mr. Craw stated that the pest had obtained a good hold in the orange orchards of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange and Riverside counties. County Commissioner Scott in Los Angeles sent the insects to all the infested places and then distributed colonies in the native trees in the foothills. Now the trees, fruit and native, are practically free from the pests.

The black scale is not as destructive as the red or scarlet scale. The latter is not molested by the black ladybirds, and another variety has been imported for its destruction. As an example of the benefit of these and similar insects Mr. Craw stated that Mr. Cooper spent from $3,000 to $5,000 a year spraying and fumigating his fruit trees. The cost of propagating the ladybirds is nominal and the trees are healthier now than ever before.

In San Benrardino county thousands of dollars were spent annually by the Supervisros to rid the orchards of scale pests by spraying and fumigating, and since the introduction of ladybirds the cost of protection and preservation has been very small.

The experience with the cottony cushion scale in Los Angeles county a few years ago was disastrous. Since ladybirds have been placed in the orchards the trees have been kept free from that destructive pest.

Mr. Craw states that the red scale has caused much damage in the orchards in many parts of the State, and it took a long time to learn what insect is its foe. At last the steel blue ladybird was discovered, and a small colony was sent to L. N. Kercheval's orchards in Los Angeles county. The newcomers did not mulitply rapidly until recently. Now they are taking hold of the red scale and threaten to exterminate it before long. The steel blue ladybird will soon be distributed all over the State.

Mr. Craw has received two new varieties of ladybirds from Professor Koebele, who is now traveling in Japan for the Hawaiian Government. They are destructive to several scale pests on this coast.—S. F. Call.

DAUDET ON LONDON.

The Paris Figaro has sent a correspondent to London to obtain M. Alphonse Daudet's first impressions of England, and this is what M. Daudet says: "The first and most striking impression which I experienced on arriving here, in spite of the enormous and unparalleled activity in the streets, the fantastic stir of the omnibusses sparkling with gay colors, the numberless cabs, wagons and carts, in spite of the ever-streaming crowd hastening in all directions, was the silence. A perfect silence—for the monotonous roar of the sea is not noise: a disquieting silence—for millions of taciturn automata seemed passing on a stage in a dream, on an India rubber floor. But how many other different and unexpected things also strike one! Take that tower bridge, that gigantic mass which every moment, just as you open the barrier of a level crossing, opens and rises to the sky to let ships pass. I was looking at it the other day—that mass of timber and iron slowly and fearfully parting and then falling back and resuming its original place. It is the most colossal symbol of what human effort can accomplish. The characteristic of London is abundance—an extreme, senseless abundance. Look at their monuments; there are too many. You have the sensation of an immese box of stupedous toys scattered pell-mell over a plain. Look, there are one tower, two towers, ten towers, and still more and more, pedestals and statues and palaces and colonnades and cupolas and belfries, and never big enough, never lofty enough, never imposing enough. Paris seems to me like a pearl, very delicate and artistic. I think of the harmonious entirety of its quays, the fine porportions of the Louvre, of the beginning of the Champs Elysees. Oh you do not find that sensation here."

The farmers and planters of this country number over 4,000,000.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.....1895

The infusion of young blood into a time-honored but silurian institution is seen in the activity of Mose Gunst as a police commissioner in San Francisco. A terrible howl was raised when Gunst was appointed, but he is stirring up the dry bones in the Police Department and trying to inaugurate a degree of discipline and efficiency that has been lacking under the easy going direction of the super-respectable old gentlemen who have been serving their fellow men as police commissioners with ease and dignity in an office from which they believe death alone can remove them. "Mose Gunst has went" and "Mose Gunst has came," but he is hustling up the sleepy and lazy "cops" of San Francisco, just the same, and that was needed.

The formation of sanitary districts under a law passed by the Legislature at its last session is attended with insuperable difficulty in Santa Clara county where the "good" people have daily been waging war on the saloon interest for three years. It was expected that in that county, if any where in the State, such districts could be organized, but the ultimate power lodged in the trustees of such districts. To control or suppress the liquor traffic as they may see fit raises up so much opposition in a district that was supposed to be most favorable to the "good" people's interests that the vote was four to one against the scheme. The people are learning to place more reliance in education of the people than in cast iron laws to make them temperate and moral.

If there ever was a case that is calculated to bring the law into disrepute it is the Durrant trial as it is being conducted in San Francisco. Though the trial has hardly commenced, it appears to be already in such a tangle that Durrants attorneys can safely count enough technalities to keep him from the gallows for an indefinite period to come. What a refreshing thing it would be to see the law so administered as to protect society and right, instead of, as is too often the case, being used to protect the evil-doer and to defeat justice.

Ex-President Harrison has assumed the role of prophet in oracularly declaring that "when the Republican party comes into power again" it will remain in power a long time, and that he does not believe he is the man to lead the party back into power. Republicans will generally be much more inclined to share his belief than they will to put confidence in his prophecy. Son Russell's "pa" is not likely again to be President of the United States.

And now it is told that the great full stomach or after dinner orator, Chauncy M. Depew, has forbidden the sale of "Coins Financial School" on the cars of the New York Central railroad. The "School" contains too many truths and facts to suit the gold men, and they do not want the people educated, as that would cause them to lose too many votes in the next presidential campaign.

One of the best proofs that President Cleveland does not desire a renomination is the circumstance that Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun declares that he is scheming for a third term. Dana falsely attributes more unworthy purposes to Mr. Cleveland than any other man in the United States, and he is always wrong.

The shipment of one thousand tons of iron from Youngstown, Ohio, to England shows how much needed is protection for this product. When America can undersell the English iron-makers in their own market after paying freight across the ocean, we need not fear competition.

William Fredericks, who was recently hanged, will be pained to learn that the appeal in his case has been dismissed. But the courts are to be congratulated upon having established a meritorious precedent by hanging Fredericks first and considering his appeal later on.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	298	1000	100 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hattie C Boggs	529	1291	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	31 70
Alex McLaughlin	202	200	20 00
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 00
S H Barnes Trustee	289	500	50 00
S H Barnes Trustee	3 3	154	15 40
Geo Dillman	530	980	98 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
Israel Luce Trustee	397	1000	100 00
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	482	1250	125 00
W W Sargent Trustee	485	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	488	745	74 50
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	516	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
Jos Rosenthal	489	5	50
Percy Beamish Trustee	494	500	50 00
Percy Beamish Trustee	495	225	22 50
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

O. I. MAIRS, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER, Assignee of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of August, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, O. I. Mairs, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Alexander, as Assignee of John Barnes, an insolvent debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an insolvent debtor, defendant, on the 2nd day of August, 1895, which said decree was on the 5th day of August 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 506, I was appointed commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers 1, 2, 17 and 18, in Block No. 4 in the said town of Keeler, as the same are commonly known and designated and as the same appear by the map of said town, made by James Oliver in the year 1883.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., August 9, 1895.

J. D. MAIRS,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the Public School House, in said Taboose School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at J. H. Miller's House, in Taboose School District, on the 17th day of August, 1895, and the polls will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. of said day until 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

D. E. Smith, Inspector. J. H. Miller and George Calvert will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is One Thousand dollars, of the denomination of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 8 inclusive, and are to mature as follows to wit:

1. to mature, inclusive, One year from date.
2. " " " Two years from date.
3. " " " Three years from date.
4. " " " Four years from date.
5. " " " Five years from date.
6. " " " Six years from date.
7. " " " Seven years from date.
8. " " " Eight years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. L. CONKLIN.
J. W. CALLOWAY.
W. B. MOORE.
Trustees of Taboose School District.

Dated July 15th, 1895.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone

FRED BURCKHARDT.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00
The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.	
On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	
The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:	
For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15
No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.	
For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in Court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpœnaing witness, including copy of subpœna, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Ino that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		10.50 a. m.	6.20 p. m.
Dayton		11.25 a. m.	5.45 p. m.
Wabuska		1.40 p. m.	2.35 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar.	4.00 p. m.	Lv. 11.00 a. m.
		No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m.
Luning		7.10 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
Sodа Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Belleville		8.00 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Candelaria		9.40 a. m.	3.50 p. m.
Benton		1.30 p. m.	11.50 a. m.
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Alvord		.05 p. m.	8.55 a. m.
Independence		4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m.
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (33 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dawsonville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE

First term commences about September 1st.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills.
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 18, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M. and running thence West eleven chains and 98 100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at any place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 15th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing that promised any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin, and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¼
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

BORN.

McLEAN—At Lone Pine, August 10, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Niel McLean, a daughter, weighing 10 pounds.

George Mead spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. A. M. Lubken of Lone Pine was in town last Monday.

Hay is reported plentiful at three dollars per ton in the stack.

Charles and John Collins of Warm Spring spent the week in town.

Nothing has been done at last report toward holding a fair at Bishop this year.

J. J. Gunn went to Bishop on Saturday's train, returning Monday evening.

Mr. Frazer, Superintendent of the marble quarry at Invo, was in town last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jones Jr. were down from Round Valley during the week.

Mrs. J. R. Moffitt went to Lone Pine on Wednesday's train for a short visit with friends.

S. G. Sneden Esq came down from Bishop on Monday, returning yesterday morning.

Mrs. M. McSweeny arrived home Wednesday evening from a visit to San Francisco.

E. Robinson is reported to have any amount of grapes for sale at two cents per pound.

A. W. Eibeshutz arrived home on Wednesday evening after a short visit to San Francisco.

Paul Houard is in charge of Chenot's store while the latter is enjoying an outing in the Sierras.

Miss Eugenie Meysan came up from Lone Pine on Wednesday and is visiting with friends in Independence.

Horace Bellows of Haiwai spent several days in town this week on business connected with the Matschke estate.

John Strohmeyer, Mrs. H. Glade and three children of Mr. and Mrs Albers left here on Sunday for Long Valley.

Mrs. Maggie P. Goodale, accompanied by her daughter, came down from Fish Spring last Sunday, returning Monday.

The price of beef cattle is steadily advancing in the eastern markets. Prime beef is quoted at Omaha at 4½ cents.

It is stated on good authority that Brown is taking out a thousand dollars a day at the Hardscrabble mine at Soda.

Fred Holbert has purchased three hundred head of cattle from Frank Shaw which he will fatten for the Los Angeles market.

Miss Elsie Eibeshutz will start for San Francisco to-morrow morning, where she will remain for some time vititing with relatives.

From present indications there will be good quail shooting this fall. The birds paired off well this season and appear to be unusually plentiful.

Abe Church resumed his duties as engineer on the C. & C. last Tuesday morning, after a pleasant vacation of two weeks spent in this vicinity.

P. H. Mack Esq. will start for Los Angeles this evening. going south by way of Mojave. He expects to visit Bakersfield before returning and will probably be gone about ten days.

Harmon Hankhammer got back Wednesday evening from Long Valley. He confirms the report that the accident to the Albers—Fehrman party was a very serious affair and will likely result in the death of one or more of the parties injured.

THE MAMMOTH ACCIDENT.

The *Index* gives a complete account of the recent frightful accident at Mammoth and the following statement is given of the condition of the sufferers:

"Dr. Dorrance started immediately to the relief of the party, making the distance in less than seven hours, changing the teams three times.

Through the kindness of the Doctor we are able to give a full account of the inujries received by the individual members of the party.

MINERAL PARK,
SUNDAY MORNING,
Aug. 11, 1895.

EDITOR INDEX:—The following will give you an idea of the injuries of the unfortunate campers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Albers and three children, Mr. Strohmeyer, Mr. Fehrman and Mr. Boyd.

MR. ALBERS—Right shoulder blade broken. Right shoulder dislocated, Sternal end of right collar bone pulled off. Both bones of right arm just below elbow smashed to a jelly. Three ribs broken. Back badly wrenched. Right wrist badly sprained and minor bruises all over the body, especially two severe ones in right thigh. Recovery possible—but doubtful.

MRS. ALBERS—Severe internal injuries. Left wrist splintered. Right collar bone broken. One thigh badly bruised. Back badly bruised Recovery—very doubtful.

EMMA—Severe sprain of one wrist. Face badly scratched and bruised generally.

SOPHY—Escaped almost uninjured, but the most badly frightened of all.

CHARLIE—Severe internal injuries and one knee badly bruised.

FRED STROHMEYER—Bad scalp wound on top and right side of head. Face badly bruised and back strained.

HENRY FEHRMAN—Severe scalp wound at back and base of brain. Back severely injured and minor bruises and scratches.

WM. BOYD—Escaped with only a wrenched back.

C. E. DORRANCE, M. D.

A letter from Dr. Dorrance dated Monday morning, 8:30 a. m. states that at present their little hospital of six patients has only two confined to their beds, Mr. and Mrs. Albers. The remaining ones improved beyond his expectation, so that all are out of danger save Mr. and Mrs. Albers. They too have improved wonderfully within the last twenty-four hours, still there is danger of complications—other diseases setting in—from the internal injuries of Mrs. Albers and injury to the thorax of Mr. Albers.

Dr. Dorrance has remained by their bedside night and day since he reached them, but thinks by Tuesday he may be able to leave them for two or three hours, and if they continue improving may be able to start Wednesday for Bishop.

Dr. Dorrance returning last evening reports Mr. and Mrs. Albers steadily improving. From present indications, should no adverse symptoms supervene, their complete recovery is almost assured.

Dr. Woodin will remain with the injured during the unavoidable absence of the former until next Thursday. Dr. Dorrance will then assume charge until the patients are considered out of danger.

An entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church on next Monday evening ning, the 19th instant, for the benefit of Rev. S. W. Albone, who expects to leave on the following morning for Winnemucca Nevada, to attend the Methodist Conference. A fine programme has been prepared embracing all the musical talent in this section, as well as choice recitations, etc. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged at the door, and lemonade will be sold at a reasonable charge, all receipt being for the benefit of Mr. Albone. Children under ten years free. Come one, come all.

C. R. Scott, Walter Hammond and William Hammond of Tulare arrived at Independence last evening by way of the Kearsarge trail. The gentlemen are out on a month's camping trip, and having come over by way of Kings River canyon. they will return by way of Kern River and Mineral King, ascending Mt. Whitney on the way.

A special car was attached to Wednesday's regular train to Keeler. On board were I. J. Valentine, president of the Wells, Fargo Company. J. S. Bunnell, auditor of the same Company, and R. J. Laws and D. A. Bender of the C. & C. R. R. The party was on a pleasure trip and wanted to see what the Eastern Slope looked like.

Hon. N. D. Arnot left yesterday morning for his home in Alpine county. He expects to return here about the 11th of September to preside in the Superior Court during the trial of several cases. The Judge is quite a social favorite and meets with a warm welcome whenever he visits here.

Mrs. Moore and famify expect to start for Bakersfield on Monday next, where her oldest son, Lafayette, is living. The children were treated to a surprise party last evening by their little friends about town, and judging by the noise, they must have had a glorious time.

John Strohmeyer got back from Mammoth last evening bringing with him all the Albers children except Maggie. He confirms the *Index* report of the affair and states that the recovery of Mr. and Mrs. Albers is very doubtful. Mr. Fehrman is recovering rapidly.

A post-office inspector arrived here on Friday evening, remaining until Tuesday. He found the local office under the care of George S. Wood in good working order.

J. E. Dunlap came down from Bishop at the end of last week and started on a camping trip through the mountains Sunday morning. John A. Stroud will travel with him as far as Fresno.

E. W. Flenniken came down from Bishop on Monday, returning next day. His presence was necessary to complete some probate business in the Superior Court.

Col. Sutherland has resumed operations at Candelaria. There is quite an extensive force of men employed, which will be increased in the near future.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, Presiding.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1895.

Espitallier et al vs. J. S. Gorman—Motion for new trial taken under advisement by the Court.

Wise et al vs. Rhine—John L. Collins submitted as defendant in place of Bertrand Rhine.

Estate of August Matschke, deceased—The hearing of the exhibit heretofore rendered by the executors herein came on regularly to be heard, the executors appearing in person and by their attorneys, F. E. Densmore appearing for executor Rhine, W. A. Lamar for executor Bellows and P. W. Bennett for absent heirs. Exector Rhine is further examined and his attorney, F. E. Densmore, makes a statement under oath concerning the matters, at the same time the Court considers the answer of executor Rhine to the order to show cause heretofore made why his letters testamentary should not be revoked. The Court then directs executor Rhine to deposit with the Clerk the sum of $287, the balance in his hands belonging to said estate, and also directs him to deliver to the Clerk all other property in his hands belonging to said estate as required by the order of the Court.

The Court then ordered that the order to show cause why letters testamentary of the executor Bellows should not be revoked to be vacated, but directs said Bellows to give security for the faithful performance of his duty and fixes his bond at $4000.

The Court further orders that the hearing of the exhibit of executor Rhine in this matter and the order to show cause why his letters testamentary should not be revoked, to be continued until Sept. 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and the Court directs executor Rhine to pay into the Court at that time the sum of $2000 alleged to have been loaned to one J. S. Collins.

With respect to the conduct of said attorney Densmore, as the attorney for said Rhine, in this the Court announces that he will make the proper order at 2 o'clock p. m. of this day.

2 O'CLOCK p. m.

The Court now directs that F. E. Densmore Esq. be and appear in this Court Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1895 a 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any he has why he should not be suspended or removed as an attorney and counsellor in this Court, for reasons given in order handed down by the Court.

Estate of Sallie M. Bell, deceased—Final account allowed and administrator discharged.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1895

Woodin vs. Anthony—Hearing of demurrer set for September 12th,

County of Inyo vs. Pedro Erro—Time for arguing demurrer set for Sept. 13th.

County of Inyo vs. Juan Inda—Same order as in above case.

Lacey vs. Rossi—Trial set for Friday, Sept. 20, 1895.

Frederika Rhine vs. Ah Joe et als—Aplication of Plaintiff to strike out the answer of Defendants Charley Ling and Ah Foo and to have their default entered herein is denied as to Ah Foo, and Charley Ling is permitted to file answer within five days.

Estate of August Matschke deceased—Horace Bellows filed bond and was reinstated as executor and clerk directed to deliver to him the property of said estate.

Weather Summary. Week Ending August 15 1895.

Highest barometer	29.964 date. 15.
Lowest "	29.678 date. 9th.
Highest Temperature	94 6 date. 14th
Lowest "	59 1 date. 10.
Mean "	77.0
Average dew point	37 6
" humidity	30.1
Total precipitation	.00
Prevailing direction of wind. SE	
Highest velocity and date. 22 . SE 15 h.	
Number of clear days 7	
" " partly cloudy days 0.	
" " cloudy days 0.	
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0	

H. E. WILKINSON.
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 138 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Estray Notice

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. ROSSI.
At Lacey Ranch.
Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executrix of the estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said Inyo County.

DELFINA DIAZ.
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.

W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC. R. R.—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.

SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District. California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth,

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

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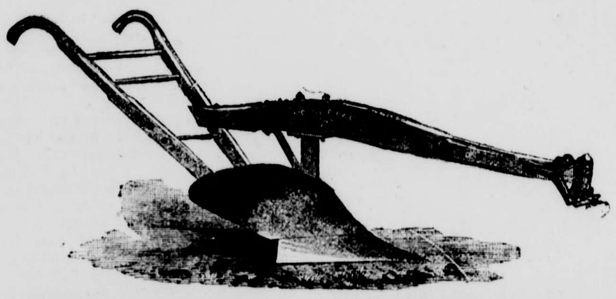

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The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

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Inyo **Stage Company.**

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
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at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

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MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

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INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEBER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

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A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer with out cost of repairs than any other machine, Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, on the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

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A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the sack or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOW HE APOLOGIZED.

A neighborhood quarrel sprang up in one of the suburbs of Dallas a few years ago, in which almost the entire population became involved. So hot did the feud rage that the members of the different factions ceased to speak to each other except when prompted by anger and numerous fisticuffs resulted. One day a lieutenant of one faction administered a severe castigation to the leader of the other side and soundly denounced him as the biggest liar in the state of Texas. Things rolled along for a while and presently this lieutenant fell out with the leader on his own side. Meeting his old adversary, who was a preacher, one day, he stopped him and remarked:

"Mr. W., I want to make an apology to you."

"Certainly, my brother," responded the good-hearted preacher, "I am glad to know the Lord has softened your heart."

"Yes," said the man, I have done you an injustice and I am ready to apologize." "Well, brother," said the minister, extending his hand, I always knew you had a good heart and I thank the Lord that you see where you were wrong."

"Yes, I see it now," he replied, I told you that you were the biggest liar in the state and I am ready to take it back. I have found another man who is just as big a liar as you are.

And he passed on, leaving the minister wondering whether he had anything to be thankful for or not.

THE VERVAIN HUMMING-BIRD.

The vervain humming-bird is the smallest bird in existence. It is very little larger than our familiar bumble bee. Its plumage is very brilliant in coloring. Two specimens are on exhibition in the National Museum at Washington, and the tiny balls of bright-colored feathers average about 2 1-3 inches in length. The nest is a frail and almost perfect piece of bird architecture. It is composed of mosses, vegetable fiber and wild cotton, with a delicate lining of spiders' webs. In gathering the latter material it is no uncommon occurrence for the little birds to become ensnared in the webs of the largre spiders, by which they are killed. The size of the vervian's nest is three-fourths of an inch in diameter across the cavity, and slightly more than an inch in total diameter. The eggs, always two in number, are pure white. They never measure more than one-third of an inch in length by one-fifth of an inch, in width. These diminutive birds are found only in the island of Jamaica. — Philadelphia Times.

Little Bertha, 3 years old, was spending the afternoon with her auntie, who wanted her to stay for tea, but Bertha said her mamma would "stold."

"Oh, no," auntie said, "mamma won't scold; she isn't dangerous."

Bertha replied: "Oo des ought to be panked wif her once."

Improvements depend far less upon length of tasks and hours of application than is supposed. Children can take but a little each day; they are like vases with a narrow neck; you may pour little or pour much, but much will not enter at a time.—Michelet.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A DEADLY DILEMMA.

By GRANT ALLEN.

Till that second the idea had never even so much as occurred to him. In the first wild flush of horror at Netta's situation he had thought of nothing except how best to save her. He had regarded the engine only as a hateful, cruel, destructive living being. He had forgotten the passengers, the stoker, the officials. He had been conscious only of Netta and of that awful thing, breathing flame and steam, that was rushing on to destroy her. For another invisible second of time Ughtred Carnegie's soul was the theater of a terrible and appalling struggle. What on earth was he to do? Which of the two was he to sacrifice? Should it be murder or treachery? Must he wreck the train or let it mangle Netta? The sweat stood upon his brow in great clammy drops at that dread dilemma. It was an awful question for any man to solve. He shrank aghast before that deadly decision.

They were innocent, to be sure, the people in that train. They were unknown men, women and children. They had the same right to their lives as Netta herself. It was crime, sheer crime, thus to seek to destroy them. But still—what would you have? Netta lay there all helpless on the line—his own dear Netta. And she had parted from him in anger but half an hour since. Could he leave her to be destroyed by that hideous, snorting, puffing thing? Has not any man the right to try and save the lives he loves best, no matter at what risk or peril to others? He asked himself this question, too, vaguely, instinctively, with the rapid haste of a life and death struggle; asked himself with horror, for he had no strength left now to do one thing or the other—to remove the obstacle from the place where he had laid it or to warn the driver. One second alone remained and then all would be over. On it came, roaring, flaring, glaring, with its great bullseye now peering red around the corner—a terrible, fiery dragon, resistless, unconscious, bearing down in mad glee upon the pole—or Netta.

Which of the two should it be—the pole or Netta?

And still he waited, and still he temporized. What—what could he do? Oh, heaven! be merciful! Even as the engine swept, snorting and puffing steam, around the corner, he doubted yet—he doubted and temporized. He reasoned with his own conscience in the quick shorthand of thought. So far as intent was concerned he was guiltless. It wouldn't be a murder of malice prepense. When he laid that log there in the way of the train he never believed—nay, never even knew—it was a train with a living freight of men and women he was trying to imperil. He felt it to be merely as a mad engine unattached. He realized only Netta's pressing danger. Was he bound now to undo what he had innocently done—and leave Netta to perish? Must he take away the post and be Netta's murderer?

It was a cruel dilemma for any man to have to face. If he had half an hour to debate and decide, now, he might perhaps have seen his way a little clearer. But with that hideous thing actually rushing, red and wrathful, on his sight—why—he clapped his hands to his ears. It was too much for him—too much for him.

CHAPTER III.

Reunited.

And yet he must face it and act or remain passive, one way or the other. With a desperate effort he made up his mind at last just as the train burst upon him, and all was over.

He made up his mind and acted accordingly.

As the engine turned the corner the driver looking ahead in the clear evening light saw something in front that made him start with sudden horror and alarm. A telegraph pole lay stretched at full length, and a man, unknown, stood agonized by its side, stooping down, as he thought, to catch and move it. There was no time left to stop her now; no time to avert the threatened catastrophe. All the driver could do in his haste was to put the brake on hard and endeavor to lessen the force of the inevitable concussion. But even as he looked and wondered at the sight, putting on the brake meanwhile with all his might and main, he saw the man in front perform, to his surprise, an heroic action. Rushing full upon the line, straight before the very lights of the advancing train, the man unknown lifted up the pole by main force, and brandishing its end, as it were, wildly in the driver's face, hurled the huge bulk back with a terrible effort to the side of the railway. It fell with a crash, and the man fell with it. There was a second's pause, while the driver's heart stood still with terror. Then a jar—a thud—a deep scratch into the soil. A wheel was off the line. They had met with an accident.

For a moment or two the driver only knew that he was shaken and hurt, but not severely. The engine had left the track and the carriages lay behind slightly shattered. He could see how it happened. Part of the pole in falling had rebounded on to the line. The base of the great timber had struck the near side wheel and sent it off the track in a vain effort to surmount it. But the brake had already slackened the pace and broken the force of the shock, so the visible damage was very inconsiderable. They must look along the carriages and find out who was hurt. And, above all things, what had become of the man who had so nobly rescued them? For the very last thing the engine driver had seen of Ughtred as the train stopped short was that the man who flung the pole from the track before the advancing engine was knocked down by its approach, while the train to all appearance passed bodily over him. For good or evil, Ughtred had made his decision at last at the risk of his own life. As the train dashed on with its living freight aboard his native instinct of preserving life got the better of him in spite of himself. He couldn't let those innocent souls die by his own act—though if he removed the pole and Netta was killed he didn't know himself how he could ever outlive it.

He prayed with all his heart that the train might kill him.

The guard and the driver ran hastily along the train. Nobody was hurt, though many were shaken or slightly bruised. Even the carriages had escaped with a few small cracks. The Holmbury smash was nothing very serious.

But the man with the pole? Their preserver, their friend. Where was he all this time? What on earth had become of him?

They looked along the line. They searched the track in vain. He had disappeared as if by magic. Not a trace could be found of him?

After looking long and uselessly, again and again, the guard and the driver both gave it up. They had seen the man distinctly—not a doubt about that—and so had several of the passengers as well. But no sign of blood was to be discovered along the track. The mysterious being who, as they all believed, risked his own life to save theirs had vanished as he had come, one might almost say by a miracle.

And indeed, as a matter of fact, when Ughtred Carnegie fell on the track before the advancing engine he thought for a moment it was all up with him. He was glad of that, too, for he had murdered Netta. He had saved that train, but he had murdered Netta. It would dash on now unresisted and crush his darling to death. It was better he should die, having murdered Netta. So he closed his eyes tight and waited for it to kill him.

But train passed on, jarring and scraping, partly with the action of the brake, though partly, too, with the wheel digging into the ground at the side; it passed on and went over him altogether, coming as it did so to a sudden standstill. As it stopped a fierce joy rose uppermost in Ughtred's soul. Thank heaven, all was well. He breathed once more easily. He had fallen on his back across the sleepers in the middle of the track. It was not really the train that had knocked him down at all, but the recoil of the telegraph post. The engine and carriages had gone over him safely. He wasn't seriously hurt. He was only bruised and sprained and jarred and shaken.

Rising up behind the train as it slackened he ran hastily along the off side toward where Netta lay still and unconscious on the line in front of it. No body saw him run past, and no wonder, either, for every eye was turned toward the near side and the obstruction. A person running fast by the opposite windows was very little likely to attract attention at such a moment. Every step pained him, to be sure, for he was bruised and stiff, but he ran on none the less till he came up at last to where Netta lay. There he bent over her eagerly. Netta raised her head, opened her eyes and looked. In a moment the vague sense of a terrible catastrophe averted came somehow over her. She flung her arms around his neck. "Oh, Ughtred, you've come back!" she cried in a torrent of emotion.

"Yes, darling," Ughtred answered, his voice half choked with tears, "I've come back to you now forever and ever."

He lifted her in his arms and carried her some little way off up the left hand path. His heart was very full. 'Twas a terrible moment. For as yet he hardly knew what harm he might have done by his fatal act. He only knew he had tried his best to undo the wrong he had half unconsciously wrought; and if the worst came he would give himself up now like a man to offended justice.

But the worst did not come. Blind fate had been merciful. Next day the papers were full of the accident to the Great Southern express; equally divided between denunciation of the miscreant who had placed the obstruction in the way of the train, and admiration for the heroic but unrecognizable stranger who had rescued from death so many helpless passengers at so imminent a risk to his own life or safety. Only Ughtred knew that the two were one and the same person. And when Ughtred found out how little harm had been done by his infatuated act—an act he felt he could never possibly explain in its true light to any other person—he thought it wisest on the whole to lay no claim to either the praise or the censure. The world could never be made to understand the terrible dilemma in which he was placed—the one sided way in which the problem at first presented itself to him—the deadly struggle through which he had passed before he could make up his mind, at the risk of Netta's life, to remove the obstacle. Only Netta understood, and even Netta herself knew no more than this—that Ughtred had risked his own life to save her.—Strand Magazine.

Provident.

Dora—How is it that Sadie Swinger is going to take such a short wedding trip?

Cora—She says she wants to get back in time to change her wedding presents.—New York Press.

YE OLD TIME DOCTOR.

Physicians a Hundred Years Ago Were Men of Marked Importance.

At the universities medical students were not permitted to go out without their scholastic cloaks, a regulation that still obtains in Spain. That the number of students has enormously multiplied may be seen from the fact that the little University of Giessen, with scarcely any medical school at all, has always more students than had Haller in the days of the famous Hoffmann. In the middle of the last century Wurzburg had at one time but three medical students, while today it has in the neighborhood of 500. Even then it was complained that on account of the number of students there was an educated proletariat arising, and in 1791 it was proposed, in Austria, that the rush for study should be repressed.

Among the continental students the revels and bad behavior of past centuries were not to any extent corrected. Fights and debauchery were very common, and all sorts of orgies and bacchanals prevailed. The professors were, in a large measure, independent of the state, and a single individual often represented a number of branches now taught by special chairs. When indisposed to lecture, they simply posted upon the blackboard "Hodie non legitur," and this was the end of the matter. In 1777 Vienna had 147 medical teachers, and in Germany there were two to every 39 students. That in the last century one man often accomplished more than a great number of average teachers do today is amply demonstrated by the lives of Boerhaave, Haller and others. Then, too, the Latin tongue was generally employed for purposes of instruction, though surgeons for the most part lectured in the vernacular. Cullen, in 1770, was the first in Great Britain to deliver purely medical lectures in English, and as the clergy gradually retired from the ranks of the profession Latin more and more fell into disuse. Strange to say, as the clerical influence waned the Jews began to enter medicine, the movement beginning about 1791 in France, under the promulgation of "civil equality" ideas. Previously the Hebrews had been an almost universally suppressed people, and in Berlin were permitted to enter and leave the city by only one gate and were forbidden to learn or write pure German, in consequence whereof their dialect was a Hebraic Teutonic jargon that even today prevails in some portions of western Europe. Educated Jews were few in number, since attendance upon universities was ordinarily denied them, although long before they had been admitted at Salamanca, Toledo, Salenum and Montpellier. In Austria the prohibition was not removed until 1789, and even then so bitter was the prejudice against the Semitic race that the clergy protested vigorously. It was the same clerical body that in 1667 protested with the greatest vehemence against allowing Hebrew physicians to pass through the gates of Wurttemberg without paying toll, declaring that it was "better to die with Christ than be cured by Jews who were aided by the devil."

The physician of the last century was, at least on occasions of moment, very different from other men, and to be recognized by his dress. A cap was placed upon his head when he graduated, in recognition of the fact that physicians at an earlier period belonged to the learned or clerical profession, and in later life he wore a purplish or scarlet cloak to distinguish him from lawyers, whose professional color was yellow, and, from theologians, who then as now sported the somber black.

The regulation full dress costume of the English physician of the last century demanded a well powdered wig, silk coat, knee breeches with stockings, buckled shoes, lace ruffles, cap and gold headed cane, to which, in cold weather, was added a muff—to preserve his delicacy of touch.—Medical Age.

The Wonderful Human Fish.

One of the oddest human freaks that ever saw the light of day in the United States or possibly in any other country is Herman Schedler, who was born at Cleveland in 1884. At last accounts the little fellow was living with his parents on St. Clair street in the above named city and was as bright and happy as boys of his age usually are. Herman has a handsome, intelligent looking face and shapely, sun burned hands. In fact, to all outward appearances he is an ordinary boy, but those who know him best say that the only parts of his anatomy that are covered with common human skin are his face, neck, hands and feet, and that the other portions of his body are literally incased in tiny dark blue fish scales. From the neck to the ankles this wonderful coat of mail so thoroughly covers the body that not the slightest section of skin bearing any semblance to that of the human being is visible.

The family were perfectly horror stricken when the little "fish baby" was born, and for more than seven years managed to keep the matter a profound secret. However, little Herman's playmates finally learned that their companion was a veritable fish. This soon leaked out, and the matter became public. I understand that doctors and professors who have recently examined the boy are unanimous in pronouncing him to be the "eighth wonder of the world."—St. Louis Republic.

An Astor Who Lectures.

The world of thinking women now counts Miss Margaret Livingstone Chanler among its lecturing enthusiasts coming out boldly for female suffrage.

She is the second sister of William Astor Chanler, the returned explorer of Africa, who is now with his sisters at the family country seat, Ardmore, at Barrytown - on - Hudson. How would their gracious grandmother, Margaret Armstrong Astor, marvel at their strange departures! Fortune gave them opportunity to be idlers, but they show the energy of good stock well developed. On the 22d of June the youngest sister of the family became of age. The event was duly celebrated at "Rokeby." The formalities of the legal settlements incidental to the coming of age of the youngest of the Chanler family will be adjusted on the other side. Miss Margaret acquired her fearlessness of public speaking through association with her aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

You can carry the little vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vial scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil.

They *cure* constipation.

One "Pellet" is a laxative; two a mild cathartic. One taken after dinner will stimulate digestive action and palliate the effects of over-eating. They act with gentle efficiency on stomach, liver and bowels. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S NEATNESS.

Americans are often puzzled to account for the neatness of attire which distinguishes most English gentlemen. Few will deny that as a rule Englishmen are always well dressed. The following information comes directly from an English source, and has the weight of preponderent logic on its side:

"Most Americans buy one suit and wear it until they buy another—that is, after the first is worn too much to appear genteel. In Enlgand we do the thing differently. Instead of one suit we buy three or four, or perhaps, half a dozen, at the same time. We wear one suit to day and another tomorrow, changing as often as the fancy takes us. Result, neatness and variety, what is called being well dressed. It costs a little more to start with, but it is economy in the end. After the first cost it takes no more to keep up the supply than to buy single suits, as it is only necessary to add a single suit at a time.—Washington Post.

A little maid of 5, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction, and, after some thought, said:

"What could you get on a very high steep mountain?" The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagle's nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head. When asked to tell the answer she triumphantly cried: "Nothing!"

"But why" asked the others in a breath. "Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the demure reply.—Youth's Companion.

Time is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and, like the flash of the lightning, at once exists and expires.—Colton.

HOITT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The old bachelor is merely a cheap remnant.—Galveston News.

Thomas Cat—"You have filled my heart with joy. I love you with a love that is—" Maria—"Pardon me, sir, but here comes another bootjack."—Adams Freeman.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Visitor—"What are the usual steps your etiquette requires to be taken by an individual prepatory to marriage?" New Yorker—"A divorce."—Chicago Record.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH

In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. Nothing more actively and thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The result of its use is a speedy gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the unavoidable draughts which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bitters constitute it a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Appetite and sleep improve through its use, and it protects the system from the effects of cold and damp.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

"I guess," said a sharp-nosed girl, "that I will take the wind out of her sails." "Why," asked the fluffy girl, "don't you be up-to-date and say take the wind out of her tires?"—Cincinnati Tribune.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Always Tired

Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1, 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

YOUR WIFE CAN RUN IT.
HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE
Best Power for Irrigating Purpose.
Palmer & Rey, S. F., Cal. & Portland, Or.

DO YOU BIKE?
Do You Want the Lightest, Strongest, and Easiest Running Machine on Earth? To get catalogue, prices and liberal agents discounts, write to SMITH'S CASH STORES, 414-418 Front St., San Francisco.

Coast Agents for the LOVELL DIAMOND. Be sure to mention this paper.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE GERMAN SAVINGS and Loan Society, 526 California street, for the half year ending June 30, 1895, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and eight-tenths (4 8-10) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four (4) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1895.

GEO. TOURNY, secretary.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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DOCTORED WINE.

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THE PROCESS OF ADULTERATION.

The Manufacture in France of Spurious Brands Sent to America.—Deleterious Substances.

The action of France, Germany and other European Governments in placing an embargo on American cattle and swine and their products, upon alleged sanitary grounds, naturally suggests retaliation on the part of the United States authorities. Inspection and analysis by French and German officials have demonstrated the absence of any suspicion of disease in American beef and pork, a fact which tends to establish that the act of exclusion is predicated upon a feeling of resentment toward the United States on account of tariff laws and customs regulations. If the United States should seek reasons and justifications for resenting this unjust discrimination against American meat products, no difficulty would be experienced in finding them.

It is notorious here that the wines of France and Germany, exported to the United States, are "doctored" and adulterated with deleterious and unhealthful substances, and to an extent that will surprise American consumers. Apart from the merely commercial principle involved in the controversy over European discrimination, the United States authorities should insist, out of regard for the health of the people of the country, that the wines of France and Germany shall undergo careful inspection and analysis for being shipped to America. I have given the subject of wine-making in this country considerable investigation, and can establish to the satisfaction of intelligent and fair-minded people that the wines sent to America are systematically adulterated and thereby rendered unhealthful.

To go back to the days when the "doctoring" of the wines of France became a real science we must revert to the phylloxera period, and, as a good starter from that point, I will quote from a well-known French writer, whose book, "Le Vin de France" is lying before me. In the first years of the phylloxera the ways of manufacturing wines without grapes were multiplied. There was, in the poverty of the crops, a very alluring inducement to 'falsification.' They went far in this art—a little 'ticklish,' but excessively lucrative. Unfortunately, they went too far, and the public soon discovered that it drank all sorts of things in place of wine. The learned bodies became interested in the question. Very suggestive analyses were published—widespread reports, which left no manner of doubt.

"All this publicity in regard to the 'falsification,' or at least suspected 'medication,' produced among the consumers two states of mind, differing according to the individuals. Some became alarmed, broke off the habit of drinking wine and attempted to replace it with beer or cider. If you would estimate this zone of dissatisfaction, you have only to think of the vogue, sudden, unprecedented, excessive, for white wine; very much encouraged, besides, by the doctors and the chemists, who denounced the presence, in many of the red wines, of poisonous or suspicious coloring matters. Others—and this was most grave—became readily resigned to the giving up of natural wines. They became habituated to strange mixtures which retain only the name and color of wine—no more."

Granted that these abominations, which have such a large sale in Paris, do not find their way to America. What do we get for our money? I can make a very shrewd guess at that conundrum. The phylloxera lasted for ten years in France, and our author, quoted above, very candidly admits that in that time the "doctoring" of wines and their fabrication out of other substances than grapes had developed into an advanced science. Now I do not mean to assert that the French wines which go to America are innocent of any connection with grape juice, but they are doctored, and very much doctored, for the American market, I have no manner of doubt.

Let us go back to our author for facts and with him follow the vicissitudes of the young, pure and innocent wine of France from the time it leaves its native village, finds its way to the center of commerce for red wines (Bordeaux, Cette, Dijon, Bercy, Chalons-sur-Marne, etc.) and thence to Paris and the rest of the world. Let us say that our young wine has finished the first stage of its journey around the world and is arrived, say at Cete in the department of the Herault. "What is this Cete" asks our author, and he answers his own question, "A canal with its banks bordered with storage-rooms. Here the sea deposits its low-priced wines of the Mediteranean litoral; wines heavy with alcohol and deep in color, and which will serve to remonter (this is the techical word to 'set up') the weak wines of the French lands."

Remonter is a very comprehensive word when applied to wines, and the French dealers treat their wines as liberally as does a Tamany or other politician treat his connstituents when election time comes around. They set 'em up, and set 'em up and set 'em up again. The wine merchant, like the politician, has many various ways of "setting 'em up," but for the purpose of this article I shall refer only to the three principal and best methods of improving (?) the wines of France. These are the Coupage, the Mouillage and the Platrage. Coupage is the mixing with other wines or water, and is the first setting up. Mouillage is the wetting down of the wine, which is water work, pure and simple. Platrage is the "plastering" of the wines with sulphate of lime—the plaster of Paris of commerce—and is intended to correct acidity. As the methods are practically the same in the different centers of the wine commerce—ab uno disce omnes—we will go to Cette or Bordeau—as you please—and take a front seat for the grand transformation scene.

The heavier wines of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austro-Hungary are all utilized for the first operation, but by far the most used are the Spanish wines. Our author gives the reason. "The wine of Spain is indispensable. It reanimates the depressed in (spirit), corrects the surly (sour) and sustains the weak. It is the regulator of their energy. To what does it owe its tyrannical qualities? To the alcohol which it contains." Just so. It was found that the alcoholic strength of the Spanish wines more than doubled that of the French. This was a curious fact, and more curious still, year after year these wines arrived in France with an unvarying degree of strength that finally attracted the attention of the French authorities.

Surprise, curiosity, investigation, protestation succeeded, the one the other, in regular order. It was discovered that the sun and the soil of Spain were not so specially favored by Providence as one might be led to suppose. Providence had nothing to do with it. Investigation revealed the not so very astounding fact that the Spanish wines were not what one might call exactly natural wines. They were dosed with alcohol to the maximum degree authorized by the excise for wines circulating in France.

The French wine is weak in it. natural state. It must be strengthened. The Spanish wine is strong, but not strong enough; it must be made stronger. How? That was the mystery the French authorities unraveled. In 1887, for example, France imported 7,000,000 hectolitres a (hectolitre equals twenty-two gallons) of Spanish wine, and in the same year Spain imported 800,000 hectolitres of alcohol from Germany. The alcohol of commerce is like a child that does not know its own father. It might be the simple product of the grape, and then again it might not, with the accent on the "not." The foundling has many reputed fathers—corn, rice and other grains, potatoes, beets, honey, starch, etc., all produce alcohol—alcohol that may be used to strengthen the wines of France, which, by the way, is not always to be taken as the juice either of the pure and tender grape or of grape "mixtures." "When the lions" skin falls short we eke it out with the fox's."

When the harvest fails wine can be made of dried raisins, figs, locust beans, etc., etc. Thousands and thousands of boxes of poor quality raisins, figs and beans annually find their way to French territory from Eastern lands, but we will leave them out of the reckoning and confine ourselves to the wine of France. Nor will we take to the water just yet. But, my friends of the clubs, you who have your special fancies in brands of wine, can you believe that your Macon, Lioburne and Benajolais all come out of the same vat? That your Bordeaux and your Burgundy are brothers, with their birthmarks slightly altered in the cradle? You are not compelled to believe me if you do not wish to, but Magna est veritas et praevalebit." Truth lies at the bottom of a well and knows a great deal about the wine business.

And now I will give you one of our author's definitions of coupage. "To take mediocre or bad wines, wines artificially alcoholized or poor, unite them in the bonds of a close carriage with the wine of Spain, and make a wine of agreeable taste and of a nature to give satisfaction to the consumer." And he adds, "It is a veritable art, that of mixing wines." I can easily believe it when I see those rows of enormous vats, containing from 300 to 1,000 hectolitres, where repose so many different wines. I think, not without melancholy, of the days when my father would say to me, "Little one, we will take some wine today." In that happy time the consumer was not what he is now; he knew and appreciated mine; he had not a misguided and depraved palate.

Mouilage explains itself. A wetting down is a wetting down; it may be a little more or a little less, but it is always a wetting. There is a simple equation which the wine concoctors are continually solving, to their own satisfaction, at least. It is, two casks Spanish wine plus one cask water equals three casks Bordeaux. That is simple, too simple, in fact, for it leaves the French wine out altogether, and it must be brought into the reckoning of what becomes of the home products. Let us start again: One cask Spanish wine equals two casks Bordeaux. That is a begining and the pump is near. Two and one make three. Now we have three casks of the "Improved" wine.

But there are two empty casks waiting to be filled. We have it. "Here you, Gustave, bring up another cask of improved wine." Now we have four full and two empty casks. Each cask contains 225 litres We will draw off 75 litres from each. Seventy-five plus 75 equals 150. Put it into empty cask No. 1. Again 75 plus 75 equals 150. Put it in No. 2. Now we have six casks and each containing 150 litres. But what is the matter with the pump? Nothing! Good! Pump, pump, pump. Now we have six full casks—4 equals 6. Oh, the wonders of arithmetic—in the wine trade. Here is a man's stock in trade increased 33 1-3 per cent. by simple addition and subtraction, with a slight twist of the wrist around the old pump handle. If, peradventure, there is added a little too much pump water, a little more alcohol will remedy that, and a little coloring matter to bring back the blush to the not quite ruby wine.

With so much mixing and meddling and stiring up and setting down and watering and correcting, it is not surprising that the wine should become a little acid in its disposition, but poon, pooh! My dear boy, that is nothing at all. A little plaster of Paris, as prescribed by law, will cure all that. By act of Assembly, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, a certain quantity is allowed to each liter—a spoonful more or less, I think, and that is platrage.—C. H. G., in Philadelphia Ledger.

DECLINE OF NATURAL GAS.

The first rolling mill that used natural gas exclusively was the Etna Iron Works of Spang, Chalfant & Co., in Allegheny county, a few miles above Pittsburg, and this establishment has been one of the last to abandon this fuel in the Pittsburg district. After twenty years of dependence upon natural gas the proprietors of this plant have removed the pipes and are now returning to the use of coal, long after most of the other mills had surrendered to the cheap bituminous fuel which has always been the chief foundation of Pittsburg's great industrial prosperity. The diminishing supply and the constant increase in cost have necessitated the abandonment of natural gas by most of the large manufacturing establishments in Pittsburg district, and its use is being more and more restricted to domestic purposes. Pittsburg has again become the smoky city of fifteen years ago, alleviated in some measure by the use of fuel oil and manufactured gas, which have assumed importance with the decline of natural gas in the last four or five years.

Natural gas was not a factor of very great importance in the Pittsburg district until early 80s, and the point of greatest consumption was reached in 1888, after which the decline began. It has ever been feasible to ascertain with accuracy the quantity of natural gas consumed each year, but Mr. Joseph D. Weeks of Pittsburg has prepared for the United States Geological Survey an estimate of the value of the coal displaced by natural gas, which has been accepted as the most practical measure of the consumption of gas. In the period of its largest use the natural gas consumed in Pennsylvania, measured on this basis, was valued as follows:

1885, $4,500,000; 1886, $9,000,000; 1887, $13,749,500; 1888, $19,282,375; 1889, $11,593,989; 1890, $9,551,025; 1891, $7,834,016; 1892, $7,376,281; 1893, $6,486,000.

In Ohio the supply of natural gas has failed even more rapidly than in Pennsylvania. The largest consumption in Ohio was in 1889, when it amounted in value to $5,215,000; but in 1893 it had fallen to $1,510,000. The suddenness of the failure of the supply has caused much inconvenience and loss to manufacturing establishments, which in many instances were deprived of fuel almost without warning. While the supply of natural gas in Pennsylvania and Ohio has been diminishing a new productive region has come into prominence in Indiana, and interest in natural gas is now centered in that State. In 1886 the value of the gas consumed in Indiana was estimamted at only $300,000; in 1888 it was figured at $1,320,000, and in 1893 the value was placed at $5,718,000. The opening of this new field has stimulated the development of iron and steel and glass enterprises in Indiana in a marked degree. Notwithstanding the abundance of the present supply in Indiana, there is no assurance of its continuance for a longer period than in other States, and a return to fuels more stable, if less convenient, is merely a question of time. In fact, it is claimed by geologists and gas experts that the point of greatest supply has been reached. While it lasts there is no fuel that posesses so many advantages as natural gas. The uncertainty of its duration is its only disadvantage.—Philadelphia Record.

AN IMPRISONED BIRD.

Nature is a very loving and careful mother, and it is seldom, within a civilized community, that any accident befalls her little ones for which her higher creation, man, is not directly responsible. In view of this fact, the following little incident seems interesting:

A lady of New Orleans relates that some days since the first humming-bird of the season made its appearance in her garden, sipping indiscriminately from the wealth of sweets. Late in the afternoon she observed the little fellow hovering around a spike of Annunciation lillies which had shot up perfectly laden with bells. The next morning early when she went out for a matitudinal stroll through the garden she heard a fluttering and faint cheeping from the neighborhood of the lily bed. For some time she could see nothing to account for the faint sounds, but at last was astonished to discover that one of the lily bells had closed its petals, imprisoning the humming-bird within. It is probable that the bird had buried its beak too far in and extracted so much honey as to cause the already fading flower to colapse suddenly, thus holding the little fellow close-bound all night on.—Philadelphia Times.

The widow of Gen. Anderson, who lives in Washington, treasures as a sacred relic the famous flag which was on Fort Sumter when the rebels attacked it. It was draped about the casket of her husband when he was carried to his final rest.

MENAGERIE MAKING.

Over Forty Years With the Wild Beasts.

STORY OF CARL HAGENBECK'S LIFE.

A Large Collection of Animals Bought in Thirty Minutes.—Making an Elephant Drunk.

Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the animal collector and trainer of Hamburg, who is organizing the great African show at the Crystal Palace, has had forty years' experience of wild beasts, and has many stories to tell of the manner in which the menageries of Europe and America and the zoological gardens of the world are supplied with elephants, lions, tigers, snakes, etc. The business, which he entered upon when quite a boy, was started by his father in a curious way. Hagenbeck, Sr., was in the fish trade, and in 1848 he bought a lot of live seals which the fishermen had caught in the mouth of the Elbe. He took the seals to Berlin and there exhibited them, but unfortunately the revolution broke out and he had to sell his seals to a showman on credit and never got his money for them.

Four years later a whaler brought from Spitzenbergen a large polar bear, which Hagenbeck the elder bought for 350 thalers, and the animal was exhibited at 4d admission. An old striped hyena, acquired from Jamrach in Hamburg, was added, together with other animals which different vessels brought in the course of the year, and out of this modest beginning rose the great establishment, which at the present time possesses a larger, more varied and more valuable collection of elephants, hippopotami, lions, tigers, panthers, jaguars, pumas, hyenas, wolves, camels, kangaroos, snakes, alligators, crocodiles, monkeys, ostriches, gazelles, llamas, etc., than that owned by any zoological society in the world.

A vast range of buildings is used for the stabling of these animals, and a large circus is utilized for the training of the elephants, horses and wild beasts. A gigantic cage in the open air is called the "Monkeys' Paradise," to which entrance is gained by a number of doors which the monkeys open and close themselves, passing from their warm quarters inside to the outer air as they please, even in the hardest frosts.

Recalling some of his earlier adventures, Mr. Hagenbeck says: "My first journey to see animals was when I was a boy of 11 years, in 1855. I accompanied my father to Bremerhaven, and bought a collection of monkeys and parrots, together with a large raccoon and some opossums. "We took the whole of them back from Bremerhaven on the top of a crazy old stagecoach. On the road the raccoon gnawed a hole in his box a d made off. About two years afterward the animal was shot in the vicinity of Lemberg, but only my father and I knew how it was that such a beast was at large in that locality.

"A few years afterward I took charge of a lot of small animals for a dealer on a railway journey, the station-master having refused to let them travel unattended, and on the trip I sold £300 worth more of our stock, which pleased my father greatly, and I was encouraged to continue the animal business. I had to make up my mind very rapidly in emergencies. Once I had only half an hour left me to catch the night express to Crelfed, where I bought up the whole menagerie, which had been offered by telegram for sale. But we found new sources of supply, too. Cassanova, the explorer, was employed by us to bring animals from Africa. In 1865 he came back with three fine elephants, several lions, hyenas, leopards, antelopes, gazelles and ostriches.

"One of the elephants was intended for Berlin, but it was not easy to get him away from the others. He walked, perhaps, for a quarter of a mile, when his comrades commenced to trumpet, and thereupon the huge beast trotted back to them at the railway station. Nothing could stop him, so we had to tie him up there. I fetched the other elephants out and provided myself with a quantity of sugar and biscuits and enticed all three elephants safely to the Zoological Gardens, and after the big one had been put comfortably into his stable I led my two elephants to the railway station and they arrived just in time to catch the night train to Hamburg. The next day I sold both of them to the London dealer, Rice, and one of the two he disposed of to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. It was the one known as Alice, Jumbo's wife."

It appears that keen competition existed among the various dealers to obtain animals that were for sale. The Frankfort collection was on offer, and Hagenbeck made a hazardous journey thither, arriving on the day of the battle of Aschaffenburg during the Austrian war. Thousands of troops were passing through the town. He then went back to Cologne and there saw his rival Jamrach, who was on the same errand, but could not get to his destination, as no direct trains were then going to Frankfort. On another occasion a good deal of trouble was caused to young Hagenbeck by a troop of elephants, which he was conveying by rail, taking the colic. To cure them he administered grog. One of the beasts took too much and began to play tricks with his fellows. It was necessary to keep him quiet, so his master gave him another and a stronger dose of ardent spirits, with the result that the elephant grew intoxicated and lay down and slept for six hours without a break.

One day Hagenbeck received news of the arrival of Casanova at Trieste in a steamer which was placed in quarantine. On shore another dealer was waiting his chance to buy up the whole stock which the hunter had brought with him, but Hagenbeck Sr. concluded a bargain while the seller was still in the lazareto, behind iron bars. Scarcely had the prices been settled when the London competitor offered an advance of £1200 on the whole lot, at which profit a resale was made. But the animals, while in quarantine, had to be fed during seven days, and as they included thirteen elephants, the difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of food was very great, and the anxieties of the position were rendered keener by the sudden illness of the father of the young animal dealer, which led to a hurried departure from the port.

"On the railway journey," says Carl Hagenbeck, "some of the little elephants were tired out, so I hired a big stable and gave them a two days' rest. On starting afresh I took the seven smallest elephants to lead them first. They were hardly outside the stables when the elephants began to cry, and the bigger ones answered, and in a minute the six which were still in the stables broke loose. What was I to do? I ran ahead of the small elechants to the railway station, and they followed me into the cattle pens, the larger beasts coming close behind, and I felt very thankful when the door was safely closed upon the last of the truants."

Another and still more trying experience occurred at Suez, whither the dealer had gone to meet Cassanova, who lay ill at that place. The Greeks were hostile, and threatened him in many ways. They attempted to set the railway station on fire, and in the confusion the door of the yard in which the ostriches were was left open and fifteen of the birds went off into the desert. Hagenbeck seized one by the wing and tried to hold him, but the ostrich dealt him such a blow with his foot that he tumbled back. The birds were recovered in singular fashion. One of the keepers drove all the goats out to follow the ostriches. When the goats came near to them the birds began to dance with open wings, jumping about in a peculiar manner, coming nearer and nearer the goats, until at last they followed them home. The explanation given was that the ostriches and the goats had always traveled together and were firm friends and really attached to each other.

Cassanova died and he was buried during an earthquake. Since his death Herr Hagenbeck has employed other agents, pioneered by Josef Menges, the scientific traveler, who has in Somaliland collected the animals for the representation of wild African life which is to be given at Sydenham.

The association of natives with the animals which are to be found in their country has been on several occasions successfully carried out by the organizer of these exhibitions. He began with a family of Laplanders, with whom came forty-two reindeer. The Lapps lived in their huts. They were followed by the Esquimaux, with seals, Polar bears, etc.; the Kalmucks, with camels and sheep; the Nubians, with wild animal caravans; the Cingalese, with elehpants, snakes and cattle; and Hindoos, Australians, Hottenotts, Patagonians and other races have been similarly presented to the public.

The Somalis are to make their first appearance in England, and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing them build their mat huts, cook their food, receive and hold festivities in honor of the European hunter, defend themselves against the raids of hostile tribes, indulge in native sports and dances, race on horses and camels, and, lastly, capture or buy, nurse and train wild animals, of which there will be 200, including twelve lions, four zebras, ten elephants, twenty dormedaries and many leopards hunting panthers, hyenas, ostriches and pythons. Herr Hagenbeck has made a study of forming "happy families," lions, tigers, leopards, bears and dogs all living comfortably together in one cage and it may be recollected that one such group was exhibited a year or two ago at the Crystal Palace Unfortunately the whole of these animals died at Hamburg of glanders a few weeks after their return, entailing a loss of £10,000 upon their proprietor, while another group, which was hastily formed, was almost decimated by cholera, sixty-three out of eighty valuable beasts succumbing to the disease.—London Telegraph.

IT IS A NICE CROWD.

The Austrian empire is composed of quite a number of different nationalities, among them Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians and Croats, the characteristics of which are portrayed in the following anecdote:

Four Austrian soldiers were quartered over night at the house of a peasant.

In the morning after they had resumed their march the Pole remarked:

"Comrades, that peasant had a very fine watch."

"We should have taken it along with us," observed the Hungarian.

"I've got that watch," observed the Bohemian.

"You did have it, but I've got it now," remarks the Pole, closing the debate. He had already stolen it from his comrade.—Texas Siftings.

Some time ago the Prince of Wales visited a factory where a great number of men were employed. The Prince asked one of the workmen: "What wages do you receive here?" "Well," replied the honest workman, scratching his head and partially lifting his cap with the same hand, "that depends on what they is. A chap like you would get about 18 bob a week.—Tit-Bits.

COAST MINING NEWS.

Men With Capital Bonding Very Good Prospects.

A RICH FIND IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Law Governing Preliminary Work on a Quartz Location.—Gossip From Many Points.

To make a quartz location hereafter the prospector must sink a hole at least ten feet deep to solid formation, must have at least one well defined wall, and must stake his ground so that the stakes can be found. The notice of location must be placed in a conspicuous place at the discovery shaft, where it can be seen—not on some stump or tree in the neighborhood. He is allowed ninety days to do this work. If he relocates an old prospect hole, he is required to sink it at least ten feet deeper than when he first found it, and state and record his location the same as though it was an original discovery. If he runs a tunnel it must be at least ten feet long, so as to determine the fact that a vein supposed to carry the precious metals has been discovered.

Sutter Creek Record: Messrs. Freedman and Caldwell, who bonded Peter King's quartz claim for $5,000, have started the tunnel and are making good headway. Some very fine prospects have been found on this ground and the present parties feel sanguine that they will succeed in developing a good mine.

These same parties have also bonded Mrs. M. Blackwell's place, further up Sutter Creek, for $4,000, and will in a few weeks begin operations there.

The "company store" causes threats of shutdown on the part of the Broadwater Company, and a boycott on the part of the miners at Neihart, Montana. The monthly pay-roll is $12,000.

The Bay State mine at Plymouth has been bonded to parties for $200,000, who have gone east to float the stock. The ten-stamp mill is crushing regularly and is paying over expenses.

D. Guttman, the well-known mining operator, has bonded the Massa quartz claim, near Jackson Gate, for $10,000. It is the intention to begin operations on the property at an early day.

The South Eureka Mining Company has purchased the twenty-stamp mill at Volcano, owned by R. C. Downs and will move it down here and rebuild it on their property right away.

Stockton parties have bonded the old Italian quartz claim in the vicinity of Upper Rancheria for $4,000, and it is understood they will begin operations soon. Some very rich rock is said to have been taken from the ledge at different times.

T. D. Valentine and other mining men of this city recently paid a visit to Sutter Creek to inaugurate operations in the Mechanics' mine, in which they are interested.

Redding Free Press: A very rich strike was recently made in the Hart mine at Old Diggings. It consists of a two-inch seam in the ledge, and is about one-half gold.

The Eureka Tellurium Gold Mining Company contemplate the erection of a Huntington mill on their property known as the Cleveland mine.

R. G. Hart recently shipped through the Bank of Shasta county, to the refiners in San Francisco, a gold brick valued at $1,850. This brick represented the resut of two weeks' run, but did not represent the output of the mine, as the suphurets are shipped to the smelters, and the returns amount to about $12,000 per month.

E. P. Connors has discovered a ledge of soap stone in the vicinity of Centerville. The ledge is four feet in width and the stone is of excellent quality. Soap stone is used largely in the manufacture of paper. The output of this ledge can be placed on the cars in this city for $5 per ton. The present market price of soap stone is $40 per ton. Mr. Connors and Senator Gleaves are now trying to obtain contracts to furnish the paper mills of this State with all the soap stone they require.

Quincy Bulletin: From S. K. King, superintendent of the Shenandoah mine, it is learned that he now has a well-defined ledge of soft quartz eight feed wide that will yield $18 per ton, free milling. The whole vein is full of sulphurets, and an assay of these shows them to contain $300 per ton. It is estimated that in sulphurets the ledge will verage 30 per cent. The ore vein is reported to be enlarging as development work progresses, and to be looking better every foot.

The company has adopted a new method of working the ore. By means of a furnace, it will first be roasted, then milled and the gold amalgamated last. The furnace is now in course of construction, and other machinery will be shipped as soon as the roads are open via Oroville. With very little repairing, the mill will be ready to run.

Oroville Register: About twenty thousand pounds of supplies and new machinery have been purchased for the Aurora mine and will be shipped there at once. J. D. Campbell has a contract to complete the work of running the tunnel to reach the old works and this will be pushed ahead with as much energy as possible.

H. K. Vail of Forebstown was in Oroville the other day and said while things had been rather quiet of late, yet there were some encouraging signs. The big Golbank mine is employing a hundred men and paying out large sums for wages and material every week. The new tunnel is in between 700 and 800 feet. The work progresses at the rate of 100 feet a month. The incline is down 1,300 feet and if the ledge is struck in the big tunnel it will be 1,100 feet lower than the lowest level in the mine, or 2,400 feet below the surface.

Nevada City Transcript: H. W. Morris, the principal owner in the Boss mine, near Sweetland, has been over looking at the property and seeing how operations are progressing. He will return to San Francisco and arrange to send up more machinery, so that the capacity of the mill can be increased to twenty stamps. The mine is looking well, there is an abundance of ore in sight, and with facilities for handling larger quantities of it the property will pay handsomely.

Adolph Weber, M. E., W. T. Smith of the San Fracnisco Union Savings Bank, John M. Harper, mining expert, and Charles Stepp, president of the Cadmus Mining Company, arrived here from San Francisco for the purpose of inspecting the company's property in this district, which is situated on Deer creek, just below the Home mine. A very important strike was made there about two weeks ago, but the fact thereof was kept quiet until the arrival of the gentlemen named, only the officers of the company being notified.

It seems that while Charles Kahl, Superintendent, was aiding in constructing a ditch from the Home mine to the Cadmus he cut through a blind ledge only a few feet below the surface. It was two feet and a-half wide and the quartz was exceedingly rich, some of it being filled with free gold. In some of the pieces shown by Mr. Stepp the gold hung to the quartz in regular leaves, while the precious metal also extended through the rock. After this strike was made a tunnel was run into the hill a distance of 65 feet and 40 feet further down towards the creek. The ledge was cut and the prospects obtained were of such a flattering character that it is the company's intention to sink a perpendicular shaft 300 feet, for the purpose of opening up and developing the ledge. Hoisting and pumping works capable of sinking 1,500 feet will be erected without delay. This new ledge has been named the Odea, in honor of one of the stockholders.

In the Cadmus mine the developments made have been very encouraging indeed. What is known as the footwall ledge has been prospected for 300 feet and looks well the entire distance. There are several ledges in the mine, some pitching east and some pitching to the west. It is thought that these ledges are all feeders to a larger ledge which will be encountered when the proper depth is reached and that will prove remarkably rich. The Cadmus gives every indication of proving a paying mine before long, and as soon as is practicable a large force of men will be employed. The company propose to rush work there this summer.

Visalia Delta: Clark Moore of Sampson Flat has sold three mines to Judge Stanton L. Carter, C. H. Wolcott and Mark Walser. The properties are the "Homestake," "The Poor Man's Friend" and a location adjoining. The first two named were sold outright and the latter bonded. The mines are said to be valuable and easily worked.

Northwest Mining Review, Spokane, Wash.: There has never been a time in the history of the Northwest when development of the mining sections progressed so rapidly, and to this fact more than to any other is due the general inquiry by eastern people for good mining property. Within the year there will be a marked advance in all northwestern investments.

Platinum has been discovered about three miles from Oregon City, on the Clackamas river, on the land of William Lewthwaite. Preparations are being made to work the ground.

Frank Lewthwaite, nephew of William, is the discoverer and is the first one to take out the mineral, which consisted of a few grains of platinum. The assayer at San Francisco to whom the mineral was sent for assay, says the find is worth looking after.

SOME FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE.

Sir James Bacon, the distinguished jurist, is now living the busy life of an English country gentleman at the age of 97.

Dr. David Brown, principal of the Free Kirk College, Aberdeen, is one of the most active and influential members of the Scotish clergy at the age of 92.

Jules Verne, in his 79th year, still spends six hours per day regularly in severe literary work and has five stories now in press.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Justice Stephen J. Field, are among the distinguished octogenarians still active in public life in this country.

Sir Henry Besemer, "the steel king," 83 years of age, continues to take a keen interest in scientific matters and keeps himself up to date. His peculiarity is that he will not give any one his autograph.

Verdi, with his four score years, at the head of the great Italian romantic school, has developed a new stlye of operatic composition, and is now at work upon the score of his second interpretation of Shakespearean comedy.

Bismarck at 80, Pope Leo at 85 and Gladstone, 85, influence public opinion more powerfully than any other three men in Europe. Gladstone continues one of the most prolific writers of the day, and the Pope finds time to compose the most exquisite Latin sonnets.

Baroness Brudett-Couts, in her 82d year, is still one of the most influential leaders in London society. Her Piccadilly house is thronged with artists, singers and people of fashion all through the season. She is as lively and brilliant as ever and devotes a large share of her time to the philanthropic enterprises with which her name is lastingly associated.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895

Secretary Whitney thinks that during the next twelve months President Cleveland will grow in popular esteem from the fact that he will soon have a Republican Congress on his hands, and will be the only check on the extravagance which has always characterized Republican Congresses. Mr. Whitney looks for the occasion to bring out the candidate for next year and solemnly declares that he is not to be the man, while promising to be there when the selection is made. In the determination not to be a candidate himself Mr. Whitney disappoints a great many people who recognize in him a thorough and patriotic American, with the intelligence, courage and moral purpose necessary to fit him peculiarly to discharge the greatest trust the people can put in the hands of one man. It is much for the Democratic party that it has as one of its foremost leaders such a man as William C. Whitney.

The wind up of the Bannock Indian scare shows that a great deal of smoke was caused by a very little fire. As with every Indian outbreak that has resulted in the loss of human life, there is much that could be said in extenuation of the actions of each side, and there is always a great deal that can be said on the red man's side of the question. Until this government adopts a policy of absolute extermination, than which there could be nothing more barbarous, or treats the Indians as true wards of the government and protects them in their rights, we may look for an outbreak every time the cupidity and rascality of the white agents and contractors exceed the limits of an Indians idea of decency.

Every law, upon its passage by the Legislature and upon receiving the signature of the Governor, should be submitted to the Supreme Court that they may pass upon its constitutionality says a California exchange. This would obviate any amount of trouble and expense. Business enterprises could be carried on under the laws without the fear that they would be declared unconstitutional after an expenditure of large sums of money, as in the Wright irrigation act. It is probable that slavery to custom will prevent the adoption of such a course, as it prevents the Chinese from adopting the common conveniences of modern civilized life.

The people of Berlin have been afforded an opportunity to study the vast range of California productions. An exposition has been opened in that city for the purpose of showing what the Golden State can do in the way of producing material things. The list of products shown is a long one and fully warrants the statement made by a Berlin paper that it seems more like an enumeration of the products of a whole continent than a mere relation of what a single political subdivision of the American Union can do.

The attempt to wipe silver off the face of the earth as a circulating medium and to deprive it of its purchasing power, means an increase of the indigent elements in our midst. These will fall back for support not upon the rich but the middle classes. It means the conversion of half-way sober men into vagrants and conscience less tramps ready to rob a hen roost or burn a barn for a glass of bad whisky. If you do not want to see universal vagabondage, stand up for silver.

We ought not to lightly contemplate the abolition of the jury system, but should rather endeavor to see that it is reformed and made more in keeping with modern social conditions than it is. Jury reform, not the abolition of juries, is what is needed, and the student of history does not need to be told that such reforms have been made from time to time, as occasion demanded, during the last eight hundred years at least. No good reason exists for thinking reform impossible.

The attitude of the Board of Equalization in raising the assessment of counties and the attitude of the same board in assessing the property of railroads would make good subjects for an artist who likes to paint striking contrasts.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	298	1000	100 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hattie C Boggs	520	1201	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	31 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 00
S H Barnes Trustee	289	500	50 00
S H Barnes Trustee	3 3	154	15 40
Geo Dillman	530	980	98 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
Israel Luce Trustee	397	1000	100 00
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	482	1250	125 00
W W Sargent Trustee	485	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	488	745	74 50
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	506	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
Jos Rosenthal	489	5	50
Percy Beamish Trustee	494	500	50 00
Percy Beamish Trustee	495	225	22 50
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

O. I. MAIRS, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER, Assignee of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of August, 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein, O. I. Mairs, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Alexander, as Assignee of John Barnes, an insolvent debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an insolvent debtor, defendant, on the 2nd day of August, 1895, which said decree was on the 5th day of August 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 506, I was appointed commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers 1, 2, 17 and 18, in Block No. 4 in the said town of Keeler, as the same are commonly known and designated and as the same appear by the map of said town, made by James Oliver in the year 1883.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., August 9, 1895.

J. D. MAIRS,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the Public School House, in said Taboose School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District, and furnishing the same.

The polls will be opened and the election held at J. H. Miller's House in Taboose School District, on the 17th day of August, 1895, and the polls will be open from 1 o'clock p. m. of said day until 6 o'clock p. m of said day.

D. E. Smith, Inspector. J. H. Miller and George Calvert will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is One Thousand dollars, of the denomination of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 8 inclusive, and are to mature as follows to wit:

1. to mature, inclusive, One year from date.
2. " " " Two years from date.
3. " " " Three years from date.
4. " " " Four years from date.
5. " " " Five years from date.
6. " " " Six years from date.
7. " " " Seven years from date.
8. " " " Eight years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

A. L. CONKLIN,
J. W. CALLOWAY,
W. B. MOORE,
Trustees of Taboose School District.

Dated July 15th, 1895.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil act on or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil action or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court 50

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 10

For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases 25

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases 50

For searching records or files, for each year 10

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 50

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio 10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 10

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessaay entries thereon 20

For each certificate under seal 25

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 10

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in estray cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5.20 p. m
Dayton	11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m	2.35 p m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.15 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.10 a. m.	4.55 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord	.05 p. m	8.55 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m	6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (3 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C.E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at College Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
AND
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 28th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff.....ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney.....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer.....W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed).....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. W. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist.....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

Religious Services.

Rev. S. W. Albone will conduct services until further notice as follows: Independence, every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; Lone Pine, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month.

Fort School House, the second Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek, first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 66¾
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	4.00

MARRIED.

FRAZER—LUBKEN—At Lone Pine, Cal., August 19, 1895, by Rev. S. W. Albone, Mr. S. A. Frazer and Miss Amy Lubken.

R. P. Hession of Big Pine is in town.

J. D. Lewis, Esq., and Albert Lewis are in San Francisco.

John Baxter has about five tons of new honey ready for market.

N. E. Conklin, Esq., is Deputy District Attorney of Kern county.

Misses Eugenie and Adeline Meysan are visiting friends in town.

Bell's Flour Mill is now running and all orders will be promptly filled.

Elegant and stylish line of woolen dress patterns, no two alike, at Eibeshutz'. *

Irving Wooden has returned to school at Belmont, going north Tuesday morning.

Supervisor Eldred came down from Big Pine last Sunday, returning Monday morning.

While on his camping trip J. C. Irwin succeeded in killing a bear at Horsecoral Meadows.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike McSweeney and John McSweeney are enjoying a camping trip at Onion Valley.

The *Index* states that a full programme for the coming fair at Bishop will be published next week.

Miss Elsie Eibeshutz has gone to San Francisco, where she will spend some time visiting with relatives.

Henry Fehrman has returned from Mammoth and has almost entirely recovered from his recent shaking up.

Mrs. Julia Church and her three children returned to their home in Hawthorne Thursday after a fishing trip of a few weeks.

Felix Meysan left here yesterday morning for Round Valley, where he will remain for some time doing assessment work on his mine.

Arthur Robinson and Bill McCown got back early this week from their camping trip to the Kern River country. Arthur has very much improved in health.

The Schobers passed through town last Sunday with their big team loaded with ten tons of freight. They will load at Mojave with merchandise for various points in the valley.

A new stock of Fall and Winter goods, including every line of men and women's wear, in endless variety, was received and opened at Eibeshutz' during the past week. Call and inspect them. *

Harry Cook came down from Long Valley last Monday and expects to return in a day or two. He says that the cattlemen from this vicinity who drove their steers to Bridgeport will succeed in marketing their cattle at good prices.

John Clarke arrived from Bishop last Tuesday morning with Mr. and Mrs. Albers. The injured people stood the trip very well and are quite likely to recover. Dr. Dorrance accompanied them, returning Wednesday. Dr. I. J. Woodin is now in charge of the case.

A Chinaman was arrested at Keeler on Tuesday and examined in Justice Davidson's Court yesterday morning on a charge of selling whiskey to an Indian. The complaining witnesses were Oscar Dearborn and William Kiby. The coolie was held for trial in the superior Court, and his bail fixed at $500.

There was evidently error in the statement published some time ago that the running horse "Bronco" was dead. It was reported that he had fallen dead on the Oakland track. It now appears that Prof. Gleason, the noted horsebreaker, has him in charge. He started in a race at San Francisco last week and was badly beaten.

CERRO GORDO NOTES.

CERRO GORDO, Aug. 21, 1895.

This is a poor place to get news from, but if anything turns up I will let you know.

Jack Dunphy is going to Lone Pine in a few days. He will likely go down below again to his brother; he has improved in health.

Pat Clinton expects to ship two car loads of fine ore in a few days. The mine is looking fine.

Tom Boland expects to start up the Union mine in a short time, and will put a large number of men at work.

Mr. J. Morton was in town to-day, and he says that he expects to reopen his saloon at Keeler in a few days.

JIGGER.

Farewell Benefit.

On Monday evening an entertainment was given in the M. E. Church for the benefit of the departing pastor, Mr. S. W. Albone. The young folks under the supervision of Mr. H. E. Wilkinson had prepared a most interesting programme, and proved that our local talent is of no mean order. The programme consisted of two parts with an intermission of fifteen minutes. During the intermission a fair Rebecca was disclosed near an ivy-covered well drawing up lemonade which a corps of fair maids distributed among the audience. At the close of the evening Mr. Wilkinson made some remarks containing more truth than poetry, and Mr. Albone followed with a few words of farewell. Then followed a social time during which Rebecca dispensed more lemonade and all bade Mr. Albone good-bye. Among those who helped to make the evening a success, were Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Nellie Densmore, accompanist, Miss Maud Cook, who gave the use of her piano, and Miss Margie Bell as Rebecca. The proceeds of the evening amounted to forty-three dollars, and were presented to Mr. Albone as a substantial token of regard.

Wedding At Lone Pine.

A very pretty wedding took place at Lone Pine last Monday noon, the contracting parties being Mr. S. A. Frazer and Miss Amy Lubken. The young lady is a native of Inyo and is well known hereabouts. The young gentleman was superintendent at the marble works. The bride was dressed in cream colored silk with gloves and slippers to match. She wore the conventional bridal veil and wreath of orange blossoms and made a beautiful picture to linger in the minds of those who witnessed the ceremony. The bridesmaid, Miss Effie Roeper, wore a lace trimmed white dress. Mr. John Lubken acted as best man. The young couple left in the afternoon for Olancha, where they took the stage for Mojave. They will spend their honeymoon in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The best wishes of a host of friends followed them on their wedding journey.

The Fair Assured.

To show those material things whose production, use and sale makes the living and business of our valley, we must gather together the fruits of our industry, and show our people, strangers, and the world our resources. If well handled it promises to afford a fairly complete exhibit of what we have accomplished and should count on liberal patronage. Some four hundred dollars have been subscribed by our townsmen with the ranchers yet to hear from. It is proposed that the prizes be of generally utility, such as carts, harness, agricultural implements and domestic articles. The time is favorable and the revival of business ought to make the Fair an object of special interest. It is the determination of the promoters to meet the expectation of the public and make it a success. The occasion the circumstances and our people are in accord, and we may reasonably look forward to a Fair that will afford us not only enjoyment, but also the satisfaction of meeting and seeing evidences that we are on the road to prosperity, and that our ambition and desire to come to the front in making money are in a fair way to be realized.—*Index.*

From Candelaria.

Colonel William Sutherland, the mining man returned last evening from a visit to Candelaria. He says the work of getting things about the old camp in readiness for operation has been somewhat retarded on account of getting water into the town. Workmen are engaged in digging ditch and laying pipe and have completed the line as far as Basalt, several miles from Candelaria. He says, however, that everything is progressing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. When the water works are in running order no time will be lost in getting everything else on the move. He speaks encouragingly of the prospects, and thinks good times are in store for the people of Esmeralda county. He continued on to San Francisco but will return within a week or ten days.—*Hawthorne Bulletin.*

The Stevens Ditch has again broken its banks near the bridge on the road to Citrus. For about a mile the ditch is constructed along the edge of a high bank, and as the grade is very slight whenever a little more water than usual is turned in at the headgate a break occurs. Supt. Jack Davies is engaged with a strong force cutting an entirely new channel this side of the bridge, which went down in the washout. This will allow the constraction of a better grade for the road down the bank.

J. C. Irwin and Arthur Smith accompanied by John Broder and Morris Power of Visalia arrived at Independence last Monday. On Tuesday Mr. Broder went to Fish Spring to visit his uncle, Scott Broder, whom he had not seen for many years. Mr. Power is ex-District Attorney of Tulare County and an old schoolmate of W. A. Lamar, who has been doing him the honors of the town.

The Board of Education is holding its regular meeting this week. A committee on Course of Study was appointed Monday and will report to-morrow. The following are applying for Grammar Gaade certificates; Miss Clara Eldred of Big Pine, Miss Mildred Gregory of Bodie, Miss Clara Reynolds of Georges Creek, Miss Katie Arcularius of Round Valley and Mr. G. J. Dixon of Bishop.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, Presiding.

FRIDAY, August 16, 1895.

Estate of John F. Lubken—Decree of settlement of account and distribution.

MONDAY, August 19, 1885.

Estate of Eleanor Flenniken—Issued letters of administration to Frank K. Andrews.

WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1895.

Estate of James Daley—Filed proof of posting notice for settlement of final account.

Weather Summary. Week Ending August 22 1895.

Highest barometer	29.967	date, 16.
Lowest "	29.763	date, 20.
Highest Temperature	97.0	date, 17th
Lowest "	57.5	date, 22.
Mean "	77.8	
Average dew point	31.3	
" humidity	24.6	
Total precipitation	.00	

Prevailing direction of wind, W.
Highest velocity and date, 23, W 21st.
Number of clear days 6
" " partly cloudy days 0.
" " cloudy days 1.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Estray Notice

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. ROSSI.
At Lacey Ranch.

Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

News and Notes.

Italian bees are now conceded to be the best bees for this country.

The area of the new wheat crop is reduced at many points, in a few enlarged, with some probable reduction in the average.

A large proportion of the cider consumed in England is of American manufacture.

The average apple crop of 1894 is the poorest in quality of any year for the last seven.

A bounty on foxes is desired in many sections of the country.

The painting of house and whitewashing or painting of outbuildings, fences and gates should be looked to and renewed as often as needed for appearance's sake as well as for the sake of preserving the wood.

The western farmer is beginning to find out that successive corn and wheat crops are too exhaustive of the soil. When he sows more clover, he will find, after a few years, that his soil will better retain moisture, and this will supply his crop in the destructive droughts which now prevail.

The supply of evaporated apples has been much larger this fall than usual, but an active demand has kept the market well cleared.

California growers will next try shipping fruit in tight cars filled with carbonic acid gas, which, it is claimed, will preserve the fruit without damage to its flavor. It is expected to prove cheaper than cold storage.

The returns relative to the feeding of wheat to stock are not sufficient to justify a report at this date.

At the Cincinnati garbage furnace works, ashes are sold at $8 per ton for fertilizer.

The Farm Pond.

Farm, Field and Fireside says that every farmer ought to make a pond for keeping fish and for irrigating purposes.

It will help to hold the dam in place, will furnish shade and serve other useful ends if the lower side of the pond is planted with willows and similar trees. For places of this sort Professor F. A. Waugh of the Oklahoma experiment station especially recommends the Babylonian willow which grows more rank and vigorous than any of the native species. All the willows grow easily from cuttings, and a few stuck into the bank in the spring will soon make a fine showing.

Odd Mention.

The use of artificial manures is spreading westward. Farmers should make a careful study of the subject of manures. This knowledge lies at the foundation of their business.

A mixed ration of wheat and corn ground makes a desirable feed for milk cows.

Professor Shelton says that farmyard manure should be hauled to the field in the spring.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) ☜
☞ (Opposite Court House) ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executrix of the estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said Inyo County.

DELFINA DIAZ.
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.

W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC R. R.—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 20 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.

OUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District, California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in his office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased.

H. H. Howell, the Administrator of the estate of James Daley, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the Mayflower mine and mining claim, and the decedent's mill-site, being a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth,

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell the said mine and mining claim and the said mill site.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

GEO. M. GILL,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated July 1, 1895.

[Endorsed.]

Filed July 3, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Bennett & Forbes, Attorneys for Petitioner

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,

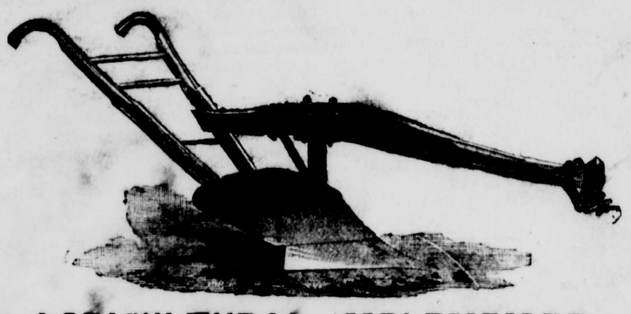
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO OF NEW YORK. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neighboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE —FROM— Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and $15 for the Single Case Odell, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink or ribbon to bother the operator It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a operator in two days. We offer $1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the Double Case Odell.

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to Dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables I can be assured of finding there the best of saddle horses and

Livery Accommodation in general. Also, Hay and Grain by the pound or ton.

Royal
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

A SCRAP OF RIBBON

By DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

CHAPTER I.

She had fainted.

Most men regard five o'clock teas as an unmitigated nuisance, and class them, together with house cleanings, shopping tours and sewing circles as necessary evils imposed by society and dear to the hearts of women. One cause of this feeling may arise from the fact that here, if nowhere else, the lord of creation is put in the background, and is of no use whatever, except to fill up pauses in conversation and throw into bolder relief by his plain attire the more striking costumes of the fair sex. This tea drinking, moreover, seems to many men a useless waste of time, because it is of no practical value in the sight of the world.

Let it be understood once for all, then, that to give a successful five o'clock tea requires great talent and is an art acquired by few, implying as it does the ability to get just the right people together and to let them eat, drink and be merry at the time when the majority of mankind wishes to be doing something else. Mrs. X——, as is well known in Cambridge, possesses this talent in a marked degree, and happy is he who is favored with one of her invitations. I, myself, never fail to attend, and from the crowds that throng her parlors I do not think that I am any exception to the general rule. I do not know whether it is the pleasant people you always meet there, or the beauty of the house, or the delicious wafers you are treated to, or the eggshell cups out of which you sip your chocolate; or last, but by no means least, the grace of the hostess herself; but it is charming and soothing and restful, and you go away feeling that you have spent a very delightful half hour. I, indeed, have good reason to remember one of these teas at least, for it was there I first met Miss Ormsby.

She impressed me as soon as I saw her, for she combined qualities unusual in a woman. Tall and slender, with golden brown hair and a fair skin just tinged here and there with a suspicion of the brunette, she presented externally the appearance of a woman easily moved and easily influenced. When you heard her talk you changed your opinion, for you knew that she meant what she said. Miss Ormsby never said, "I think such a thing is so;" it was always, "I know it is so," and this was a key to her whole character. Like Pilate, her motto was, "What I have written, I have written;" and her will was as the law of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. Her purpose might be crushed by the force of circumstances, but it was never changed. Without, and to the world as a whole, she was as docile as a kitten; within, and to herself, she was a tigress in strength and brutality. The world at large does not know this and probably will not believe it, for Miss Ormsby is a leader in society and society does not like a tigress; she is like a wolf in a fold of conventional lambs, and is called by the world a strong minded woman. So well, however, did the kitten conceal the tigress that no one has ever suspected her, nor would I if I had not seen her claws.

As I said, I was introduced to her at Mrs. X——'s five o'clock tea, and I at once became interested in her. It is considered a fine thing for a man to be able to size up mentally and morally any woman that he meets; but it is very unpleasant when a woman turns the tables on you and does the sizing up herself. So it was with Miss Ormsby; I knew before I had been talking with her five minutes that she had taken my measure, so to speak, and I also had an unpleasant conviction that the result was not complimentary to myself. Nothing in her conversation, which was confined to social commonplaces, betrayed the fact, and after awhile we drifted apart and I did not see her again that afternoon.

I saw her quite often after that at dinners and teas, and though we talked together on these occasions I never knew her better than on the first day I met her. I often wondered why she tolerated me, for I felt sure she disliked me, but I had to take it out in wondering.

I started into Boston on a warm afternoon in June to attend to a matter of business. Taking a Park square car I got to Beacon street and from there across the Common. When I had half of the way I saw something from the opposite side was bewitchingly even more fascinating than usual. I was lazy, for it was a hot day, and did not feel energy enough for a protracted conversation; so it was with a determination of not stopping if I could help it that I advanced toward her.

"Ah, Mr. Cummings," she cried, as I greeted her, "you are the very man I want to see. I was looking for some knight to serve me and here he is."

"I have done nothing to deserve that title as yet, Miss Ormsby," I replied, "but I shall be delighted to win my spurs in your service."

"Very prettily answered," she returned laughing, "but do not be fearful, I am not going to set you fighting any dragon or indulging in any tournament; it might spoil your clothes."

I winced; she was making fun of me, and hugely enjoyed my discomfiture.

I put the best face I could on the matter, however, and replied that I should be delighted to slay all the knights and dragons in creation, if she so commanded.

"Why," she said laughing, "it's not quite so bad as all that, but I would be very much obliged to you if you would leave this little package at the ribbon counter at Jordan & Marsh's for me. I know it's a good deal to ask this hot day, and it will be a dreadful bore to you to do it, but you see I have to be in Cambridge in half an hour and can't possibly go myself." I protested that I should be delighted to execute the commission, and asked if there was any message to be delivered with the packet.

"Message! no, indeed! Do you think I know you men so little? Why, I would no more think of giving a man a message than I would of flying. There is a little note inside that explains everything, so all you will have to do is to leave it," and she departed laughing. I stood for a moment or two watching her and then laughed myself. She was certainly very original, and the whole episode rather pleased me.

I sauntered up Tremont to Boylston and did two or three small errands on the way. Then I started down Washington street, but only got as far as the Adams House, where I saw a friend in the office, and just dropping in to chat with him for a minute stand nearly half an hour. Suddenly I remembered the packet, and my conscience smote me; perhaps Miss Ormsby wanted it delivered in a hurry, and I had forgotten all about it.

I was soon at Jordan & Marsh's, and after some trouble found my way to the ribbon counter. Speaking to the first girl that confronted me I said: "I was requested to leave this little package here. I suppose it is expected." The girl hesitated for a minute, and while she did so another young woman came hurriedly up and taking the package said: "Yes, it is all right—the purchase was made from me; I am expecting it." I handed it to her and turned away, saying as I did so that the message was inclosed within.

I had scarcely gone more than a step or two when I heard something heavy fall, followed almost instantly by a cry of dismay from the girls at the counter.

Turning around I saw that the girl to whom I had given the packet had fallen to the floor, and a moment sufficed to discover that she had fainted. A little crowd had gathered around her, but she was at once carried away to a dressing room near by, where she received such assistance as was necessary.

The crowd followed as crowds do, and I was left alone by the counter. Before me lay the package, which she had let fall when she fainted. It was opened and I saw that it contained a sample of purple ribbon and no writing of any kind whatever; evidently it could have had nothing to do with her faintness, which I supposed was caused by the heat of the day.

It was a bore anyhow, and I hated scenes. Why could she not have fainted a little later, and have given me a chance to have got out of the way? Most of the people who saw it, I suppose, thought I had something to do with it, and if I stayed here much longer I should make a fool of myself. I accordingly moved off to another part of the store; but before I could get to the street I was met by several of my lady friends, who seemed much amused to see me in Jordan & Marsh's. I was glad they had not seen the little episode; I should never have heard the last of it. My little conversation with these ladies, however, took up some time, and when I reached the main entrance I was annoyed to find that the girl who had fainted was just being helped into a cab. I followed her out of the store, saw her put into the carriage and heard the driver directed to a house in a poor but respectable part of South Boston.

CHAPTER II.

I had scarcely noticed the girl when I gave her the ribbon, but as she left the store I looked at her more closely and saw that she was singularly refined for her position, besides being remarkably handsome. I determined to follow her and find out something about her if I could. Waiting, therefore, till she was well out of sight I called a cab and ordered the driver to take me to the street in which she lived. I soon stood before the house; it was very plain and unpretentious, being built of red brick, with green blinds, and having a door in the center. Within the door a very unattractive servant girl was scrubbing the floor of the little hall. I made up my mind that this must be a cheap boarding house and determined to interrogate the girl concerning the lodgers.

"Does Miss Mason live here?" I asked; I had learned her name at the store.

"Yes," returned she snappishly. "What's that to you?"

"Nothing in particular," I replied, a little disconcerted at this unexpected question. "She was taken ill at the store and I fear I may have been the cause of it. I only wished to inquire how she was."

"Oh, I reckon she's all right," replied she of the scrubbing brush, and returned once more to her task, which my question had interrupted.

"Is she at home?"

"No; she just went out. Did yer want to see her?"

"But I thought she was ill?" I said, surprised at this piece of information.

"Not much, I guess; she ain't been gone more'n a minute."

"Did she say where she was going?"

"Yes; Malden. That's where her folks used to live. She said she wouldn't be back tonight."

Evidently I could find out nothing more from this source, and I was just about to turn away when a gentleman brushed by me up the steps and started to go into the house.

He turned very pale and staggered like a drunken man.

I recognized him as Frank Holden, whom I had met several times in Boston and Cambridge society. In his hurry he had not recognized me, and I was about to pass out when his conversation caused me to stop. As he went by the girl she caught him by his coat and said, "It ain't any use goin' in, Mr. Holden, she ain't there."

"What! isn't Miss Mason at home?"

"No, I guess she's got tired of waiting for you, you ain't been here in so long;" this last remark with a coarse laugh.

"Oh, come, Lizzie, my good girl," he replied, "I've been busy, and could not help it. I think I will wait, however; she may be back soon."

"I guess she won't."

"I think she will. But tell me, Lizzie, is she well?"

"No, she ain't. She came home from the store this morning sick."

"Sick!" he exclaimed, and started violently.

"Yes, had a fainting turn; she cried, and"——

I had been standing by all this time, wondering how the deuce the fashionable Frank Holden knew anything about this girl, and what he wanted to see her for. I now joined in the conversation, and stepping forward interrupted Lizzie, and said, "Excuse me, Mr. Holden, but as I happened to be at Jordan & Marsh's when Miss Mason fainted, perhaps I can give you the information you desire." He recognized me and thanked me, though at the same time I could see that he was annoyed at my presence.

"The illness is nothing to be alarmed at or startled about," I said, "merely a little fainting attack, the result of a shock; she must be much better, as she has gone out."

"Yes, of course. Excuse me if I seem inquisitive, but I am very much interested in Miss Mason's welfare. May I ask what caused the shock?"

"Why, certainly," I replied, growing more and more surprised as the conversation continued. "She received a package the contents of which seemed to startle her."

"Yes, I know; it was a sample of ribbon."

How the devil did you know it though? thought I to myself, but I did not say so.

"Red ribbon, wasn't it?" he continued.

"But of course it was."

"No," I replied, "it was purple."

If I had struck him a blow in the face he could not have been more startled. He turned very pale and staggered like a drunken man. I looked at him, too astonished to speak. "Purple?" he gasped; then, without giving me time to speak, he continued: "There must be some dreadful mistake; you say she went out?"

"Miss Mason? Yes."

"Where did she go? Do you know?"

"I was told she had gone to Malden on business by this girl here."

"Good God! she'll kill herself if I can't get there first to stop her! Where can I get a cab? Tell me quick."

"Here's mine—you are welcome to it; can I give you any assistance?"

"No, nothing; I am the only one who can save her. This is an awful sort of marriage day for her though, poor girl."

"Marriage day! Who was going to marry her?"

"I was," he cried, and jumping into the cab rattled away up the street and out of sight in a moment.

I was astonished. I am not generally—it takes too much exertion. I looked at the servant and saw that she was as astonished as I was, for she stared after the carriage for a moment and then laughed. That was the difference between her astonishment and mine. I tried to think out some solution for the mystery, and she, like all uncultivated people, and the majority of women, laughed at what she could not understand.

Her laughter grated on me, and I said somewhat sharply: "I see nothing to laugh at. Do you?"

"The young gent used to be mighty sweet on her a while ago, but he hain't been near her for more'n three months, and now jist because she ain't at home he gets riled," she replied and laughed again.

I walked away thinking and very much puzzled. I was already becoming suspicious of the whole matter. Were all these things that had happened coincidences? I thought not. But if they were not then they depended on each other, and how that was possible I could not understand. Could it be that I had been used as a tool in this matter by Miss Ormsby, and that the package contained something more than I knew of? But what possible connection could there be between the beautiful Miss Ormsby and the little shop girl? Why should Mr. Holden be going to marry a girl whom he had not seen for three months? Why should she kill herself, and how could he prevent it? And lastly, what had the scrap of purple ribbon got to do with the affair, anyhow? For there was no doubt in my mind that it was the link that bound the whole mystery together.

The saying that if there is any mischief brewing there is always a woman in the case, is trite enough to be sure; and I have invariably found it to be true.

Who was the woman?

Every indication so far pointed to but one, and that was Miss Ormsby.

There was but one break in the chain of the evidence that marked her out as being at the bottom of the matter, and that was the absence of any motive for getting rid of the shop girl in Jordan & Marsh's.

Evidently I must try to find out what I could from Miss Ormsby. That, however, was no easy matter, for I knew her character well enough to know that I could not make her tell me what she did not choose to, though I began to have an unpleasant feeling that she might be responsible for a— Well, I would wait till I heard something more from Malden, and meantime I would make a party call that I owed to Miss Ormsby.

CHAPTER III.

She was carefully searching every nook and corner of a small lot.

Eight o'clock found me before her house, clad in my dress suit and otherwise equipped for an evening call. In front of the door stood a carriage, evidently waiting for some one. I determined to wait also and see who was going out. Perhaps five minutes had elapsed when the front door opened, and Miss Ormsby, clad in a light gray traveling dress, came out and stepped into the carriage. She carried a small bag in her hand, and gave her directions to the driver in so low a tone of voice that I could not catch what she said. I drew back into the shadow lest she could see me when she drove off; but no sooner was she gone than I rang the bell and inquired of the maid who answered it if she was at home.

I was told that she was not, but had gone out to a large ball that was to be given that night in Boston, and to which I also had been invited. I overstepped the bounds of conventionality so far as to ask whom she had gone with, and was not a little surprised to learn that it was none other than Mr. Frank Holden.

I walked away a few steps from the house and then stopped to think. Mr. Holden I had good reason to suppose was in Malden—at least I was very sure that he was not in the carriage with Miss Ormsby. Young ladies, moreover, were not in the habit of going to evening parties in traveling dresses, or for that matter of traveling alone at night and unprotected. I thought I began to see a clew.

Just then an empty herdic passed me and I hailed it. "I want to go to Boston and to get there as quickly as possible," I said; "drive fast and I will give you a dollar extra."

But though the cabman obeyed his instructions well I did not overtake Miss Ormsby. When we reached Charles street he stopped and inquired where he should go next. I thought a moment and then told him to take me to the Providence station. Telling the man to wait I hurriedly scanned the faces of the crowd in the waiting room, but she was not among them.

We then drove as fast as we were able to the New England and Boston and Albany depots, but had no better success. I then tried the Fitchburg and Eastern; and finally, tired out and almost despairing, drew up before the Boston and Maine. As I entered the waiting room I saw a figure in gray just going out on the platform, and dashing after her recognized Miss Ormsby. I saw her get into a train, and then asked the porter standing by where it went to. He rattled off a number of places; but among them was a name that convinced me that I was at last on the right track, and returning to the office I bought a ticket for Malden.

The ride thither was uneventful enough, for I had nothing to do but keep myself out of Miss Ormsby's sight. As I had anticipated, she left the train there, and I followed her. It was by this time nearly half-past nine, and but few people were on the station platform. She hesitated for a minute or two, and then going up to the baggage master had a little conversation with him, after which she took a carriage, and I heard her direct the driver to take her to the best hotel.

As soon as she had gone I approached the official she had spoken to and asked him if a young lady answering the description of Miss Mason had arrived in Malden that day.

"Why, that's the young woman that the lady who has just gone was asking about," he said.

"Yes, I know. Did you tell her that she had come?" I replied, delighted at finding my suspicions prove correct and feeling sure that I was on the verge of a discovery.

"Why do you want to know?" he asked.

(To be continued.)

THE BEEF MARKET.

N. H. A. Mason tells the Reno Gazette that the outlook for the beef market the coming fall is very bright. He says the Eastern market is bound to want Nevada beef and that the indications are very flattering for a stiff market West. He says Nevada has disposed of all her surplus beef and a demand for Nevada cattle will be made early in the summer and continue until the close of the year. Stock cattle are looking up a little.—Carson City Appeal.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Physicians Puzzled by the Experience of Mrs. Bowen.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emaciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Sallie G. Bowen, wife of Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Meighan St., Philadelphia. The case was diagnosed and she was told plainly that she was in an advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face. That was the beginning of the story, the end was told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home.

"The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of terrible sweats, both night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

"I went to the hospital in July and they diagnosed my case as above stated. It was when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Shelmerdine, a friend, who lives around at 1844 Clementine St., said to me one day, Mrs. Bowen did you ever try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never heard of the medicine, but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. I began to take the pills, at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement was a warmth and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot praise them too highly."

Mrs. Bowen is a kindly faced lady of middle age, a church member well-known and highly esteemed. She looks today well and strong and it seems almost impossible that she was ever given up by eminent physicians as an incurable consumptive. Yet such is the case beyond all dispute.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2 50.

A NOVELIST'S REVENGE.

A certain well-known lady novelist recently took possession of a new villa in a popular metropolitan suburb. To her dismay she found that the walls, staggering under the weight of the paper on them, refused to support any pictures or other adornments, and that she had to study, if not a "concrete" social problem, at any rate a "mortar" domestic crisis. In revenge she wrote to the landlord and asked if she might bestow any name she liked on the house, and as he replied giving his sanction, she promptly had the title of "The Jerry-built Hut" painted upon the portal. And now the landlord says she has taken a much too liberal view of his consent.—London Telegraph.

There are three important birthday celebrations in the Russian imperial family this month—the Czar reaching his twenty-eighth year, the Czarewitch his twenty-fifth and the Grand Duke Sergius, an uncle of the Czar, his thirty-ninth.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash, March 8, 1894.

"How is it that you are still a bachelor?" inquired Cags. "I don't know," said Tags, "unless it's because I never married."

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.....

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and became very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Graling, Mich.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

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Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

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We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.

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IT LURED MINERS.

Mass of Copper in Lake Superior Region.

IT WAS WORSHIPED AS A MANITOU.

It Weighed Three Tons and Was Exhibited in New York for a Small Fee a Generation Ago.

In an obscure corner of the National Museum at Washington a boulder of native copper, weighing, perhaps, three tons, rests on a plain wooden base. No inscription bears record as to the origin or the history of this copper fragment, the size of which alone would make it notable.

Worshiped as a manitou by the superstitious Indians during uncounted years, the siren of mining adventurers while yet the flag of England floated over the lake country, the objective point of hazardous expeditions by explorer and scientist, the Ontonagon boulder has never, says the Washington Star, been so left to itself as it has been during the half century that has elapsed since it was brought to the national capital, where the expectation was that all eyes might gaze upon it as the representative of national wealth and enterprise.

In 1771 lured, doubtless, by the mass of copper at the forks of the Ontonagon, Alexander Henry and his associates undertook to pierce the bluffs of clay and red sandstone which border that stream, in the hope of finding the vein whence the boulder came. Only complete ignorance of the geology of the Lake Superior region can explain what Dr. Houghton calls "these quixotic trials," and complete failure was the natural result.

In 1819 Gen. Lewis Cass made the first explorations of the Lake Superior region that were undertaken by this government. Turning from their path, his party ascended the Ontonagon River for thirty miles to visit the mass of copper, whose existence, he says, had long been known. "Common report," he writes to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, "had greatly magnified the quantity, though enough remains, even after a rigid examination, to render it a mineralogical curiosity. Instead of being a mass of pure copper, it is rather copper imbedded in a hard rock, and the weight probaby does not exceed five tons, of which the rock is much the larger part. It was impossible to procure any specimens, for such was its hardness that our chisels broke like glass. I intend to send some Indians in the spring to procure the necesary specimens. As I understand the nature of the substance we can now furnish them with such tools as will effect the object. I shall, on their return, send you such specimens as you may wish to retain for the government or to distribute as cabinet specimens among the various literary institutions of the country."

Until the report made by the State geologist of Michigan, Dr. Doulgass Houghton, in 1841, there had been no authentic or trustworthy statements in regard to the copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior, but within four years from the date of that report the mineral lands from the tip of Keweenaw Point to the Ontonagon River were overrun with prospectors, the great majority of whom left dollars where they found pennies. It is in Dr. Houghton's report that the best scientific account of the copper rocks is to be found. "I have thus far," he says, "omitted to allude particularly to the large mass of native copper which has been so long known to exist in the bed of the Ontonagon River, lest perhaps this isolated mass might be confounded with the veins of the mineral district. That this mass has once occupied a place in some one of these veins is quite certain, but it is now perfectly separated from its original condition, and appears simply as a loose, transported boulder.

"The copper boulder is associated with rocky matter, which in all respects resembles that associated with that metal in some portions of the mines before described, the rocky matter being bound together with innumerable strings of metal; but a very considerable portion of the whole is copper in a state of purity.

"Prior to 1843 not a pound of copper had been shipped commercially from Lake Superior. The billion and a-half pounds which have been taken from that region have been mined since that year, and more than half that product has been taken from a mine discovered since the war of the rebellion ended. The Ontonagon boulder was not regarded primarily in a commercial light; for its market value as ingot copper could not have exceeded $600. Mr. Eldred's object in transporting it to the lower lakes was to exhibit it for money in the various cities of the East. It was a curiosity. As Senator Woodbridge said, it was a splendid specimen of the mineral wealth of the 'far West.'"

In 1841, Mr. Eldred arranged with Samuel Ashman, of Sault Ste. Marie, to act as his interpreter in the purchase of the copper rock from the Chippewa Indians, on whose lands it was situated. Obtaining a trading license from Mr. Ord, the government agent, the two men set out for the mouth of the Ontonagon, where they met the chiefs and concluded the purchase for $150, of which sum $45 was paid in cash at the time, and the remainder in goods two years later. The party then proceeded about twenty-six miles up the river; climbed the high hill which intervened between the main stream and that point on the fork where the rock was situated, and raised it on skids. More than this they could not do; nor did they have greater success the following summer.

In 1843 Mr. Eldred started from Detroit with wheels and castings for a portable railway car. Arriving at the rock Mr. Eldred found it in possession of a party of Wiosconsin miners of whom he had to buy it for $1,365.

It took a week for the party of twenty-one persons to get the rock up the fifty-foot hill near the river; then they cut timbers and made a stout wooden railway track, placed the rock on the car and moved it with capstans and chains, as houses are moved. For four miles and a half, over hills 600 feet high, through valleys and deep ravines, through thick forests, where the path had to be cut, and tangled underbursh, the home of pestiferous mosquitoes, this railway was laid, and the copper boulder was transported; and when at last the rock was lowered to the main stream nature smiled on the labors of the workmen by sending a freshet to carry their heavily laden boat over the lower rapids and down to the lake.

While arranging transportation to Sault Ste. Marie Mr. Eldred was confronted by an order from the Secretary of War to Gen. Cunningham, directing him to seize the copper rock for transportation to Washington. "The persons claiming the rock have no right to it," says Secretary Porter, "but justice and equity would require that they be amply compensated for the trouble and expense of its removal from its position on the Ontonagon to the lake; and for this purpose Gen. C. will examine into their accounts and allow them the cost, compensating them fully and fairly therefor—the sum, however, not to exced $700. . . . If they set up a claim for the ownership of the article itself, that is not admitted or recognized, and their redress, if they have any, will be by an application to Congress."

The sum mentioned by the Secretary being manifestly too small to compensate Mr. Eldred "fully and fairly," it was however, exhibited for a small fee in New York, Detroit, Buffalo and other cities before being taken to Washington. Mr. Eldred appealed to Congress for redress, and in 1847 the Secretary of War was authorized to pay an adequate sum for it. The sum thus paid was $5,664.98.

FEMALE ACCOUNTANTS.

We do not ask what women do nowadays when working for their own livelihood. We ask what they don't do. Mr. Jerome only anticipated in a lighter vein the result of the census returns when he imagined himself having every complaint save that of housemaid's knee. The Registrar-General's more prosaic way of putting it was that charity was the only work of woman which man did not also do. Or rather it was that no man was to be found returned as a charwoman, a fact which is perfectly consistent with the work of charwomen being done under a different name by men. Women are playing tit-for-tat, and are bidding fair to make the interchange of employment complete. One by one the professions are yielding, but we learn from the thirty-sixth annual report of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women that the Institute of Chartered Accountants is obdurate. When a woman has ranked higher than a first wrangler perhaps it is time for institutes of chartered accountants to tremble at the prospect of the young women trooping in. And then who is it that has asked the institute to open its doors. This very Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, who are training accountants in scores. Look at their list of engagements found for women last year.

For every woman they have made into a governess or mother's help they have made four clerks or bookkeepers, and to encourage these and others they tell us that "a few women who have very carefully studied accounts and have had good experience in business have established themselves as accountants and auditors." It is in this connection that, with a severe logic evidently unwelcome to the male accountants, the committee remarks that "women would have a better status as accountants if they would become members of the institute. They, therefore, appealed to the council to sanction the admission of women as articled clerks, that they might receive the same training and pass the same examinations as its members." The council, "after carefully considering this appeal, has cautiously decided that women could not be admitted under the present charter, and that it does not consider it desirable to apply for a supplemental charter in order to admit them." It is not yet stated that a separate institute for women accountants is being set up, but that no doubt will be the upshot of the disinclination to ask for that supplemental charter. Meanwhile sanitary inspectorships and county council lectureships are among the modern appointments now competed for by women, while in trades they are claiming an increased share in the occupation of the printers, process-workers and chromo-lithographers. They are also taking to the road as commercial travelers and giving other evidence that in the way they have begun they will travel far.—London News.

A gentleman in a fashionable restaurant was struck by the dexterity and ease with which the waiter extracted the corks from the bottles of wine, so the former remarked:

"You don't have much trouble getting the corks out of the bottles."

"Yes, I am pretty good at it. I wasn't a dentist ten years for nothing."

Mrs. Maginty—Begora, Moike, thim bears is foine animals. I whist I had the skin av one av thim.

Maginty—Arrah, phat would you be doin' wid a bear skin if yez had wan?

Mrs. Maginty—Sure O'id make me a buffalo robe wid it.

KINGS OF THE EAST.

At the Courts of Turkey, Greece and Egypt.

THE KEDIVE AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

Tello d' Apery's Accounts of His Audiences With Royalty—Personal Characteristics of the Sultan.

Tello d' Apery, a 17-year-old boy, in his travels around the world, had the distinction of an audience with several of the rulers of the Orient. It is only a few generations ago when even a foreign ambassador could not behold the glory of the reigning Sultan, and was simply permitted to remain in a room where the Sultan was to be concealed behind a curtain, so that the glimpses of the Sultan, as he passed in the pagean of the Turkish Sabbath, were a are privilege for the young foreigner. Ghazi Osman, the boys entertainer, is one of the foremost men in Turkey. He distinguished himself in the army, and especially at the battle of Plevna, and one of his sons is married to one of the Sultan's daughters. He took Master d' Apery to a private room in the palace where he could see the whole gorgeous pageant of Turkish regiments and the imperial escort. The boy describes the advent of the Sultan as follows:

"Then the Sultan came down the steps slowly, and looked gravely around, bowing slightly to right and left. He wore a black frock coat, with a high collar, in a military cut, and on his head was the red fez, just like those worn by all his subjects. He is not tall, nor is there anything about his appearance to distinguish him from thousands of other men in that country, except a peculiar waxen pallor. His eyes are sunken and his cheeks hollow, and there is an expression of deep melancholy on his features. He entered the carriage and took the back seat, and then Ghazi Osman Pasha got in and sat on the front seat. A bugle sounded, and the cavalcade started, and they rode to the Mosque of Hamidea, which is not much more than a quarter of a mile away.

"When the Sultan reached the steps and descended from the carriage, he turned and made a short salutation like a wave of his hand toward everybody in general, and disappeared from view in the palace. After these public appearances, he sometimes receives a person whom he may wish thus to honor, and whose desire to see him has been presented in a happy moment by Ghazi Osman Pasha, or some foreign Embassador. His Majesty graciously consented to allow his name to be presented among the list of patrons to the Sunny Hour. All conversation is carried on through the interpreter and high chamberlain, so that it is rather depressing to try to be brilliant under the circumstances. He appears to feel that interviews under such circumstances are bores, and a very few minutes suffice. But in that time every one may see that the Sultan, close to him, shows traces of care and ill-health. He looks still shorter than when out of doors. The Sultan is not a handsome man, but there is a certain gentle and grave dignity about him that impresses one favorably. He has proved a good ruler, and, knowing his country, its people, its resources and laws, has worked very many reforms, and has done so in so quiet a way as to offend no conservative persons. He has, with the aid of Ghazi Osman Pasha, reorganized and equipped the army, and has developed its resources."

On leaving Constantinople the youth went to Athens, where he was received by Queen Olga, to whom he was conducted by Count Massala, the Court Chamberlain. He describes his interview:

"Following Count Masala along several passages, we reached a large and very pleasant parlor, where Queen Olga was waiting, with two or three ladies. She received me very kindly and asked me to sit down. We talked for about an hour, chiefly about the condition of the poor Greeks in New York and their church here. Then she told me about the recent earthquakes, and gave orders that some photographs of the scenes of the catastrophe be sent me, and graciously accepted a little gold badge of membership in the Sunny Hour Club. She spoke very feelingly on the miseries of the street venders in New York, and ended by sending her blessing to them. Then she kissed and blessed me as I left, and gave me one of her autograph pictures. The Queen of Greece is a beautiful woman, although no longer very young. She had fine, thick hair, small hands and a graceful figure. She wore a light traveling dress with plaits down the waist and a few diamond rings. Her eyes are beautiful, with long, heavy lashes, and her smile is most charming. Her voice is very sweet and it is easy to understand why her people and the Russians call her "The Adored One." I met no other members of the royal family, as they were out, but I shall always cherish the memory of the lovely Queen of Greece among my most precious possessions."

On his second visit to Egypt, Dr. Comanas Pasha, the private physician of H. R. H. the Khedive, conducted young d'Apery into the presence of Abbas Pasha, the Khedive. He and his brother Mehemet Ali both speak English well and were educated in Vienna. Abbas Pasha is a very fine-looking young man, rather stout, but very intelligent. He has dark eyes and a splendid physique. His smile is very pleasant and he has a fine set of white teeth. He dresses in the Turkish uniform of dark blue, and wears many fine decorations when in full dress. He is married and has one child, a little girl. The Khedive said he hoped to make Egypt what she once was, the leading nation in the East. He wears the Turkish fez all the time. He is slow of speech, but every word means something.

Mehemet Ali is a slender, but most charming young Prince. He is full of vim and go and is a great contrast in manner to his brother.

Tello d' Apery next relates his audience with a Mohammedan woman:

"The next day her Highness, the Princess Nazli Hanum, sent for me to visit her at her harem. This Princess is the only Mohammedan woman who has the privilege of receiving gentlemen, and she has her right from the Sultan of Turkey from some reason or other. Dr. Comanas Pasha accompanied me to the palace, and I was received with a grace and cordiality as pleasant to a homesick boy as it was unexpected. Nazil Hanum is a beautiful woman, with eyes such as one does not see twice in a lifetime. She was surrounded with waiting maids and fairly covered with jewels. Coffee, sherbert, sweetmeats and cigarettes were served, and I was plied with questions about everything imaginable concerning Americans and American women and fashions, and I am afraid I blundered sadly in some respects when mentioning styles of dress. The Princess speaks English with a charming accent. Her dress was a mixture of Egyptian and foreign. There were divans, but, as in Turkey, there seems to be a leaning toward chairs. When I left the Princess it was with sincere regret, as she was so gentle and, if one may use the word of one no older than she, so motherly."

In Rome he met the King of Italy and saluted him in passing.

Finally, he saw Prince Guy de Lusignan in Paris.

"Out in the old part of Paris lives Royal Highness Prince Guy de Lusignan, whose family dates back to Hugues III., in A. D. 900. This Prince is hereditary Prince Royal of Jerusalem, Cyprus and Armenia, and the story of his family is most interesting, covering oriental history from 900 A. D. to the present day, and full of the stirring events of the crusades. Now, the present Prince Royal of that long line of remarkable heroes lives in Paris, with his books and his scientific studies. He has published perhaps fifty books, the first one when he was but 16 years old. He married the Countess Marie Godefroy le Goupil, and has two children, one now being the Marquise de Nauroy. Prince Guy de Lusignan has received the highest honors and decorations from every sovereign. The royal house of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia founded three orders—one the Order of the Sword of Silence, and this was conferred on each of the 300 Barons who fought in Palestine; the second is the Order of St. Catherine of Sinal, and the third the Order of Melusine, the mother of the race. The Prince has seen fit to confer the Order of St. Catherine on me, and naturally I wanted to see and thank him. I was kindly taken to him by Count Godefroy, and was thoroughly charmed by the noble and gentle Prince. He is slender in appearance, with a fine head and studious expression. His hair is nearly white, but his eyes fairly blaze with life. Prince de Lusignan lives in a seclusion of his own making. He is fonder of his science and books than of grand display, and everything around him shows the scholar. He has many relics worth a careful study. When I came away, after a long and delightful afternoon, he embraced and kissed me on both cheeks."

REVOLUTIONARY ORDINANCE.

Arranged in a semi-circle around the flagstaff at the Watervliet Arsenal are seventy-six pieces of ordnance, captured at different times from the British during the Revolutionary War. Strange as it may seem no record has been kept by the Government. Many of these trophies are of peculiar construction and would compare very favorably with the field guns made in the arsenal gunshops at the present time. Through exposure to the elements many of the guns have become bright green in color, says the Troy Press.

Eight of them are known to have been captured at Saratoga in 1777. There is a 24-pounder howitzer, with these marks in the chase: "Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777. A. Schatch Fecti, 1748." This gun is embellished with two crowns and the monogram "G. R." There is a 12-pounder with marks on the chase similar to the gun described. On the breech are the words: "Homi soit quii mal y pense." "Dieu et mon droit." It has dragon handles, and is embellished with crown, rampant lion and arms of Great Britain.

The third canon is a 12-pounder, made in 1760. There is a 12-pounder with the inscription, "The Right Honorable Lord George Sackville, Leutenant-General, and the rest of the principal officers of her Majesty's ordnance. Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777." Its date of manufacture is 1753. Another 12-pounder was made in 1760. An 8-inch howitzer bears the date of 1758. An 8-inch mortar is among the trophies, it having been made in 1758. A 24-pounder Cochorn mortar is another of the collection.

Frank Carver and John Allison (white) and Eli Lucas (Choctaw Indian), all of Fort Smith, Ark., have been sentenced in the United States Court to be hanged Tuesday, October 1st. Carver killed Annie Maledon, his mistress, at Muskogee, I. T., March 28, 1895. Lucas was convicted of killing a half-witted negro near San Bois, I. T., September 30, 1894.

Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin are nearly equal in area—between 55,000 and 60,000 square miles.

TAKING CHANCES.

Experiences Related by Leading Washington Correspondents.

A TIP WHICH FAILED TO WORK.

How an Editor Silenced Two Obstreperous Kickers—A Correspondent's Narrow Escape on a Good Story.

"There are times," said one of the oldest ccorrespondents of the Row, reported by the Washington corespondent of the Chicago Journal, "there are times when one's judgment is superior to official information. I recall one instance very distinctly. A copy of the dispatch which I sent that day, and which is in this book, reminds me of it. It was during Secretary Folger's administration in the Treasury Department. It was determined to call in certain bonds. The bonds subject to such a call were 5 per cents., and 4½ per cents. As the bonds which were called in would create a big demand or the notes left untouched, it was natural that the people of Wall street were desirous of getting early information as to which bonds would be called. I then had a Wall street connection, and was charged to keep a sharp lookout for the Secretary's decision and to wire it without delay. In Wall street a few moments often make the fortune of a man's life, and you may believe that I was on the alert. I determined at the same time to make a little spec, on my own account. As I could do this without in any way harming my connection, I felt perfectly justified in my action.

"I got one of my friends who also had a Wall street connection, to go to Sceretary Folger to ask him which bonds he intended to call. My friend was a favorite of the Secretary, and the latter, without a moment's hesitation, said that he should call the four and one-halfs. My friend came over to the telegraph office and reported what the Secretary had told him. It seemed strange to me that he should call in the four and one-halfs when he had the money to buy the fives, and a greater saving would be made by redeeming them. I mentioned this to my friend, who agreed with me, and I urged him to go over and repeat his question to the Secretary with a view to corroborating his first information. This my colleague did. The Secretary replied promptly:

"'Why I told you what I was going to call. Here, give me a piece of paper, and I will write it down for you.'

"And he wrote:: 'I shall call the four and one-halfs.'

"My colleague took the paper and brought it over to the office. We fired the information into Wall street, and at the same time drew a check against all our available cash in the bank, which amounted to $4,000, and invested it in fives. Scarcely had the information reached Wall street and our purchase made ere the market jumped one cent, which was a decided rise. And it began going still higher. We quit work for the day, highly pleased with what we had done. My colleague strolled down Pennsylvania avenue by way of working off his exuberance, and while in the midst of an inspection of the castles which he had built in the air, he reached the Peace Monument and heard some one behind him call his name. Turning, he saw a carriage rapidly approaching, out of which leaned the private secretary of Secretary Folger. My colleague stopped. When the carriage reached him, the private secretary informed him that Secretary Folger had made a mistake. It was not the four and one-halfs, but the fives which he intended to call.

"My friend did not stop to argue the question or to comment on the change in the Secretary's mind, but, shoving a bill into the driver's hand, he jumped into the carriage and bade him make the quickest time possible to the telegraph office. Arriving there he sent the correction to his Wall street connection, and at the same time instructed his broker to sell the fives purchased on his acount. It so happened, unfortunately for us, that the Press Association reporter had learned of the Secretary's intention to buy the fives, and sent the news to New York. It had reached Wall street while my colleague was driving to the telegraph office, and the market began to tumble. The castles which my friend and I had been building in the air tumbled at the same time, and so did the savings which we had invested in the bonds. Had we exercised our judgment, instead of relying on the Secretary, we would have made a snug little sum. As it was however, we learned the lesson at rather a high price. The Secretary was perfectly honest with us, however. It was merely a slip of the tonuge and the pen. He did not realize his mistake till he sat down to write out the formal call, and then it suddenly flashed upon him what he had told my colleauge, and he immediately dispatched his private secretary to make the correction."

"Apropos of corrections," observed one of the younger correspondents who recently came to the row, "I remember one which a couple of bruisers tried to have made, after the appearance of the report of a scene in a police court, in which they figured prominently. I referred to them as well known characters and this phrase seemed to stick in their craw. They came up to the office and met the managing editor, who was something of a bruiser himself.

"'Want to see the editor' they said.

"'Well you're looking at him,' the editor remarked.

"'Well, we want retraction.'

"'What for;' asked the editor.

"'This is what for,' the spokesman of the two replied. 'Here's a report you printed and you called us well known characters. We object to being called that.'

"'Lived here long?' queried the editor.

"'You bet we have,' the spokesman replied. 'Lived here all our lives.'

"'Got a good character'? the editor continued.

"'That's what,' the spokesman responded. 'We've got as good characters as they make 'em.'

"Got a lot of acquaintances here?

"'You bet we have,' the spokesman replied. 'We know most everybody in town.'

"'Then,' said the editor, 'what have you got to complain about? You say you have lived here long, are well known, and have got good characters, and that's how you are referred to in the report—well known characters.'

"The two bruisers looked at the editor for a moment. They were taken completely aback, and were much confused. Then they looked at each other and then down at the floor, growled out something unintelligible, and left."

"The mention of odd telegrams from the office," said one of the old-timers on the row, "reminds me of a lot I used to get when I represented a San Francisco paper. The managing editor of the sheet seemed to think that it was as easy for a newspaper man to walk into President Cleveland's private office at any time of the day or night as it was to get into a saloon. He used to wire me some of the strangest requests you could imagine. As I sent him a good, regular service and secured all the news, I felt safe enough to ignore such fool messages, and I did so, till one night when work happened to be slack. A telegram came about midnight, instructing me to go to Secretary Bayard, to interview him and get his opinion on some important question of state. I had just been reading Wharton on the subject, and so I sent a dispatch stating that Secretary Bayard was out of town, but that the distinguished authority on international law, Mr. Wharton, very kindly furnished me the information, and in reply to my question said ——. Then I copied all that Wharton had written on the subject and sent it to my paper. The next morning while at breakfast I took up the Post and the first thing my eye fell on was a paragraph telling that Mr. Wharton had died the night before. I gave vent to a sacrilegious exclamation, much to my wife's astonishment. She asked me what I meant, and I explained it to her, and ventured to predict that my connection with the paper would probably cease when my managing editor saw in the same paper which contained the interview the telegram telling of Wharton's death, which occurred several hours before I received my message instructing me to get the interview.

"When the paper came back from San Francisco my interview appeared in a conspicuous part of the paper, and at the end of it was the telegram announcing Wharton's death. Whether the managing editor concluded that I had interviewed the life out of Wharton, or whether he had failed to notice the dispatch, I never learned, for no word came from the office, and I continued to serve the paper for several years."

SERVITUDE OF THE CHAIR.

The victim goes by chance into a certain barber shop. The barber sees in him a stranger susceptible to the weakness which is so common among men who do not shave themselves. Therefore the wise barber shaves the stranger with the uttmost gentleness and care. He tenderly annoints the victim's face with many ointments until it looks like a lily of the valley and is as smooth to the barber's gentle hand as marble moistened by cool waters. The heart of the man gives answer to little courtesies and kindnesses even as sure as the waiter comes forward when one presses the button beside the table. Therefore he remembers the wise barber and comes again to his shop.

Perchance the next time two chairs are vacant, and each barber stands forward beside his chair as the stranger enters. As he advances the gentle barber tries to look unconcerned, but when his chair is selected he beams with pleasure. The customer feels that the gentle barber's happiness depends upon always shaving him. He returns again and again, and a bond of understanding and sympathy grows between them. Then it arises that the particular barber only shaves the now steady customer, who always waits for him if he is at work.

The victim has now become a victim indeed. When convenience causes him to go to some other shop he apologizes to his regular barber when he goes to him again, and explains his seeming infidelity as a lover explains the failure of a tryst to a sweetheart. Then possibly the victim removes to a remote part of the city, and the trip to the barber shop of his allegiance is inconvenient. But he continues to go. He spends hours in the roundabout journey every week. He spends hours waiting upon his special barber while other barbers stand idle in the shop.

The Mexican Government recently signed an agreement for the construction of harbor works at Vera Cruz, at a cost of $8,000,000, the contractor accepting payment in internal bonds at 25. The government proposes immediately to negotiate an external loan of $15,000,000, partly with the object of building a harbor at the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway and partly for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt.

Jimson—"Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort and I want your advice." Doctor—"Nothing reduces flesh like worry. Spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me."—New York Weekly.

FRENCH TAXES.

Tourists are Taxed for Everything in France.

HER WAR DEBT IS THE LARGEST.

The Debt is Due the French People, and Represents the Apotheosis of a Popular Loan.

Whether the financiering of the French Government and the city of Paris be admirable or not, it works, it is practical. It has the virtue of taking the bull by the horns. The national government and the city divide the right of maintaining, for the glory of the patrie and the beauty of its capital, its one and only city. They do not seek to disguise the process, writes a Paris correspondent of the Washington Star.

The tourist, even in his first sight-seeing week, feels pressing on his shoulders the hand of the tax collector. It is not so much the customs examination at the frontier, although that is fairly searching. The feeling that the authorities are after your pocketbook comes rather through a series of petty annoyances and half pleasing, half displeasing curiosities when you are once inside the country. Your hotel bill comes to you receipted and stamped. You cash a check or draft with a banker. "Will you please write your name again, here, across the revenue stamp." Why are they so careful about the lumps of sugar in the restaurants and cafes? There is a special tax upon the sweet commodity. And why do they always give you sulphur matches? Because matches are dear, being manufactured only by the government.

Do you desire to play a game of cards? You may, for nothing, in the brasserie where you take your evening beer. The waiter brings the cards. "But they are dirty. Bring us a clean pack." Then you will have to buy them, and the cheapest kind costs 50 cents. There is a special tax on playing cards. It is not only a tax, ranging from 15 to 20 cents a pack, but the manufacture of all playing cards is under rigorous state supervision, as to quality, colors and designs, the latter with an idea as to possible political disturbances. Billiard tables are taxed, doors and windows are taxed, bicycles are taxed, and as for cigars and tobacco—but every tourist has his experience with that state manufacture.

Where the State leaves off then the city begins, and you are taxed from really morn till dewy eve. The city's chiefest hold upon the stranger is its "octroi," a set of high municipal customs duties on all food, drink and fuel. But the city shares with the State in most of the little perquisites already mentioned, in the profits of the exclusive government pawn shops, the exclusive funeral service, the tax on theater tickets, and the tax on dogs, even though it were the dog of a tourist, or, so to speak, a tourist dog. These are the taxes which the tourist feels. But the native, the citizen of Paris, could tell him, "There are others."

Taxes in France are called "contributions," and they are (1) direct and (2) indirect. The latter are by far the greater, reaching the average sum of 2,495,000,000 of francs yearly, as against the direct taxes of 553,000,000 of francs.

The public debt of France is by far the greatest in the world. Here is a nation with only 38,000,000 of inhabitants, with a debt of over 35,000,000,000 of francs. Russia has four times as many inhabitants and not half the debt. The United States of America has 67,000,000 of inhabitants and not 9,000,000,000 of francs debt. And yet the French people have just taken up a Russian loan that no one else would have, and may be soon lending millions to our own precious government. The secret is that while France, as a State, is more heavily indebted than any other in the world, her people, as a population, are the richest, the English only excepted. And the distribution of this wealth is infinitely more equal in France than in the British isles. The country long ago achieved for itself the enviable name of "pays de petits rentiers," the land of little capitalists. The French have a gigantic debt—but they owe it to themselves; it is not borrowed abroad; it is held at home. In France you see the apotheosis of the popular loan.

SUNDOWNERS OF AUSTRALIA.

Titled lords, baronets, parsons, lawyers, captains, architects, clerks—all these are to be met with on the roads. They can be divided into two broad classes, viz., those who are looking for work and those who are seeking to avoid it. The former consist of a fine set of men of all ages, ready and willing to undergo the hardships of a weary tramp of hundreds of miles, along which they push forward hopefully to find the work which is generally to be had by those who are willing to search for it.

Their "swag" is generally made up of a pair of blankets and a pair of trousers, a spare coat, two or three shirts and two pairs of socks, a brush and comb, towel, needle and thread, etc. For stores they carry bread or flour, sugar, tea, carbonate of soda for making damper, a billy, pannikin, and knife and fork. This is a fair average swag, though it will often be supplemented by sundry little additional luxuries, according to the individual idiosyncrasy of the owner.—Temple Bar.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30..... 1895

"It is in spite of Cleveland and because of the bright prospect for the election of a Republican President next year that the wheels of business have begun to revolve," says a Republican contemporary. Let us gently jog the Republican memory. The business depression which is now subsiding began nearly a year before the end of President Harrison's term. The exhaustion of the surplus of more than a hundred million dollars left in the treasury by the first Cleveland administration was a leading factor in the money panic of 1892. In the early months of 1893 the gold reserve had been reduced to such an extent that Mr. Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury was forced to beg for gold in the mart of Wall street. He failed, and Harrison, as an au revoir prior to a fishing jaunt, advised the perplexed Foster to issue bonds, if necessary, to tide over until the ides of March, when the load of Republican mismanagement would be dumped upon the Democratic party. It required time, sagacity and prudent management for the present administration to overcome the results of incompetency in Republican rule, but the facts show a cheering resumption of business throughout the United States.

Any one who places poison in a melon for the purpose of poisoning a human being would, in the event of the victim's death, be guilty of murder in the first degree, and upon conviction would either be hanged or imprisoned for life. The fact that the melon was on the farmer's property and that the victim had no right to take it would cut no figure in the case. Murder by poisoning is regarded as one of the most heinous forms of mankilling and is especially mentioned in the State law, which provides that any one guilty of it shall either be imprised for life or hanged.

The Ohio Democratic Convention was a sad disappointment to Republican newspapers. The latter were very hopeful of a schism over the silver question, or some other mishap that might furnish a tune for the Republican harp. But the resolutions of the Convention were adopted in committee by an almost unanimous vote, 19 to 2, and the renomination of the popular ex-Governor was accompanied with red hot Democratic enthusiasm.

Many Republicans even laugh at David Lubin's scheme of a government bounty on agricultural products. But they have no room to laugh. Mr. Lubin is a protectionist to such a degree that he wants to see the farmer as well as the manufacturer protected. And if protection is right at all the farmer should receive just as much consideration as the wealthy manufacturer. Protect all or none is a fair policy.

What do the peace officers expect of a tramp anyhow? Eight of them were arrested in the suburbs of Fresno while taking a bath in a big irrigating ditch. The poor fellows were trying to clean up so as to be presentable in the fastidious raisin city, when suddenly they were nabbed by the fee-hungry constables and charged with breaking the law of Fresno. If it's against the law there to take a bath they must have a queer lot of law-abiding citizens.

When our exports diminished in 1893 the shrinkage was promptly attributed by the Republican press to the evil influence of "the Cleveland administration." Will the croakers now explain the figures furnished in the official statement of our exports for the last fiscal year, ending June 30th? The increase is $42,277,806. Is that also attributable to the Cleveland administration?

The British government has gone into the business of coining "silver dollars," for use in the orient. There is, of course, a handsome profit in the operation, but it seems strange that a power which discredits silver at home should engage in such a business.

WHEN TO HATCH CHICKS.

The Importance of Early Maturity Cannot Be Too Often Emphasized.

The importance of having chickens hatched in good time, whether the object be egg production or table chickens, is apparent, and yet by many poultry keepers no thought whatever is given to it. The breeder of exhibition fowls is wide awake on this point, occasionally too much so, and it will pay those who breed for economic purposes equally well to do so. If fowls are allowed to breed just when they like, the results can never be satisfactory. If we observe other branches of industrialism, market prices are carefully studied, and the attempt at least is made to avoid sending to market when prices are low. But in poultry it is much easier to gauge the ruling rates than in many other kinds of stock. Eggs are always dear in winter, and chickens command the highest prices in the spring months. Consequently the object should be to place supplies out during these two seasons and reserve the strength from the other periods of the year. But to do so is not possible unless thought and care are exercised, and it is essential to take the necessary steps months in advance.

For winter eggs there is nothing like commencing to hatch about February and having a succession of chickens until April. By so doing, at any rate with more rapid growing varieties of poultry, the earliest should commence laying in August, just when the older hens are going into the molt and eggs are falling off, while the succeeding pullets will take up the tale in proper order, and many of them will continue to lay throughout the greater portion of the winter. But in the case of table chickens an earlier start is desirable, and for those who desire to send a regular supply to market hatching operations should run through from October to March. In this way birds should be ready to kill from February to July, writes an authority on such matters to Country Gentleman. He also says:

Much, however, perhaps more than we think, depends upon the way in which the young birds are fed during their period of growth. It would be possible to hatch birds of the same breed together, and yet by different treatment in feeding one lot would commence to lay weeks before the other. A supply of good nitrogenous food, plenty of grit to digest it and regularity in feeding, with space to develop frame and stamina are all important in this connection.

Second Growth Sorghum.

In reply to the query, Is second growth sorghum poisonous? Farm, Field and Fireside has had numerous replies, from which it is made to appear that if hungry cattle are allowed to eat their fill of sorghum, at any stage of its growth, and especially when unaccustomed to it, the results are liable to prove fatal. This is not because the sorghum is poisonous, but because all kinds of cattle are excessively fond of it, and such being the case they will overeat at every opportunity. Their being engorged with such a mass of exceedingly succulent and easily fermented food results in fermentation instead of digestion and a severe case of "bloat," or "hoven," similar to "colic" in the human family, is the perfectly natural and legitimate consequence of such imprudence. As good authority as T. M. Rice of Oklahoma does not believe there is any more danger than in some other green feeds eaten in excess or when not accustomed to green food.

Mr. L. J. Harper of Nebraska says: First or second crop of sorghum will produce the same effect each time if eaten within ten days after the first good frost, providing it is green when frozen. Second crop is the only blamed, because first is always cut off before frost. These are facts you can rely on. It is the freezing of the green plant which does the mischief.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works: Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account o assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day o July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$50 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1 00	100 0
M J McDonald Trustee	298	1000	100 0
M J McDonald	453	250	25 0
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 3
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 0
E M Frank	377	2000	200 0
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 0
Mrs Hattie C Boggs	529	1201	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	2 0	20 0
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 0
S H Barnes Trustee	289	500	50 00
S H Barnes Trustee	3 3	154	15 40
Geo Pillman	530	980	98 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
Israel Luce Trustee	397	1000	100 00
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas F Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Chas F Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	482	1250	125 00
W W Sargent Trustee	485	1000	100 0
W W Sargent Trustee	488	745	74 50
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	516	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
Jos Rosenthal	489	5	50
Percy Beamish Trustee	494	500	50 00
Percy Beamish Trustee	495	225	22 50
H H Noble Trustee	523	4 00	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisement in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in he cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by he law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	

The Clerk shall also charge and collect he following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by he Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	10
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, he reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessary entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10:30 a m		6 20 p m
Dayton		11 25 a m		4 15 p m
Wabuska		1 40 p m		2 25 p m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5 00 p.m	Lv.	11 00 a m
		No. 3		N 4
		Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne		6 00 a m.		7 25 p m
Luning		7 15 a. m.		6 15 p m
Sodа Springs		7 50 a m		5 35 p m
Belleville		8 00 a. m.		4 35 p m
Candelaria		9 40 a m		3 50 p m
Benton		1 30 p m		11 50 a m
Benton Crossing		3 10 p. m.		9 50 a m
Alvord		05 p m		8 55 a m
Independence		4 35 p. m.		7 25 a m
Lone Pine		5 20 p. m		6 10 a m
Keeler	Ar	7 00 p. m.	Lv.	6 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connects at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (32 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunkerville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Modave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.

BIG PINE, CAL,

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 88-100; thence North-east following the meandersings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispriceda Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks to that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

Price $1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 66¾
Antimony	8
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.30

H. E. Wilkinson will conduct the service at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening.

DIED.

TURNER—At Bishop, August 23, 1895, Francis Marion Turner, a native of South Carolina, aged about 60 years.

W. R. Johnson is spending his Summer vacation at Santa Catalina.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived home from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning.

Max Christianson is again a free man. His term expired on Wednesday.

W. L. Zimmerman went to Bishop on Wednesday, returning yesterday.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 121, F. & A. M., to-morrow evening.

D. C. Lane returned to Darwin last Tuesday from a visit to Los Angeles.

Louis Schalten and Louis Josephs were down from Big Pine on Wednesday.

A car-load of flour was received at Independence on Wednesday from Reno.

Elegant and stylish line of woolen dress patterns, no two alike, at Eibeshutz'. *

W. K. Miller of the Mojave and Keeler stage line was in town at the end of last week.

Henry Rhine and Ben Yandell made a short visit to Big Pine early in the week.

A. W. D. Carroll came up from Lone Pine last Saturday, returning Sunday morning.

District Attorney Forbes, accompanied by Mrs. Forbes and the boy, are visiting at Bishop.

The weather has been unusually cool this week and a frost is reported to have occurred at Reno.

W. F. Matlack and his daughter, Miss Edna Matlack, went to Long Valley at the end of last week.

Tom. Davis is in charge of Matlack's blacksmith shop during the latter's absence at Long Valley.

The Fall term of the Independence school will commence next Monday, Mrs. I. H. Mulholland, teacher.

Mr. Louis Josephs and his son Irving came down from Big Pine yesterday and are visiting with the family of L. Wood.

Gustave Sanger, George Hall and Mrs. A. P. Smith, all of Alvord, were in town last Monday on business in the local Land Office.

Lone Pine will celebrate the 16th of September. We have received no particulars as yet but hope to give them next week.

Mrs. E. M. Johnson arrived from Los Angeles on last Thursday's train and will remain here for some time visiting with friends.

J. R. Moffitt and Harold Eaton leave here for Los Angeles to-day. Harold has spent a pleasant vacation here and will return to school.

Mrs. R. C. Spear arrived home last week after an absence of over a year, most of which was spent with relatives in Ventura county.

George Thorpe expects to go to Mazourka in a few days and commence work on a placer claim which he owns in partnership with Tom Ferguson.

Hon. T. B. Rickey is expected down on to-day's train. In all probability he will make arrangements to winter a number of his stock cattle in Owens Valley.

E. Robinson and F. McIver went to Bishop on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association, returning Wednesday.

Neil McLean came in from Cerro Gordo yesterday, where he has been hauling ore. He hauled forty tons to Keeler for Pat Clinton and seven tons for Jack Dunphy.

Charley Whittock came up from Little Lake yesterday and will spend a few days in town. Charley says that the cattle on the desert have done very well this season.

The residents of Taboose school district at an election held last Saturday decided to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000 for the purpose of building a new school house.

FAIR DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by President Robinson. Present—Robinson, McIver, Wells, Sherwin and Cooley.

On motion of McIver, seconded by Wells, N. J. Cooley was elected Secretary pro tem.

Moved by McIver, seconded by Wells, that we hold the Eighth Annual Fair of the 18th District at Bishop, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 8, and continuing four days. Carried.

Moved by McIver, that Cooley and Wells be appointed as a Committe to procure a hall for the Pavilion during the Fair. Carried.

On motion of McIver, Sherwin, Cooley and Wells were appointed as a Committee of Arrangements to procure attractions and exhibits for the Fair.

Board adjourned sine die.

The opening of the Fair will be Tuesday, the 8th of October. The races will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 9, and continue three days. The following is the race programme:

RACES.

OCTOBER 9, 10 and 11th.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Indian Pony Race—one mile—Purse $10 Entrance $1.

Trotting, 2-year-old, 2 in 3—Purse, $75.00

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

2:55 CLASS.

Trotting, mile heats, 3 in 5—Purse, $100

Running, ¼-mile dash—Purse, $25

Trotting, male race, 1 mile—Purse, $10

Bicycle Race, mile and repeat—Purse, $15

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

Trotting Race for horses that have never started, 2 in 3, 1 mile—Purse, $75.

Running, ½-mile and repeat—Purse, $75

All entries 10 per cent of purse.

Two-year-old trotting race subject to change.

Horses shall be owned in the District six months prior to race or date of entry.

$100 is reserved for a special purse.

All entries must be made on or before Sept. 20. Horses to be named the day preceding the race.

For all information of races address James McBride, Secretary, Bishop.

Those desiring information regarding the agricultural and stock display will receive the necessary information on applying to N. J. Cooley, Bishop.—*Index.*

Gale—Conkey.

A. Y. Gale and Miss Blanche Conkey were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday afternoon, Justice of the Peace Linn officiating. The wedding was a quiet one, none but the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. Of the groom it is hardly necessary to speak, for there is probably no one in the country better known than "Deacon," and by his constant joviality he has drawn around him hundreds of stanch friends. When he returns from his honeymoon he will receive an ovation in the southern country, where he is employed as conductor on the C. & C., for he is extremely popular. Mrs. Gale, the bride, is one of Reno's very nicest young ladies, and shares the high esteem in which her husband is held. She is a bright, intelligent little lady and deserves the good fortune that is in store for her. The couple were the recipients of many costly presents. They departed last evening for a trip to San Francisco and San Jose, expecting to be absent about two weeks, and when they return will take up a residence in Hawthorne.—*Reno Gazette.*

Another Pioneer Gone.

Marion Francis Turner, of Big Pine, died at the Bishop Hotel at about 12 o'clock on Friday night last. Deceased was a pioneer of Owens Valley, coming here in the early sixties from South Carolina, where he was born on Sept. 10th, 1835. Alternately mining and ranching he at last with his family settled down to the latter at his home west of Big Pine. In April, '88, Mrs. Turner died, leaving four surviving children, three girls and a boy, to whom he now gave his entire care. For the past two years his health had been steadily declining and during the last year he was compelled to give up all participation in active affairs. During the few months preceding his death his sufferings made no difference in his courteous and gentle demeanor toward all. A quiet, kindly and unobtrusive man he made friends wherever he became known. Peace to his ashes.—*Index.*

Surprise Party at the Fort.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. Schabbell surprised them with a party last Saturday evening. A hay wagon filled with friends, both young and old, and drawn by four horses, left town about 8 o'clock and reached the Schabbell residence just in time to prevent the family from going to bed. The party proved what it was intended to be, a genuine surprise. A large room was soon cleared and dancing begun, while music and games were carried on in the parlor. Those who enjoy the dance owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Leon Marks, who played for their benefit during the evening. At midnight a fine supper was served, after which a jolly time followed until nearly day break.

A. N. Bell, the veteran miller of the Oak Creek Flouring Mill, received a very painful injury last Monday. While at work with one of the rolls his left hand got caught in the swift revolving machinery and was badly lacerated. Dr. Woodin was sent for immediately, and he found it necessary to amputate a portion of the thumb and one of the fingers. The hand is very badly torn, the flesh being nearly all stripped away from the back. Dr. Woodin is in attendance and states that he hopes to save the hand, although amputation may become necessary.

A special rate has been made by the C. & C. of $20 to Reno and return on account of the State Fair, which begins next Monday and lasts two weeks. From Reno to Sacramento and return the rate has been fixed at $8.65, making the total fare from Independence to Sacramento and return $28.65. Tickets are now on sale and will be good until September 16th.

Pulley and Rector, the two foot-racers, and a third party named Brown arrived at Independence at the end of last week, having tramped through the mountains over the Kearsarge trail. Ed. Ober came down from Big Pine on Monday and met them here. It is likely that some kind of a race will be arranged for Fair week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Webb and Miss Irma Webb arrived home from Long Valley last Saturday. Tom. will return to Long Valley in a few days to attend to the sale of his beef cattle now pasturing at Bridgeport. He says that buyers are making steady inquiry after beef and that prices will be much better than in former years.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1895.

Spear vs. Spear—Filed summons.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1895.

Spear vs. Spear—Filed demurrer.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1895.

Wise vs. Rhine—Filed motion of substitution of J. L. Collins. Filed answer of L. B. Rhine. Filed answer of A. W. Eibeshutz.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1895.

Wilson vs. Wibbelt—Filed complaint; issued summons.

Koch vs. Bennett et al.—Filed summons.

Weather Summary. Week Ending August 29 1895.

Highest barometer	29.971 date, 24.
Lowest "	29.613 date, 26.
Highest Temperature	94.2 date, 24th
Lowest "	48.0 date, 29.
Mean "	71.1
Average dew point	38.0
" humidity	25.1
Total precipitation	.00

Prevailing direction of wind, NW.
Highest velocity and date, 32, N 28th.
Number of clear days 6
" " partly cloudy days 1.
" " cloudy days 0.
" " rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

A new stock of Fall and Winter goods, including every line of men and women's wear, in endless variety, was received and opened at Eibeshutz' during the past week. Call and inspect them. *

G. W. Dixon, the Bishop merchant, was a passenger on Tuesday's train north. He was returning from Los Angeles, where he had been for the purpose of purchasing a stock of goods.

Sheriff Given started for San Francisco last Saturday morning, having in charge the man Conners who plead guilty to the crime of selling whisky to Indians and was sentenced to one year in Folsom.

The Board of Education completed its work Saturday. The following applicants received Primary certificates: Miss Clara Reynolds, Miss Katie Arcularious, Miss Clara Eldred, Miss Mildred Gregory and Prof. Dixon.

J. D. Lewis and Albert Lewis arrived home early in the week from a trip to San Francisco. They went through the mountains by way of the Kearsarge pass. The former went to Bishop yesterday morning.

George Mead came down from Bishop on Saturday last with a load of flour for E. H. Edwards of Lone Pine. He will be down with another load in a few days for local merchants and will go on to Mojave for a load of freight.

Dr. I. J. Woodin is in constant attendance upon Mr. and Mrs. Albers. He says that Mrs. Albers has very much improved, and Mr. Albers is also better. The Doctor says, however, that Mr. Albers' injured elbow is "sloughing" a great deal and may yet necessitate the amputation of the arm.

E. T. Loy, a mining expert from Denver, arrived at Keeler this morning on his way to Darwin to inspect mining properties there. He is interested in the purchase of the Custer mine, owned by J. S. Gorman. Mr. Gorman went to Keeler on Wednesday for the purpose of meeting Mr. Loy, but owing to the delay of the Mojave stage failed to see him.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Estray Notice

There came to my place on July 22, 1895, a grey mare, weight about 1100 lbs. no visible brand, large scars on back, swelling in knee of left front leg, gentle animal and a persistent gate breaker. Owner will call and prove property and pay charges.

R. L. ROSSI,
At Lacey Ranch.

Camp Independence, July 26, 1895.

Handling Fodder.

It is told in Iowa Homestead how to handle corn fodder with a double harpoon fork. A correspondent says: I use a truck wagon with a large hayrack on it, and have several ropes with which to tie the fodder in bundles. I put from two to four shocks of corn in one bundle and draw this quite tight with the rope. The wagon will hold eight or ten such bundles. In putting it in the barn I use the harpoon the same as hay and can say that it is by far the easiest way to unload fodder, as it is not as hard work as hauling up hay and can be unloaded as fast as a man in the mow can untie the ropes.

Wheat For Stock Feeding.

The Cincinnati Price Current has made investigations as to the extent of wheat used in feeding stock. It is mainly in eight states, exclusively winter wheat, except Iowa, and the estimate is 40,000,000 bushels already fed, and a probable total for the year of 75,000,000 unless the price should advance. Iowa is bringing considerable quantities from other states for this purpose.

Windmill Power.

Dr. de Foulk has on his Pennsylvania farm a windmill which operates a pump forcing water to the hogpens, sheepfold, barnyard and the residence. It also grinds all his feed and cuts all his fodder. American Agriculturist tells that the whole apparatus, mills, etc., cost less than $600. He finds it a very profitable investment, with 200 or 300 hogs, as many sheep, with cattle and horses. Windmill power is being applied profitably for irrigation, and its use is destined to bring the great benefits of irrigation within reach of many who now consider irrigation impracticable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

O. I. MAIRS, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER, Assignee of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of August, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, O. I. Mairs, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Alexander, as Assignee of John Barnes, an insolvent debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an insolvent debtor, defendant, on the 2nd day of August, 1895, which said decree was on the 5th day of August 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 506, I was appointed commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers 1, 2, 17 and 18, n Block No. 4 in the said town of Keeler, as the same are commonly known and designated and as the same appear by the map of said town, made by James Oliver in the year 1883.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., August 9, 1895.

J. D. MAIRS,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executrix of the estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said Inyo County.

DELFINA DIAZ,
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.

W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC R R—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO 23
SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE)

Independence Land District, California.

List No 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED. "PRESIDENT" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

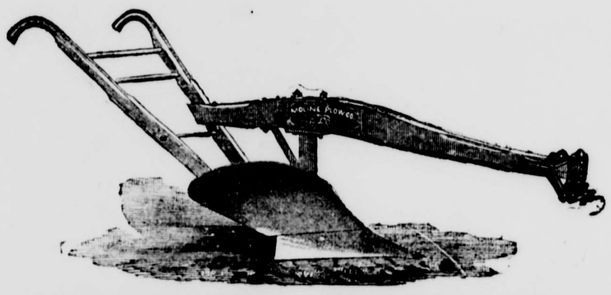
E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker,

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INHUMANITY.

Ships Bound for the "Islands of the Curst."

OFF THE COAST OF FRENCH GUIANA.

The Horrors of the Passage too Repulsive for Description—The Climate is Simply Murderous.

The isolated spot where Captain Dreyfus has to serve his sentence comprises three small islands off the coast of French Guiana, a few degrees north of the equator, and except a narrow sea frontage, are covered with tropical forests. The climate is simply murderous, certain death being the result of standing bareheaded in the sun even for an instant. From November to June is the wet season, during which the average rainfall is 180 inches; yet the temperature is never less than 85 degrees, and rises to 115 degrees during the four dry months. Convict ships bound for these "Islands of the Curst" generally sail either from the Ile de Re, in the Bay of Biscay, or the Ile d'Aix, in the Mediterranean. A month is occupied by the voyage, the horrors of which are a fit prelude to those yet to come. Dressed in their convict garb, the prisoners are confined in batches of fifty in great iron cages on the spar deck. Benches are placed round the sides of the cage and hammocks are slung at night. But day and night they are watched by guards standing beside loaded mitrailleuses, ready to fire at the first sign of mutiny. Sometimes, indeed, such outbreaks do occur, but they are invariably quelled with remorseless severity. The horrors of the passage are too repulsive for description, the scenes resembling rather those observable a century or two back than what one would associate with the present times.

On the arrival of the prisoners at the Iles de Salut they are taken to the "Camp," a clearing occupied by strongly-built iron-barred huts, furnished with double rows of hammocks. But at night the fetid atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapors of the outer air and the ever-present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible. From the moment of his arrival the convict has no name. He is known only by the number of his hammock. The new arrivals are put to the most severe tasks—draining marshes and clearing ground—"to break their spirits." They are conducted to their work by armed guards, who are ordered to fire at the least attempt at flight. Hardly any try to escape, for they know that if they evade the bullets of the guards and their pursuit, it will be necessary to traverse the sea and the virgin forest. At every step will lie in wait for them death by hunger, by fatigue, by disease, or by the poisoned arrows of the natives, who receive a reward for every convict they bring back, dead or alive. Meanwhile, with bodies broken by their awful toil in a climate where a walk of a hundred yards is a formidable task, they labor in the blazing sun with spades and picks. About their heads hang clouds of stinging insects. Great red ants cover their bare legs, and sometimes poisonous serpents twist about their ankles and inflict mortal wounds. They stand in trenches up to their knees in water and mire, and the exhalations rising from the earth consume them with fever, or set their teeth chattering as with cold, while the sweat rolls from their foreheads. Occasionally, in their despair, some of the convicts revolt, in the hope, which is seldom disappointed, of finding in the bullets of their custodians a relief from this living torture. Others again go mad, or end their lives by deliberately exposing themselves to the sun, while very few ever succeed in escaping. Indeed, only once have any fugitives reached civilized countries again, and even then their period of freedom was comparatively brief.—Public Opinion.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A SCRAP OF RIBBON

By DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

I determined on a bold plan and told him that I was a detective. It was a lie, and I thought he suspected it, for he at once demanded that I should show him my badge. Fortunately some people approached just then, and saying that I did not wish them to see it but would show it to him later, I gave him some money and bade him tell me what he knew quickly.

He said he had seen the girl I described arrive at the station in the afternoon, and that she had asked the way to the hotel. Soon after a young man, whom I had no doubt was Holden, had come from Boston and inquired for her. He knew nothing more except that he had seen her walking on a road that led out of town as he was going to his supper.

"Was she alone?" I asked.

"Yes. No one was with her that I could see."

"Where does the road lead to?"

"It leads just to the cemetery, and then"——

"That's sufficient; did you tell Miss ——, the lady that has just left, all this?"

"All, except about the young man. I forgot that till just now."

"Good. Say nothing about it to any one. Good night."

I left him and walked rapidly in the direction of the hotel that Miss Ormsby had gone to; then I changed my mind and decided to wait for her on the road to the cemetery.

I was not long in finding a place convenient for my purpose. A thick clump of trees growing near the roadside at once afforded me a secure retreat and a position from which I could watch all who passed by without being seen myself.

It was by this time nearly ten o'clock, and the road was deserted and lonely. It had been bright moonlight, but some thin gray clouds were drifting across the sky, and every now and then would obscure the face of the moon. Before me the broad, dusty road stretched away to where the white gravestones of the cemetery shone on the hill side. It was a warm, sultry night, and wearied by my exertions I found the cool shade of the trees very pleasant.

I mentally viewed the day's experience to see how I stood with regard to the mystery and what chances I had of solving it.

The clew I had just obtained threw a new light on the situation, but did not conclusively prove why Miss Ormsby had come to Malden.

I could only think of two reasons for this action on her part; the first to find out what had become of her missing partner for the ball, Frank Holden; the second to find out what had become of the shopgirl, Miss Mason. If the first cause was the true one she must have known of Holden's connection with the shopgirl—must have known or foreseen the result of her sending the ribbon; must have known that Miss Mason would go to Malden, and that Holden would follow her; but Holden had said that his fiance had gone there to kill herself. Did Miss Ormsby know that too? Then she had not inquired for him at the station, though that proved nothing, because she might have taken it for granted that where Miss Mason was he would be also.

If the second cause were true, she must still have known that Miss Mason would go to Malden on receipt of the ribbon, and again the ugly suspicion arose in my mind that she must also know what she went there for. But why did she follow her? Was it to save her? Hardly, for then she would have gone at once. Was it to see if she had killed herself? That was preposterous, for she could have read it in the next morning's papers with much more safety and much less trouble. Either reason left much to be proved, and I must await further developments. Just then in the distance I heard footfalls, and a minute later Miss Ormsby passed me, walking rapidly toward the graveyard.

I saw her enter it, and following as quickly as I dared, crept along on my hands and knees till I was in the shadow of the church near by, and then raising myself looked over into the cemetery. I started, for I found that I was within three feet of her, but fortunately the moon was clouded just then and she did not see me. She was carefully searching every nook and corner of a small lot and was evidently looking for something. Two of the graves lay close together and the little trough between them was in the shadow and looked black and forbidding. She approached this hollow several times, but seemed afraid of it, for she would draw back a step or two and stand listening. Finally she mustered up courage enough to put out her arm as though she were going to feel in the hollow. But though she came very near dipping her hand into the blackness she would hastily draw it back, only to bring it nearer the next time.

She feared to touch something, and yet so strongly was she attracted to the something that she thought was lying in the blackness that she finally nerved herself to thrust her hand down as far as it would go; but she touched only the grass.

Her face bore an expression of mingled relief and fear—relief because her hand had not touched something, fear for what had become of the thing that she sought. She now arose from the kneeling position she had assumed and returned as quickly as she had come to the hotel. I followed, thinking, for I now knew two more facts. I knew what she had come to find, and I knew by the look of fear upon her face that it was not her fault that the grewsome thing she looked for was missing, and that she greatly dreaded lest some one else had found it.

The hotel of the town was built around three sides of a hollow square, and while Miss Ormsby entered by the front door I came in the back way and passed through the courtyard.

The window of a private parlor in one of the wings was open, and as I went by I heard voices that sounded familiar and caused me to look up. Within was seated Frank Holden, and on his lap none other than Miss Mason; no, there I was wrong, for on her finger she wore a plain gold ring that had not been there in the morning. I went into the house with a light heart and a hope that somebody else would see that scene also before the night was over.

As far as I was concerned I did not see but that I might as well have stayed at home. For the drama in which I had unintentionally played a prominent part had turned out to be a comedy, and not a tragedy as I had feared. Still, I had been used most unfairly, and had been made a tool. I was grieved and thought I deserved some compensation. I determined, therefore, to clear up the mystery if possible before I left Malden; but this I knew would require strategy. So I sat down in the parlor and thought it over for a while, and then, going to the office, sent up my card to Miss Ormsby.

CHAPTER IV.

I now had her where I wanted her.

Following it closely I arrived at her door in time to hear her say that she could see no one, but before she could finish her excuses I stepped into her private parlor, saying that I was here on business and seeing by the register that she was here also and alone I had come to see if I could be of any service to her.

"None whatever; thanks," she replied very coldly, "and you will find that if you look again, Mr. Cummings, that my name is not on the register. Then she waited for me to leave the room.

I bit my lip with vexation that I should have made so stupid a blunder. I might have known that she would never have signed her own name to the register. I had no intention of being driven away, however, and so continued the conversation by saying I should like to report to her concerning the errand she had given me to do that afternoon.

"Is it necessary?" she inquired, in the same icy tone.

"Why, the fact is," I said, "that I am rather ashamed to confess that I forgot to deliver the ribbon"— I paused, for she looked as angry and disappointed as I have ever seen a human being appear; but with it all there was not a trace of pity for the girl or thankfulness at her escape, only rage at the failure of her own plans.

"Is that the way you generally execute your commissions?" she said at last, with a sneer.

"Excuse me," I continued, "you looked so angry that I did not finish my sentence. I was going to say that I forgot to deliver the ribbon for nearly an hour after you gave it to me."

"Well?" she said; but I could see she was intensely interested.

"I met a friend of mine down town and we got to talking, and so the time passed. It was Mr. Frank Holden. Do you know him?"

She answered "No," but I knew that she meant yes. "It was curious," I went on, "but he was taking some ribbon to Jordan & Marsh's also." I paused for a minute in astonishment, for this had been the wildest sort of a guess on my part, and yet I could see from her involuntary start that I had unwittingly hit upon the truth; then I proceeded. "Just before we arrived at the store, however, another friend stopped him to talk, and I hurried on to do your errand and left him." She looked immensely relieved.

My first bit of fiction had succeeded so well that I determined to try again, so I said as innocently as I could, "That was not all, Miss Ormsby, for the girl that I gave the ribbon to fainted." She made no direct reply to this, but muttered, "The little fool."

"What do you think of that?" I asked.

"I think," she said, "that your conduct is very ungentlemanly, and that you are saying these things to me for some purpose. What do you mean? Either tell me at once or be kind enough to leave the room."

"I mean, Miss Ormsby," I replied, "that I know why you sent the purple ribbon; that I have followed you everywhere that you have been tonight; that the body of Miss Mason has been found, and that I have seen it; finally, I mean that I have it in my power to have you arrested for murder."

For a minute or two she did not say a word, but stood looking at me and biting her lips; otherwise she was perfectly calm, and presently said in a hard dry voice, that told of suppressed feeling: "You make bold assertions, Mr. Cummings. Can you prove them?"

"Yes," I replied, producing an envelope I had prepared for this occasion, "here is a letter I found on her body, charging you with the deed, and with the proof I already have it would serve as conclusive evidence."

"Has any one else seen this letter?"

"No one but myself. I found it as I have just said."

She waited a minute, and then replied, "Why don't you summon help and hand me over to justice, my chivalrous gentleman; you see I am defenseless.

"By Jove," I cried, as I looked at her, "you are a brave woman if you are bad. I hate to give you up for punishment, much as you deserve it."

She fell into the trap just as I hoped she would, for she thought I was weakening, and almost before I knew it she was imploring me to have mercy upon her and save her.

I now had her where I wanted her, and after pretending to be obdurate for a while, I finally seemed to relent.

"Well," I said, "I will grant you what you wish on one condition; that you make a clean breast of the whole affair to me."

"Will you give me the letter and swear on your honor not to betray me!"

"Yes, but not till you have told me about it."

The reader already knows so much of her story that I will only give a brief summary of her confession.

She told me that she was engaged to Mr. Frank Holden, and had been for more than a year, but that the engagement had never been announced. About six months before she had learned that her fiance was paying marked attention to a shopgirl in Jordan & Marsh's, with whom he had become enamored.

He offered her honorable marriage, but the girl was too sensible not to foresee that complications would arise owing to their different stations in life and refused him. Holden, however, was persistent, and Miss Mason, who did not know that he was already engaged, submitted to his wishes to this extent. She told him he must leave her and see nothing of her for three months. If at the end of that time he still wished to marry her she would consent.

It was further agreed that he should inform her of his decision in the following manner, When the three months were past if he still loved her he should send her a bit of red ribbon; if not, a scrap of purple.

All this Miss Ormsby discovered, as well as the date on which he would send the token. She knew well enough that it would be red, and she knew also that as long as Miss Mason lived her own love was vain. She likewise learned that Miss Mason was of a highly nervous temperament and very much in love with Mr. Holden, so she felt quite sure that should he disappoint her she would do something desperate.

It now only remained to send a bit of purple on the day that Holden sent the red ribbon, and so arrange matters that the shop girl should have several hours at her disposal before her lover could discover the trick.

Miss Ormsby did not care to take the package herself for fear that she might be recognized, and meeting me used me as the reader knows.

My providential delay was all that saved the shop girl's life, for it gave Holden a chance to get to Malden before she could harm herself. She was an orphan and all her family were buried there, so Miss Ormsby reasoned rightly enough that thither she would go to die among them.

When she had finished her confession I handed her the letter—it contained only a blank piece of paper—and then turned to look out of the window. Right opposite me in the other wing was Holden's parlor, and I could see both occupants very plainly.

I then thought it queer that I heard no exclamation from Miss Ormsby, but my thoughts were rudely interrupted by a slight click. Turning quickly around, I was just in time to prevent my captive from escaping me for ever. I wrested a revolver from her grasp and said as I uncocked it, "You were going to kill yourself. Why?"

"Because the letter is blank, and you have extorted a confession from me by a trick. You mean to inform the police about me. I could not bear the scandal. Then he would tell anyway. He will never forgive me for killing her."

"You need not fear," I replied; "he will never tell, and you have not committed murder. See?" I pointed out to her the parlor and the two happy figures that occupied it, and putting the pistol in my pocket quietly left the room.—Harvard Advocate.

A Chinese Druggist.

A Chinese druggist will freely display the most nauseous and disgusting substances as medicine. Often he will keep a live deer there in a pen against the time when it will be pounded whole in a mortar, coram populo, to convince customers that his drugs are genuine. Medicines are gulped down by the quart, the prescriber holding that if one ingredient does not do its work another may. Their virtues nevertheless are many and mysterious.

A missionary doctor was well acquainted with a native practitioner, a man of considerable intelligence and repute. Him he brought to his home one day and showed, with natural pride, his three fair haired little girls. The native hastened to compliment his foreign friend, "Their complexions are indeed beautiful, but, if I may say so, their hair is perhaps hardly dark enough." He produced a bottle. "A dose of this taken internally three times a day would make a wonderful improvement."

He went on with more embarrassment, "There is another thing about them that I hardly like to mention." His friend reassured him. "Well, if you will allow me to say it, they are all girls. Now I have at home some pills that are perfectly infallible. Let them take these regularly for a month or so, and I promise they will develop into three as fine boys as father could wish for."—Temple Bar.

The capitol at Washington has cost more than $30,000,000. It covers 3½ acres, the dome is 307 feet high and 135 in diameter and is exceeded in size only by St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides in Paris and St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg.

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Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoitt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. The school is in charge of Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

After a young woman gets to be thirty she stops calling attention to her birthdays by giving parties.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 294 Ohio avenue, Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

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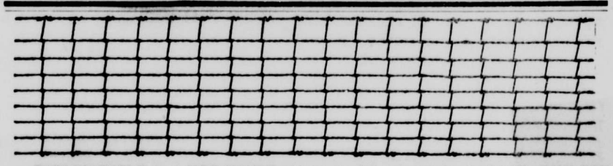

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

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Mr. Dun, the United States minister here, said yesterday that in his opinion the outlook for commercial and industrial enterprises was brighter in Japan than in any other part of the world—that there was no more profitable field for investment. Mr. Dun has lived in Japan almost continuously for twenty-three years and knows the country and the people. He came here in 1872 with Gen. Horace Capron, who had been commissioner of agriculture at Washington, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural department and establishing an experimental farm for the Japanese government. A number of other young men from the civil service at Washington came at the same time to assist in modernizing the executive branches of the government here. He has been a member of the United States legation for several years and was appointed minister by Mr. Cleveland at the beginning of this administration.

Mr. Dun says that almost every kind of manufacturing pays in Japan, and there is an opening for almost every sort of factory. Labor is so cheap and so skillful, fuel is so cheap, and there is a growing demand for all the myriad articles that enter into the wants of civilized men. Manufacturing has been conducted in the households of Japan until very recently. Every man did his work under his own roof, assisted by his wife and children, and the latter usually followed the trade of their parents. Factories were unknown, and they are very few in number even now, although they are increasing rapidly.

In Osaka, which is the Chicago of Japan, where there is more commercial activity and enterprise than in any other city of the empire, there was scarcely a manufacturing establishment ten years ago; but now you can count 500 smokestacks, and it is rapidly becoming one of the great manufacturing centers of the world. It has seven or eight large cotton mills that will compare well with any in the United States or Europe, and one of them is run by electricity. Their machinery is all modern and of the most improved patterns. It was made in England, but the Japanese machinists are so skillful that they are imitating both the spinning and the weaving apparatus with great success. It will not be long before mills may be entirely equipped with machinery of home manufacture.

The success of a manufacturing enterprise in Japan, Mr. Dun says, is entirely a matter of management. Investments are as safe here as anywhere else in the world, although there is comparatively little foreign capital represented. All the railroads, which now represent a total of about 3,000 miles and a capital of $75,000,000, were built with local money. Not a dollar was borrowed abroad, and there are very few shares or bonds of Japanese corporations held by foreign investors. At the same time the people are not rich. There are very few men of large fortunes. I was told by a Tokyo banker the other day that he knew of only two millionaires in Japan. One made his money in coal-mining and the other is the principal owner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the great steamship company which has 100 vessels in its service and a monopoly of the coasting trade. But there are many men with small fortunes, and although wages are very low nobody is very poor. I have not heard of an almshouse in the entire country, and have never seen a beggar on the street. Occasionally some poor leper stretches out his hand as you enter one of the gilded temples, but there isn't a country in Europe or America so free as this from street begging.

The people as a rule are frugal, economical and manage to save a little even when they are working for 10 cents a day. They have few wants and are temperate. You never see a drunken man in the street. I have been in Japan nearly a month and have visited five of the principal cities. The only intoxicated people I have seen were a party of young fellows dressed in fantastic costumes who were sailing down the river in Osaka the other day. The city had been given over to great ceremonies and rejoicing over the return of the soldiers it sent to the war, and these young bloods—five or six of them—were continuing their celebration another day.

This sobriety is due to the use of tea instead of liquor as a beverage. The tea houses in Japan take the place of saloons and they are about as numerous in the large cities as barrooms are in Chicago. But a pot of tea that will entertain an entire family can be bought for 2 sen (1 cent in our money), which cheers and stimulates quite as much as malt or alcoholic liquors. The use of beer is, however, increasing so rapidly in Japan as to excite apprehension, and the government is making it the subject of an inquiry. There is a brewery or two in nearly every city of size and beer can be bought at almost every tea house.

While Mr. Dun does not advise any one to invest money in Japan or enter into mercantile or mechanical affairs here, he recommends those who are looking that way to make a careful personal investigation and consult with Americans of experience. No concessions are necessary, and foreigners are allowed to interest themselves in any enterprise except mining, although until the new treaty goes into effect in 1899 they must confine themselves to the treaty ports and the limits of consular jurisdiction.

The new treaty, which was negotiated by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino last winter at Washington, makes Japan as free for foreigners as the United States, with the exception that they cannot own real estate, and by a straight reading of the text it would seem that that is not prohibited. It provides that foreigners may trade by wholesale or retail, singly or with native partners, and it says that they "may own, hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises, and lease land," conforming of course to the laws and police regulations that apply to them and the natives of the country alike.

If this does not mean that they may both own and lease real estate the English language has lost its significance, but Minister Dun says the treaty is intended to permit people to own buildings but not the land they stand upon.

The treaty also provides that foreigners shall enjoy all rights and privileges enjoyed by natives "in whatever relates to residence and travel, to the possession of goods and effects, to the succession to personal estate and the disposition of property"; that they shall not be required to pay any higher taxes, imposts or charges than natives; that they may freely enjoy their own religion, bury their dead according to their own rites, and that they shall be exempted from military service, forced loans and all other exactions. No higher duties are to be imposed upon the products of the United States than upon those of the most favored nation, and there must be perfect equality in the treatment of Americans and natives in the exportation of merchandise. The coasting trade, as is customary in all countries, is withheld for the benefit of the citizens of Japan, but American vessels laden with cargoes for more than one port are allowed to load and unload wherever they like. The same protection is afforded to natives and foreigners in patents and trademarks, which is a very good thing, because at present there is no patent treaty between the two countries and the Japs are stealing all of our inventions.

The foreign settlements which are now subject to the jurisdiction of the consuls of the different countries are to be incorporated into the municipalities which they adjoin, and the consuls will yield control to the local officials.

Until now Japan, like China, Turkey, Egypt and other countries which have not reached a high degree of civilization, has been subjected to what is called the doctrine of extra territoriality. That means that the citizens of the United States or England or any other civilized nation residing in those countries are subject to their own laws administered by their consuls and not to the local authorities or courts. If an American commits a crime in Japan today he is tried before the United States Consul-General, according to the laws of the United States, and not by the courts and laws of Japan. The same is true of citizens of European nations. If a Japanese citizen commits a crime against an American he is tried by the local authorities. The general rule in civil as well as criminal cases is that the defendant shall be tried under the laws of his own country, and the plaintiff brings his suit accordingly.

But Japan thinks she is sufficiently civilized to administer justice to foreigners and has long demanded release from the extra territoriality restriction. That release is given her in the treaties that were made with England and the United States last year and recently with Russia, but it does not go into effect for five years from date—that is, July 17, 1899. By that time it is believed that all doubt on the subject of Japanese justice will be removed. But this is a serious question for foreigners residing here, and for those who intend to enter business or invest money in Japan.

A majority of the American and British residents were opposed to the ratification of the treaties and they sent many remonstrances to their governments. They have not sufficient confidence in Japanese justice to submit their persons and properties to the protection of the laws of this country. They prefer to remain under the jurisdiction of their consuls, but you will find a great many of the opposite opinion, who believe that the Japanese laws are liberal and their judges are just. There is plenty of time for improvement and before the treaty goes into effect in 1899 Japan will have made great progress in this as well as other directions. While one may sympathize with the preference of the foreigners here to live under the laws of their own countries, it is, nevertheless, the impression of disinterested observers that life and property are quite as safe in Japan as in Spain, or Italy, or any of the Latin American republics. There have been a few cases of injustice which are cited whenever this question is discussed—cases in which foreigners have suffered injustice in the courts of Japan when they have been trying to defend their rights or collect dues from the government or Japanese citizens, but the wonder is that such instances are so few. I can cite ten times as many quite as serious in which the United States government has been the defendant, and which could never have occurred in Japan without an international eruption. No foreigner has ever been treated by the parliament or the people of Japan as badly as Ericsson was treated by the United States, and I might mention other similar historical examples.

There are about 3,000 foreigners in Japan, not including Chinese. The majority of them are Englishmen; Germans are next in number. The Americans constitute perhaps 15 per cent. of the whole. The native population by the census of 1892 was 41,089,940, and for the benefit of the 3,000 foreigners they have been kept in what is practically a commercial bondage since 1858, because in her treaties made at the opening of Japan to foreign settlement the great nations of the earth allowed her no more authority over her own tariff than over the stranger within her gates. She cannot impose a higher duty than 5 per cent. on any foreign merchandise, and must tax her farmers to pay the expenses of her government, including the best lighthouse system in the world.

This is the only country which does not tax foreign ships for lighthouse, harbor to tonnage duties, and every foreigner in Japan, no matter what amount of property he may own or what business he may be engaged in, is entirely exempt from all taxation. The government furnishes him police protection, and he has the benefit of a paid fire department, and in most of the cities water and sewerage systems, but he is not required to contribute anything to their support.

Japan has thought for many years that she has reached a stage of civilization that should justify her in assuming authority over all the inhabitants of this empire, and the treaties made last year agree that she may do so at the end of this century. Then any foreigner may enter into any lawful enterprise as freely as any citizen, but until that date it will be necessary for foreigners to confine their manufacturing and commercial establishments to the limits of the consular jurisdiction or place them under the nominal management of natives by a process which is familiar to people here.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

GERMANY'S BLUEJACKETS.

Before an assemblage of naval experts I saw the German bluejackets perform work that could not have been surpassed in any navy of the world. Their fleet landed about 5,000 men at a given moment. This is an operation always difficult and rarely done without unexpected hitches. But the German bluejackets poured from the warships with a smoothness and rapidity most astonishing, covered the space to the beach with startling rapidity, and started skirmishing up the steep hillsides with the energy and exactness of well-trained riflemen.

Yet I can recall a cartoon in Punch, which appeared while Prussia was engaged here in the Danish war of 1864. Two English bluejackets were pointing contemptuously to the figure of a German sailor—as he was then caricatured, and as we know him in the pages of Puck. One bluejacket says to the other: "We can't fight such a lubber as that; let's kick him!" At this distance of time I may misquote, but the words indicated the contempt of the average Englishman for what he looked upon as the German of that time. It was much the feeling that Chinamen had for Japanese up to within a few months.

Those great German naval maneuvers of five years ago, near the mouth of the new Baltic Canal, first opened the eyes of the world to the new spirit that was abroad in Germany, and that is as yet not fully appreciated. The drill on board a German man-of-war bears favorable comparison with that in any other navy.

But it is not in drill alone that the German bluejacket is good. He is, as a rule, of superior make-up to the bluejacket going into English or American service. I can illustrate this by the statement of a merchant of St. Vincent, in the British West Indies, whom I engaged in conversation while some German bluejackets were embarking at a neighboring pier.

"It's this way," he said. "I'm an Englishman, but give me ten Germans ashore rather than one Britisher. The Germans come ashore, walk about, drink beer, and behave themselves. My people get howling drunk, punch everybody's head, smash what they can, and nobody dares go about the streets until they are afloat again."—Harper's Weekly.

HENRY IRVING'S STORIES.

A number of years ago, when the players had gathered in a little knot after rehearsal jesting and laughing, Mr. Irving joined them and proceeded to narrate one of his stories. When he had finished there was an awful silence. Sir Henry (to be) tossed his head and left the theater in a huff.

"Great shades of all that is diplomatic," cried Mr. Terriss "why didn't you laugh? That was one of Mr. Irving's funny stories."

All agreed that they would never be caught napping again.

The next time Mr. Irving proceeded to tell how Lord Randolph Churchill, then a young man, had come behind the scenes in a great hurry, after the second act of Hamlet.

"I'm deucedly interested in this Hamlet, or whatever you call it," said Lord Randolph. "But I've got an engagement, and must hurry away. I'm deucedly anxious to know what becomes of the prince and what becomes of the flower girl."

Everybody roared.

Whereupon Mr. Irving left the theater in a huff again.

"Great shades of everything that is diplomatic," cried Terriss.

"What have we done, now?" gasped one of the members of the company.

"Why, that was one of Mr. Irving's sad, serious moral-example stories."

"But the incongruity of it—an Oxford man and a Lord. It's actually funny."

"It would never do to tell Mr. Irving so."

Mr. Terriss being familiar with all of Mr. Irving's stories, after that the rule was one wink for a sad story and two winks for a funny story.—New York Press.

THOSE WHO TRAVEL.

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In these days of cheap and rapid traveling a girl's education should never be considered complete until she has taken a trip abroad. A few hundred dollars spent now will give a new zest to life and an added interest to all one's future. Books of travel and descriptive fiction will be read with more pleasure and understanding. The thought will come, "I have seen that place," or "I have stood beside the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, I walked in the gardens of the Luxembourg, I saw the spot where the little ward of Jean Valjean played, I looked at my self in the mirror that showed Marie Antoinette beheaded, I saw the Gobelin tapestry-workers weaving their beautiful designs, the Venetian glass-blowers blowing their fragile glass toys, I saw the pantheon where Victor Hugo's body lies."

And books of poetry will be read with a deeper feeling when one has stood by the graves of Keats and Shelly, visited the home of Shakespeare or walked in the fields where Robbie Burns plowed and sung.

How much more pleasure will a picture give if one can say: "I have been there; I have glided over the Bay of Naples and seen the smoke rising from that smoldering Vesuvius," or I "have seen the people dressed in just those quoint costumes.'

E'en though the trip be a hasty one, memories are brought away that are constantly bringing back in the future a picture, a thought, a story.

What is needed to give one this little present enjoyment that will cast such bits of brightness over one's future? A few hundred dollars, a good sized satchel containing a change or two of clothing, a traveling skirt of ankle length and a fair quantity of common sense. With this stock in trade an American girl can get a vast amount of pleasure out of three months' travel.

The experience and knowledge gained will certainly repay one for any little sacrifice entailed by the trip.

It is a mistake to think of taking much baggage, for it is expensive and awkward to handle when one reaches the other side. And one's friends should remember that each added package, however small, they wish to send a friend across the water will cause more or less inconvenience and annoyance to the person taking it. I remember a German gentleman who was exceedingly wroth at having to take a pound of candy to an American girl in Berlin. It was the white confection, covered with chocolate, and chocolate is a dutiable article, and he had to pay far more than the actual value of the candy before he could leave the custom house at Hamburg. He declared if he had to pay another cent on it before he got it to its destination he would throw it away.

"Yes, I will take a pair of rubbers for you," I heard a girl say, "I can squeeze them in somewhere and I know rubbers do come awfully high in Paris and Italy, I am only going to take a satchel, however, and when it comes to carrying a whole wardrobe of clothes and a library of books as Jennie asked me to do I must refuse."

One girl sent a 25-cent silver piece to a friend and requested her to buy her a little Parisian souvenir with it. After the friend had taken it to the bank, changed it into French money and paid the discount on it and the car fare both ways there were just 2 cents left with which to purchase the souvenir.

It is well to know, and to know well, a few current phrases of the language of the country in which one is traveling. Two American ladies were riding in a cab in Italy when they became frightened at the speed the horses were going. They expostulated with the driver, but he did not understand a word of what was being said, and, thinking they desired to go faster, lashed his horses to increase their speed. At last one of the ladies remembered the only Italian phrase she knew—a phrase that is familiar to every language and is always used in the original. "Dolce far niente," she called to the driver, and, although literally meaning "it is sweet to do nothing," yet the driver understood and went slow. For those who know nothing of the language it is best to hire an interpreter by the hour. An application to the resident consul or to the hotel proprietor will procure a French or German or Italian woman, who, for 25 or 30 cents an hour, or less if more hours than one are necessary, will accompany one and do all the necessary talking both ways.

And there are many of our own countrywomen, students of music or painting, who being anxious to earn a little toward paying their expenses, will gladly act as cicerones. And they probably give better satisfaction than the foreign women, for they know better what the Americans desire to see and buy.

One thing that should be attended to before leaving the American shore is a visit to the dentist. An aching tooth will destroy the entire pleasure of a journey, and it is neither safe nor convenient to trust to an unknown dentist. Prices for having the teeth "stopped," as the English call it, are about twice as high abroad as they are at home. So it is well to see that they are in good order before starting.

Those who anticipate seasickness and those who do not, for even the bravest are taken unawares sometimes, should make a little preparation before starting. The clothes should be so arranged that they could be got into as quickly and easily as possible. To get out of the state room and up into the fresh air on deck is the best thing to do, although those who suffer much are not able to do this. So it is necessary to have the clothes arranged so they can be put on quickly, as one cannot stand up long after getting out of the berth.

I know one wise woman who sewed her dress skirt and petticoat together, fastened false frizzes into her traveling cap, had woolen shoes made with rubber loops that would fasten easily, a dressing sack with only one button on it, and then carefully packed al these easily adjusted garments in the bottom of her steamer trunk. The first morning on shipboard she got at those specially prepared garments, but weakness overcame her and she was obliged to go back to her berth, where she remained until the ship touched at New York. Perhaps when she went on board, healthy and well, if she had unpacked that trunk and hung those garments on the convenient peg near her berth she might have spent every day on deck. But it is only perhaps; the vagaries of seasickness can never be foretold.

In traveling in Europe one should try to get into a compartment having as few people and as little baggage in it as possible, so that when night comes one can arrange one's self as comfortably as circumstances will permit. A countrywoman told me an incident which illustrates how a Frenchman procured a whole compartment for himself. The lady had been abroad for some time and was returning to America. She had reached Paris safely and taken the train for Calais. Besides herself in the compartment there were a Frenchman and a Frenchwoman. The two women were soon chatting aimably together. Their boxes and bags were piled up on the seats and the racks. It was a very hot day and the air was stifling. The Frenchman soon began to fidget about, and at last, bending his head over, he slowly poured a bottle of water over it and let it trickle down to the floor. He repeated this operation every time the car stopped at a way station long enough for him to refill the bottle. "Poor man," thought the American woman, "how he must suffer from the heat." At one of the stations a couple of English girls got into the compartment, and added their boxes and bags to those already there. The Frenchman fidgeted more than ever. Finally he began to divest himself of his wearing apparel. First his coat, then his shoes, his collar, and he was just unfastening his suspenders when the car stopped at a station and the English girls, with flaming cheeks, grasped their bags and rushed from the compartment.

"The English are so rude sometimes," murmured the American, whose sympathies were still with the man who was suffering so with the heat. The afternoon wore on toward evening, and each began to think how they could make themselves comfortable for the night when the Frenchman began to exhibit another peculiarity. Bowing effusively and shaking hands with an imaginary companion on the seat opposite him, he began to converse as though with a friend he had just met. The two women gazed at him blankly, and as the cars stopped they caught up their parcels and fled.

But the American woman was uneasy; her conscience troubled her. The next time a stop was made she got out of her compartment and went back to see if she could not do something for the sick man. She found him resting very comfortably — occupying both seats with the blankets and pillows. Mustering up her best French she kindly inquired how he felt, and asked if she had not better tell the guard to call the doctor. The Frenchman stared at her a moment in amazement, then burst into a hearty laugh. The American woman went back to her own crowded compartment, sadder and oh, so much wiser.—Lindsay Jarvis.

HARD LINES FOR MR. CONTRACTOR.

A few years ago a prominent oil producer of Pittsburg was putting down a well in a territory that had never been tested for oil. He was keeping the fact a profound secret, in order that, in case he got a good well, he might without difficulty secure all the leases he desired in the vicinity. He was on the ground himself, watching with great interest the indications. Everything pointed to success. Two days before the well was expected to "come in," he was called home. Anxious about the result, he arranged with his contractor to telegraph him as soon as the drill had reached the sand.

He knew, however, that secrets will sometimes leak out of a telegraph office, and so he told the driller, that the sentence, "Pine trees grow tall," would mean that he had struck oil. The driller promised to do as he was ordered. The mingled satisfaction and vexation of the producer may be imagined, when, two days later, he recieved the following telegram: "Pine trees grow tall. She's squirting clean over the derrick." His hope that he should have no competitors for leases was disappointed.—Argonaut.

Baggage is moved from one end to the other of the Victoria station at Manchester in basket trucks running along a light electric railroad suspended from the roof of the station. The trucks are lowered by chains to any platform desired.

Tagleigh (rapturously) — Did you ever see Brainwaves, the poet, in one of his rare moments?

Wagleigh—I guess so. I met him at dinner.—Life.

KILLARNEY.

A Visit to Its Wonderfully Beautiful Lakes.

THE SCENERY IS WILD AND RUGGED.

The Tourist is Common Property—the Inhabitants Expect Great Things from a Sight-Seer.

After kissing the Blarney stone and thoroughly enjoying the more agreeable features of Cork, we decided that Killarney and its wonderfully beautiful lakes should be our next and last place in southern Ireland. 'Tis beyond the powers of the human pen to do full justice to the scenery hereabouts; the lights, shadows and colorings of water, hill and dale are simply wonderful and partake too much of the heavenly for us poor mortals to attempt a fitting description. The air is so soft, balmy and soporific that one falls asleep several times during the day, sleeps through the night and fights against getting up in the morning to do a lot of riding and sight-seeing. However, the tourist is common property hereabouts, and the inhabitants expect that a peaceful man shall undertake a giddy round of excursions, beginning generally at unearthly hours in the morning and lasting all day. This pernicious custom tends to the enrichment of car drivers, boat proprietors, pony owners, guides, and has the further local advantage that you pay for your board by the day, and take your meals in the mountains and on the lakes, much to the joy of the hotel keepers.

To the novice the jaunting car, on which one starts out on his journey, seems a most unsafe and devil-may-care vehicle. You sit sidewise over one of the two wheels with nothing between you and the flying hedge. You expect every minute to be thrown on your face in the ditch, and it is a constant wonder to you that you still are in your place on the car. The driver goes with a reckless speed that is terrifying and you have nothing to hold on by. You can scarcely indeed hold your breath, for it is fairly taken away by the headlong pace at which you are going. After awhile you find you are still alive and can breathe more freely and you begin to realize that the car is merely having its fun with you and that besides being the easiest riding machine imaginable it is as safe as a church.

You first strike a pretty road with a deep, sunless plantation on one side and gentle hills on the other, while above the streets overlooking the lake can be seen the chimneys of the mansion of the earl of Kenmare, one of the two owners of the lakes of Killarney. It seems to be the habit of the nobility and gentry of Ireland to build a house several times more expensive than they can afford and larger than they need, and then slide gently into bankruptcy. While the remark is not to be considered as applying in this particular case, it is induced by the many occasions upon which one is informed that the owner of large property has been obliged to go elsewhere.

After quite a ride through lanes leading across rougher country than we found at the start we found the jolting increase to such an extent that we were forced to begin a bargain with a lot of pony boys who had been following us for a mile or two. The journey to Ross castle, which is usually the objective point, is by no means an unbroken one, as your car must from the nature of the road give way to a pony to take you over the pass, then to see the lake a boat is necessary and finally another car for the return trip. However, the expense, strange enough to say, is comparatively inconsiderable and everybody connected with it is so civil and attentive that no one has a right to grumble.

There were two or three horses more than our party required, and as the drivers each boasted of the fine qualities of his particular beast it was rather hard to make a selection.

Finally a race was agreed upon and we were to make our selection at its close. Away dashed the squadron of horsemen with their coat tails flying like banners behind them, yelling and whooping like mad. Round the turning mark they went in a body, and down the field they came toward us like a tornado, each man bending over the neck of his steed while he lashed wildly with his switch.

Our car horse frightened at the tumult became very restless and finally swerved around square across the narrow road, which he completely blocked up and headed off the racers on the way to the finishing goal. There was an exciting moment as the racers dashed to one side and all but three of them tumbled into the ditch that ran along parallel with the road. We hardly expected to see rider or horse come out unmaimed, but apparently no harm was done, and as the number of animals that went into the ditch just tallied with our party the matter was settled on that basis. We mounted and found that the animals were no worse than they looked, and, reenforcing our drivers and ourselves with "mountain dew" that the pretty black-eyed country girls sold to us as the beverage of the country, we started for Kate Kearney's cottage, which was the first point of interest.

Some one of our number had read of what the poet wrote of Kate Kearney and her cottage and he told us the story, so we were willing enough to stop there with him until he satisfied his curiosity, which he did by taking a long pull at a jug containing poteen and goat's milk that Kate's granddaughter brought out for us to drink to the memoy of her distinguished ancestress.

When we got to the Gap of Dunloe, our next halting place, there were five lakes, and in one was placed the last snake ever seen in Ireland. The guides tell you that St. Patrick said the snake would get out tomorrow but we all know now that tomorrow never comes. The poteen and such is, however, sufficiently bad to induce the belief that if a person were to partake too freely of it he would surely see this snake and a whole lot of others. The little river that flows into Serpent lake twists and turns in true serpentine fashion, and is said to represent the track the snake made when squirming to its lengthened stay in the lake region.

There is a celebrated echo in the pass and for some time we had been followed by men and boys with trumpets who offered to make the welkin ring for a consideration. A reputable firm of cannon-firers, who, with their ordnance, work in conjunction with the echo, the latter being a sleeping partner until waked up by the noise of the gun, sent advance agents to us respectfully soliciting our patronage. They were echo-makers to the nobility and gentry, so of course we paid the shot.

The pass itself is very grand and the surrounding scenery exceedingly beautiful. Purple mountain, so called strangely enough, because it is purple, keeps constant watch over the traveler through the gap. It is one of the most lovely mountains anywhere to be seen, the purple heather which gives it its color being of a pure, delicate hue most charming to look upon. Once over the pass descent is made by a long, looped road reminding one of Alpine scenes down into the Black valley, a gloomy gorge that fully justifies its name. At last we reach a gate where we pony up with the drivers, as the sign "He who enters here leaves all ponies behind" warns one that another stone of the journey has been completed.

It was the upper lake that we were about to see, and the Herbert estate was where we were admitted for a consideration. The money paid is said to go toward keeping the lakes in repair. The wear and tear of a lake caused by small boats going over it in this part of the world is said to be something that we Americans have no idea of. We concluded that the statement was correct as to its final clause.

The scenery is wild and rugged. In one spot a mountain called Eagle's Nest rises sheer from the water's edge 1,000 feet into the air, and it is sublime. It takes two looks at least to see the whole from base to summit. The stories that these boatmen can tell are wonderful, and they are chock full of legendary lore. One man pointed out the marks on the solid rock where somebody and his bride had jumped, and sure enough there were the gigantic foot-prints to prove it. Let us hope that the lady was not troubled with cold feet, for they were big enough to lower the temperature over all the south of Ireland although much smaller than the bridegroom's. We soon came to a bay with no visible outlet. The boatman, knowing we were Americans, asked us to guess the way out, and as we were none of us able to do so he was jubilant.

After shooting the rapids under the old wire bridge, which our boatmen said were swifter and more dangerous than any we had in Ameriky, we drew up at Dinish island, a scene of truly sylvan beauty, the like of which is not to be found in many a long day's ramble. Here is the "meetin of the waters" celebrated in song and story, while just round the corner are the Colleen Bawn rocks and caves made familiar to us by a famous actor. The middle lake has a quiet, soft beauty of its own that is peaceful and comforting after the more savage grandeur of the upper lake. Our course lies under the fine bridge of the perfect arch and into the great lake until finally we are landed at Ross castle.—Nazro, in Chicago Record.

THE GOBLER'S SENSE OF PITY.

A lady of Shreveport owns an old turkey gobbler which deserves to go on record as a feathered philanthropist, says the Philadelphia Times. Some time last fall a young hen inhabiting the same fowl yard as the old gobbler in question had the misfortune to be caught by a hawk, and left to the cold charity of the world a couple of chicks that had not shed their first down. For the first day of their grief the little fellows peeped around in despair, and almost died of starvation. None of the hens seemed inclined to throw the protecting wing over their helplessness, and it is probable that the next day would have ended their career had not the old gobbler come manfully to their rescue.

With a gentleness that would have done credit to a tenderer nature he considered their helpless condition, and began at once to provide for the wants of the little orphans. It was really beautiful to behold his kindly care of the children of his adoption. He learned to suit his pace to theirs, accommodating himself to their feeble ability in every particular. He taught them to scratch and pick as patiently as their own mother would have done, and actually harbored them at night till they were able to roost unsheltered. During the bitter cold winter, though they were by that time well-grown pullets he continued to care for them, sheltering them from the wind and guarding them from the wet, though he had to suffer himself in their stead.

The run of salmon has increased at Astoria, Or. The average catch runs up to twelve fish per boat. All the cannery plungers come in deep laden with fish. The chinooks now being caught average twenty-nine pounds, with color and quality of superior excellence.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1895

The Brazilian Senate has passed a bill granting amnesty to political offenders, which means that all the political offenders captured have been shot and those that have not will be as soon as they are coaxed home.

The Eastern papers that have been sending out black bordered notices of the death and interment of Senator Marr Quay were astounded at the marvelous evidences the gentleman gave yesterday of his resuscitation. The Republicans gave him the State Convention and all that therein was.

Some experiments made by Professor Bailey at Cornell are said to have disclosed the strange fact that under the influence of electric light certain plants grow so rapidly they cannot absorb water fast enough to keep up with the growth.

Some of our foreign born citizens are said to be making active efforts to secure a pardon from President Cleveland of Hans Hansen, who was convicted in San Francisco of murdering Mate Fitzgerald on the high seas When a hanging approaches, the fact that a human life has been taken appears to be forgotten.

Lieutenant Governor Millard telegraphs from Wisconsin, or Michigan, or whatever state he happens to be living in at present, that he is in fine health and is coming right on to California. That is real nice, but Californians are thankful to learn that Governor Budd is getting along all right and will continue to do business at the old stand as usual.

Editors Dunn and Lemon of the Carson Tribune have been punished for alleged contempt of court for their comments on the cases of the men suspected of robbing the United States mint at Carson. The attorney for the newspaper men contended that the Judge of the court had no jurisdiction, but this objection was brushed aside by a wave of the judicial hand, and the writers had to pay their fines and go to jail.

We learn from San Diego that at a recent prayer meeting in that city the minister invited the brethren "to pray for Mayor Carlson and the common council." Objection was made to this proposition by one brother. He was willing to pray for the Counsel, but he drew the line at the Mayor. He seemed to think it was useless to tackle so tough a job. But the prayers of the righteous availeth much. Sodom was destroyed because ten righteous mem could not be found in the town. If San Diego's salvation is in jeopardy it would be well to scurry around at once for righteous recruits.

Utah's new constitution, framed for the soon-to-be State, proposes to dispense with Grand Juries. It substitutes information for indictment. Although this is not a novelty it is decidedly exceptional, and the result will be interesting in a high degree because of a growing dissatisfaction with the Grand Jury system. It is claimed, and in some cases proven, that Grand Juries do many things that ought not to be done, and leave undone many things that ought to be done. In other words it is charged and shown that they often find indictments on totally insufficient grounds, and fail to indict in many cases where justice demands that presentments be made.

The surprising speed of 23.9 knots developed by the St. Louis during a recent trial places the American liner at the head of the list of ocean greyhounds. With a few more of her class afloat, foreign nations are throwing money away on their fleet cruisers built expressly for service as destroyers of an enemy's commerce. It is a subject for congratulation that an American shipyard has turned out such a triumph of marine architecture, as it sets aside the old belief that we would have to go abroad for our iron merchantmen if we wanted any. The St. Louis in her time has proved as great an eye-opener to John Bull as the Sovereign of the Seas and other famous American clippers did in the days of the old Atlantic packet ships.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex Rel. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

The STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

S E ¼ of S E ½ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 23 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E; Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; S W ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 9 S, R 26 E; S½ of Sec. 25; and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 21; NW ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of Sec. 30; SE¼ of S E ¼ ofSec. 32; NW¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5; S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E, M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex Rel. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 17; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; N ½ of N W ¼, S. W ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 11 S, R 28 E, N ½ of N E ¼ S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 12, S, R 28 E, M. D M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor-General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

SEPTEMBER 16

AT LONE PINE

The Programme will begin at 11;50 P. M., September 15, by a salute and display of fireworks.

ON SEPTEMBER 16

Horseraces Games
Literary Exercises

GRAND BALL

In the evening—Everybody invited

FRED BURCKHARTO
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded ☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURUKHARDT.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe. officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California. represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal	$5 00
On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.	
On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil	3 00
On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them	2 00
On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed	2 00
For every additional defendant appearing separately	1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided	2 00
For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action	1 00
In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.	

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio	10
For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court	25
For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings	15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:	
For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder	2 00
For filing and indexing articles of incorporation	1 00
For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership	1 00
For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each	25
For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses	1 00
For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding recorded by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.	
For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment	25
For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court	50
For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding	25
For taking any affidavit, except in criminal cases	25
For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases	50
For searching records or files, for each year	50
For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate	50
For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each	25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff	50
For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property	1 00
For taking any bond or undertaking	50
For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel	3 00
For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.	
For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.	
For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each	50
For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the Court.	
For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant	1 50
For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each	25
For summoning trial jury of twelve or less	2 00
For each additional juror	10
For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.	
For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.	
For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed	1 50
For executing and delivering certificate of sale	50
For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.	
For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio	10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio	10
For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name	10
For filing every instrument for record, and making necessaay entries thereon	20
For each certificate under seal	25
For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same	25
For searching the records of his office, for each year	50
For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance	25
For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course	10
For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record	50
For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.	
For taking acknowledgement of any instrument	50
For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk	1 00
For recording transcript and all services in estray cases	1 00
For recording each mark or brand	50
For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same	25
For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded	25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of I no that the above provisions of the Fee Bill are mandat.rg, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		10.00 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Dayton		11.25 a. m.	4.15 p. m
Wabuska		1.40 p. m	2.35 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
		No. 3.	N. 4.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning		7.15 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Soda Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville		8.10 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria		9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton		1.30 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alsord		.05 p. m.	8.55 a. m
Independence		4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine		5.20 p. m.	6.10 a. m
Keeler	Ar	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (3 miles), Bridgeport and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (3 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

ALIAS SUMMONS.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Adolph Gerckens Plaintiff, vs. Annie J. Gerckens Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Annie J. Gerckens, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein,

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
☞Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.☜
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
☞Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
☞Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
☞OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
☞Norman House Reading Room.☜

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure a short of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
☞First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY'
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞Customers supplied on all points☜
☞Of the C. & C. Railroad.☜
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.
Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Swenceled; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 23d
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .63¾
Antimony	8
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.50

Religious Services.

H. E. Wilkinson will conduct services at the M. E. Church, Independence, next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. M. Gill, Superior Judge.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1895.

Estate of J. A. Walker deceased—Filed petition for letters testamentary.

Mrs. A. M. Lubkin was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. B. Rhine is visiting with her par- at Warm Springs.

Sheriff Given got back last Monday evening from Folsom.

Three inches of snow fell at Bodie on the 27 of last month.

John McMurry was down from Big Pine early in the week.

J. A. McKenzie and T. C. Boland were up from Keeler last Saturday.

The California State fair began last Monday and will last two weeks.

A. C. Harvey and Miss Aggie Harvey were up from Lone Pine last Sunday.

D. Holland has bought the Reynolds band of cattle. There were over a hundred head.

Ben. H. Yandell and Marshall Naylor are making a run of ore from their mine at Fish Springs.

Hon. P. Reddy returned to San Francisco last Monday after a stay of about a month at Bridgeport.

George Mead arrived from Bishop last evening on his way to Mojave with a 12-horse team after a load of freight.

A. J. Davis has just finished a run of ore at the Alabamas. The result will not be known until he gets returns for the bullion.

Judge Arnot is expected to arrive here next Monday. There are several cases to come up in the Superior Court next week.

W. H. Graham has gone on a prospecting trip to the Colorado river. He states that his trip will in all probability last a year.

Mrs. Thomas Callow arrived home at Big Pine last Monday. She spent a month in San Francisco receiving medical treatment.

Mrs. Geo. Drake returned home to Bishop last Tuesday after a visit of two weeks with her brother, Judge Gill, at Independence.

The Independence school opened last Monday with 38 pupils enrolled. The list has been increased to over 40 and there are more to come.

The Schober team got in from Mojave last evening with a big load of freight for Bishop merchants. Most of the goods were purchased in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Willett and Miss Rosa Roeper arrived home last Monday from their camping trip to Long Valley. They had a very pleasant outing

The suit of J. S. Cain et als. vs. the Adelaida Gold Mining Co. has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Hon. P. Reddy was the attorney for Cain.

The Independence Water Company started in last week to lay their new water pipe through Edwards street. The old pipe will be utilized for cross-mains.

Master Harry Mack will celebrate his sixth birthday to-morrow with a party to which all the school children have been invited. It will be a great day for the little folks.

On Monday last H. E. Wilkinson received a telegram stating that T. H. Nicholas has been appointed to the Independence charge by the M. E. Conference recently held at Winnemucca. Mr. Albone has been stationed at Bodie.

Lone Pine will celebrate the 16th of September in the usual happy manner. The programme will begin at 11:50 p. m. of the 15th by a salute and display of fireworks. On the 16 there will be horse-races and games of various kinds. At 4:30 p. m. literary exercises will be held in the town hall. The entire affair will end with a grand ball in the evening to which all are cordially invited to attend. See advertisement.

Items From Darwin, Cerro Gordo and Outside Precincts.

Quite a number of the miners ot Cerro Gordo have been on the sick list lately. Jos Rogers and Geo. Holland are unable to work and will take a rest for a week or two at Keeler and Lone Pine.

M. Aldai of Lone Pine and John Oldenburg of Modock have gone to work for P. Clinton at the Newton Mine.

An axle broke on the hind end of Bolands ore wagon Monday afternoon while coming down the grade with a load of ore and smashed up things pretty badly. It was repaired Wednesday and the team started to make regular daily trips again Thursday.

Jeff Rigg teamster for Thos. Boland has moved into the house known as the B. F. Gray property and will reside there for the winter.

Mrs. C. Silva and daughter have gone to Darwin for awhile and has charge of the dining room for the hotel de Anthony. Times are booming in the hotel and mining business in and around Darwin. Anthony is feeding from 20 to 25 a day at present.

Fred Wallace was a passanger in on the last stage from Darwin to Keeler.

M. G. Reddy and R. F. Boland have leased a mine at Cerro Gordo and will start operations at once.

Bert Johnson is driving the northern end of Millers celebrated stage line and the regular driver, Will Miller has gone to Lone Pine for a rest.

Chinese at Keeler are running boarding house and charging Indians who work at the Soda works the sum of fifty cents a day for board and both Chinese and Indians seem to be doing well at it.

Pat Connell who drove stage for Chas. Anthony all summer has quit work and gone east with his cousin J. P. Tilden where they will do some work on a quartz ledge owned by them some where in the state of Connecticut.

Johnny Davies of Independence or rather of Georges Creek has gone to work for Gehrig at the Lockett mine.

It is rumored that the Marble Quarry will soon resume work at Inyo.

Sam Levy who has charge of the round house at Keeler has taken a months vacation, and left for Sacramento on Thursday morning. Mr. J. B. Church of Candelaria takes his place while he is away.

Mr. Meyers of Big Pine or Alvord is visiting friends at Keeler this week.

No items from Olancha this trip as the telephone line is down.

Yours hastily,
"INDEPENDENT,"

The Placer Mines.

The claims in Mazourka Canyon and vicinity at present are paying very fair wages, nothing very large having been found lately, the number of men working is somewhat smaller than at this time last year. The Vaughn Bros. are still working their old claims that paid so well last year; reports from there last week stated that they were taking out twelve dollars a day. The Showalter Bros., Laberge, Ramsey, and a few Mexicans are working in Mazourka Canyon. Chas. Houle and three men from San Bardino are working at the Golden Star claim, and all are making fair wages. Sam Grouber came down from his claim this week and will work out an assessment on the Silver Sprout claim across the valley in the Sierra Nevada's. Chas. Houle has about eighty sacks of ore out at one of the claims formerally worked by Phil. Cartier and is expecting to make a shipment when he takes out a car-load.

Assessor Chalfant was down from Bishop early in the week.

Julian Eibeshutz started for San Francisco, last Tuesday morning for a short vacation. He will take in the State Fair at Sacramento and will be home in about two weeks.

There was a total eclipse of the moon on Tuesday evening between 9 o'clock and mid night. Those who stayed up to watch it say that the spectacle was most beautiful all the colors of the rainbow being reflected.

Little girl learning to read: "A deer has--has--h-o-r-n-s". Teacher: "What does that spell?" Little girl: "I don't know." Teacher: "Well, what does a cow have?" Little girl (brightly) "A calf." Tableau. The foregoing occurred in a local school a few days ags.

Miners and prospectors should take notice that all assessment work is required to be done this year in order to hold claims. The special Act of Congress relating to fee filing of notices of intention to hold and work claims does not apply to this year.

Charles H. Northup, who for the past seven years has been general clerk and book-keeper for the San Bernardino Borax Mining company at its works situated at Borax Lake, Bernardino county, has recently resigned his position and removed with his family from the wilds of the desert region. The immediate cause of the change has been the closing of the borax works on account of the reduction of tariff and consequent importation of foreign borax in excess of the demands of the country.

Local orchardists state that there will be much damage to the apple crop this year by a species of worm which destroys the fruit. It is said that the worm is caused by an insect which deposits an egg in the blossom when forming. The pest is gaining ground very rapidly and unless vigorous action is soon taken bids fair to destroy the apple orchards. It is claimed that a system of spraying will effectually eradicate the pest and this should be made compulsory by ordinance of the Board of Supervisors as is done in other counties.

Another party of intending settlers arrived here on Wednesday from Covina, Los Angeles county. They had a large wagon drawn by six good animals, loaded with household goods and farming utensils. The party consisted of A. A. Neil, W. J. Blackburn, Frank Lovett, Ernest Owens and J. Lough. Mr. Neil was here a few months ago and was so well pleased with the country that he determined to settle here. They all are young men, industrious and undoubtedly will succeed in making themselves good homes.

Silver Star.

Our correspondent at Silver Star writes as follows: Johnny Harrington has taken out some very rich ore during the past week. Among the rich ore were three specimens weighing from seven to eight pounds which are estimated to be worth $100 per pound. They have shipped 12 tons of good ore to the Kinkead mill.

From Pedrazzi is taking out some rich ore on the Berna.

The shaft on the Lone Pine is down 42 feet. The ledge is 20 inches wide and is higher grade ore than any that has yet been taken out, nearly every piece showing gold.

The Douglas Company has commenced digging the ditch from the mill to the Rebel Gulch Spring. Pipe laying will soon begin. With this Spring added to the present supply of water the company will be enabled to run their mill at full time.

Kelly & Ruppert have moved their camp down to Gem City, so as to be nearer their mine.

A $5,000 bar of gold bullion was shipped below Saturday. It was the result of a 100-ton run of ore from the New Party, taken out by Owen Owens.

Tom Pritchard has struck a 12-inch ledge of about $40 ore on the Snowball, about 100 feet from the Bounce line. This discovery adds greatly to the value of the Snowball mine.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Weather Summary. Week Ending September 5, 1895.

Highest barometer, 29.982, date Aug. 31.
Lowest barometer, 28,598, date Sept. 2.
Highest temperature, 89.7, date Sept. 1.
Lowest temperature, 49.0, date Sept. 4.
Mean temperature, 68.6
Average dewpoint, 23. 1
Average humidity, 14.0
Total precipitation, 0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, N W
Highest velocity and date, 41, N W 4th.
No. of clear days, 5
No. of partly cloudy days, 2
No of cloudy days, 0
No. of rain days(.01 or more precip) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR AUGUST, 1895. AT
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Date	Temperature Max	Min	Mean	Range	Rain	Day
1	92	56	74		.....	
2	91	66	78		.04	
3	92	69	78		T	
4	98	65	82		.....	
5	102	68	85		.....	
6	102	67	84		.....	
7	98	70	84		.....	
8	93	65	79		.....	
9	90	61	76		.....	
10	91	59	75		.....	
11	92	62	77		.....	
12	92	60	76		.....	
13	93	63	78		.....	
14	95	61	78		.....	
15	96	62	79		.....	
16	96	62	79		.....	
17	97	62	80		.....	
18	95	63	79		.....	
19	95	63	79		.....	
20	94	62	78		.....	
21	94	58	76		.....	
22	90	58	74		.....	
23	93	64	78		.....	
24	94	59	76		.....	
25	94	60	77		.....	
26	89	62	79		.....	
27	78	53	66		.....	
28	74	49	62		.....	
29	78	48	63		.....	
30	81	46	64		.....	
31	86	49	68		.....	

Mean Barometer	29.85
Highest Barometer	30.06
Lowest Barometer	29.60
Mean Temperature	76
Highest Temperature	102
Lowest Temperature	46
Greatest Daily Range	37
Least Daily Range	25
Total deficiency in Temp during month	47
Total " " since Jan. 1	180
Prevailing direction of wind, SE	
Total movement of wind, 5749 miles	
Maximum velocity, 32 N on 28th	
Total Precipitation	.04
Days with .01 or more Precipitation	1
Total deficiency in Precip. for month	.18
Total " " since Jan. 1	.54
Clear Days	22
Partly Cloudy Days	5
Cloudy Days	4

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
Augus 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles F. Summers against Samuel S. Cobura for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 254 dated August 10, 1889, upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part of same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 31, 1895

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zink against heirs of Heinrich A. F. Halbrecht for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 837, dated January 31, 1884, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, he said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 14 day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
260 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. Money or a stamp. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—we pray Harry, why not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, 100 Gold. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed (by J. S. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. PRICE, 25 CTS. NOW AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

O. I. MAIRS, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN ALEXANDER, Assignee of John Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an Insolvent Debtor, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of August, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, O. I. Mairs, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against John Alexander, as Assignee of John Barnes, an insolvent debtor, and as Assignee of M. V. Barnes, an insolvent debtor, defendant, on the 2nd day of August, 1895, which said decree was on the 5th day of August 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 506, I was appointed commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers 1, 2, 17 and 18, n Block No. 4 in the said town of Keeler, as the same are commonly known and designated and as the same appear by the map of said town, made by James Oliver in the year 1883.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Independence, Cal., August 9, 1895.

J. D. MAIRS,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of A. A. DIAZ, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at the law office of W. A. Lamar, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said Inyo County.

DELFINA DIAZ.
Executrix of the estate of A. A. Diaz, deceased.

Dated at Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., August 2nd 1895.

W. A. LAMAR, Attorney for Executrix.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC R. R.—MAIN LINE—GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Townshfp 29 South, Range 31 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.
SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District, California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY
A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

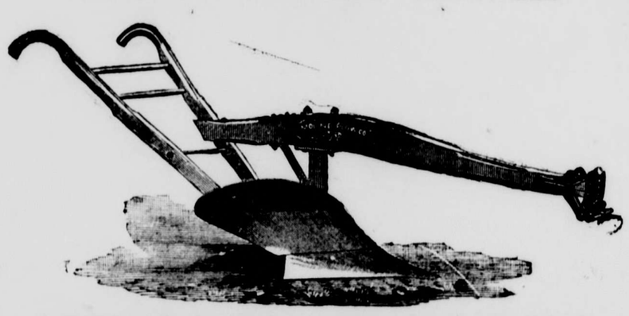
STEEL BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tu

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.
AGENT FOR
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.
The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

A. St. Merry,
BLACKSMITHING.
General WAGON Work.
Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams, saddle horses and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

—Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

INSECT GUARDS.

Priceless Nuggets Surrounded by Swarms of Mosquitoes.

A PLAGUE DRIVES WORKERS AWAY.

Only the Leprosy-Ridden Natives are Able to Stand the Horrible Tortures.

Gold in plenty may be found in the sands of the Volador River—a stream of moderate volume that comes tumbling from the snow line of the Sierra de St. Martha in South America—but though the lowland region and the river bed where the precious metal abounds in fabulous quantities are easily accessible, the mosquitoes are so thick and terrible there that all attempts to rifle the sands of their gold have so far failed.

Elisee Reclus, the celebrated French geographer, was the first to explore the plain about the Volador's mouth. It seemed like an earthly paradise at first, and the stinging insects were no more numerous than one might have expected. But as the rainy season came on and the air grew hot and humid the mosquitoes appeared in incredible swarms. M. Reclus had thought of establishing an agricultural colony in the fertile lowlands, but found the plague of insects so unbearable that he was forced to beat a retreat and abandon his project.

He was the discoverer of this wonderful stream, whose waters sweep over sands that are literally golden. He told the news to the French Vice-Consul at Rio Hacha, and this official obtained the concession of this Eldorado. The dangers he was to encounter he knew perfectly well. He took with him when he set out an ingeniously constructed gauze tent of large dimensions. For two days he tried to live under its shelter and watch the operations of his workmen, who toiled in the stifling heat, clothed in thick garments, and protected by heavy boots, gloves and veils. At the end of the second day, however, both employer and employees with one accord gave up the struggle and retreated.

The next to try to wring fortune from these auriferous sands was an Italian, who obtained permission from the Vice-Consul referred to above. The Italian laughed at the idea of mosquitoes driving any one away from a place where gold could be picked up almost by the handful. He started out with a party of six who shared with him his belief, and so they took along no special protection against the insects. They endured for less than half an hour the awful torture and then fled. They found their way back to Rio Hacha with difficulty, for the eyes of five were so badly swollen that they were blind. The sixth's face was a sight to behold, and he had to pick out the pathway with the aid of one eye, which the mosquitoes had not entirely closed.

Yet there are human beings who can venture with impunity into this hell whose guardian demons are mosquitoes, and these are some of the savage natives of the mountains from whose rocky steeps the river comes tumbling down. These savages who are mosquito proof are rendered so by their bodies being covered with the scales of that awful disease leprosy. Strange to say, the mosquitoes will not touch them. But neither gold nor the gauds of civilization will tempt them to labor, and there is no human power, apparently, which will drag them on from their rude caves on the mountain side and make them labor for the white men.

It is an old and true saying that one might as well try to get along without furs in the Arctic regions as without mosquito nets in the tropics. Mosquito nets seem to have been of little avail, however, in the instances related. The insects are said to have been both unsually large and unusually venomous, and they came in such myriads that they had the appearance of a mist hanging over the waters of the river. The intense pain and action of the poison on the system speedily drive the strongest mad.

One of the favorite tortures among the natives of the region about the valley of the Volador is to strip their victim and bind him naked to a stake. In a moment his body will be literally covered with mosquitoes and in a half hour's time it will be enormously swelled. The torture is indescribable.

Nevada City is threatened with a plague of flies. Salem and vicinity have a cherry corner of their own this year. Royal Annes have retailed right along at 5 cents per pound. The cannery has paid 4 cents for more than 1,000 cases of them, and everybody who has had cherries to sell has had no trouble in finding a market.

Beulah Barton's Birthday.

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

"And you don't know yet that the fifth of August is my Beulah's birthday."

"Seems to me, Mis' Barton, that your folks are going to hev a party," said Mr. Spicer, the grocer, as he extracted from the bunches of fine "eating raisins" that he was weighing one that tipped the scales, and held it suspended, hesitating between a wish to be just and a fear of being too generous. "Seems to me, Mis' Barton, your folks are going to hev a party."

Mrs. Barton, a thin lady, with a flat chest and sloping shoulders, who wore the "waterfall" of the period at the back of her head and was dressed in a way that spoke of easy circumstances, as indeed did the little basket phaeton that waited for her at the door, pursed up her lips.

"I've dealt with you ever since I was married and came to live on the Heights, Mr. Spicer," she said, "and you don't know yet that the fifth of August is my Beulah's birthday. I gave her a party when she was two years old, and I've given her one ever since, and as long as I live I shall give her one. I don't think there's anybody else in Mulberry that wouldn't remember that we always had a party at our house on the fifth of August."

"I did remember it, too, Mis' Barton," said the grocer, "but this here war is driving everything else out of our minds, I think. Well, since it's a birthday, in goes the bunch, overweight as it is. And how old is little Beulah getting to be, Mis' Barton?"

"She's seventeen," said Mrs. Barton.

"Well, well," said Mr. Spicer. "Why, I'd have said ten if I'd been asked. How time flies."

"Don't talk," said Mrs. Barton, "it spins. You can send two baskets of them Maryland peaches up, Mr. Spicer, they're beauties, and I guess I've got everything else. It's a young folks' party, you know, so I don't ask any married folks but Beulah's aunt and uncle; but I've sent an invitation to your Reuben. I guess he must have got it. If not he'll get it today. He might fetch his flute, I should think; anybody that can entertain had ought to."

"I'll make him, Mis' Barton," said Mr. Spicer. "He's bashful about taking it with him for fear folks will think he wants to be asked to play. I don't know but I like him to feel so. But if you really want he should I'll make him." After which he helped Mrs. Barton into the phaeton. And the facts that it was Beulah Barton's birthday; that she was seventeen; that Mrs. Barton was going to give a party; that she always did and always would give a party on her daughter's birthday; that she had bought some of those Maryland peaches, and that she was anxious his Reuben should bring his flute and that he was going to make him, furnished counter conversation for the rest of the day.

The squire sat on the sugar barrel and talked it over. The doctor dropping in added the information that Beulah Barton was as pretty a baby as he ever saw, and the real estate broker remarked that Jeremiah Barton had been one who knew how to buy and when to sell, and hadn't left his widow to go out washing for a living, as some men did who had passed for rich with everybody. And then they fell to talking of the war, the all absorbing subject of the day, of their own regiment, of the boys who had done gallant things and the boys who had fallen. Strong partisans, they, all on one side, and they agreed perfectly.

"Glad when it's over, though," said the squire, checking a sigh. "Mother, she gets up sometimes of moonlight nights and looks out of the south window. Seems as if Jim might be looking at the moon at that minute and sort of feel ma was looking too, she says. Jim was her baby, you know."

"Yes, I know," said the grocer. "I couldn't spare Reu, you see. I was oldish when he was born. Sarah Jane was my second wife. I tell the minister I'd ought to hev named him Benjamin."

Just then Reu came into the store. He had been to the postoffice and had some papers and letters in his hand. One of the envelopes was large, square and glossy, with a gilt edge. Such envelopes were used for elegant occasions in that day.

His color rose as he nodded to everybody and went hastily into the back room. His father knew that he had received his invitation.

That night, when it was too late for customers to come and the shutters were up and the door locked, Mr. Spicer sat at his desk and figured with a pencil on the cover of a passbook.

"She must be worth a couple of hundred thousand anyway," he said after awhile. "I don't believe in marrying for money, but Beulah's a nice girl, too, and I want he should marry and settle in Mulberry, not off in the city. I guess Mis' Barton won't object. Ef marryin' three times hadn't seemed too much like follerin' Bluebeard's example I'd have tried for the widder five years ago. She ain't handsome, Mis' Barton ain't, but she's as genteel lookin' a lady as I know." After a while he said:

"Well, it would be better this way;" and when, as was their custom, father and son sat in the little back room taking "a bite" of something before they went to bed, the old man said to the young one:

"Whatever you want you must go to town and get. I want you should be as well rigged as anybody, and fixy things become you."

"Dad, you are a brick!" cried the boy, with the most respectful intentions, whatever Lord Chesterfield might have thought of the style of his address could he have heard it; "and a fellow must talk to somebody. Do you know, I like her."

"Beulah?" queried Mr. Spicer.

"Yes," replied Reu. "She's so pretty, don't you think? If I tried for her would you mind? They're a little uppish, but"—

"We're as good as anybody, my son," said Spicer. "Nancy Peeler's folks were considerably plainer than ourn, though she did well for herself. Go ahead, I'm with you."

"Most fellows' fathers are against them when it comes to that sort of thing," said Reu.

"Well, I've only got you, my boy," said Spicer. "All that's mine is yours, and I want you should be happy. All that makes me sick is the idea of being parted from you. But if you like Beulah and she likes you that wouldn't happen."

At this juncture, if this father and son had been Frenchmen, they would have embraced. But they were Americans of the Americans, so old Spicer gave Reu a thump on the back and Reu squared off scientifically and tapped him lightly on the chest, and both laughed a little foolishly. And all the same the boy was the light of his father's eye and knew it.

Meanwhile all this had not been said without some little understanding between the young people. Beulah, amid all the excitement of preparation for her first grown up party and the coming home of a blue silk dress with seven flounces and a train, still thought more of Reuben than of anything else—what he would say, what he would think of her in her new dress. Above all, whether he would come early, before the others, so that they could have a little talk.

She hoped he would, she thought he would, and she was dressed very early and on the watch for him, and if he had come all would have been different, for he would have told her all that was in his heart and the answer would have been a cheering one. She was ready to listen to him, and for this reason the fact of his nonarrival piqued her; and when he proved to be not only not the first guest but not the twentieth, she was seriously offended and ready for reprisals. Yet it was not poor Reuben's fault by any means. The boy had been dressed very early, even to the flower in his buttonhole, and had been duly admired by his father, and was about to set forth in a gig driven by the hired man in order that he might arrive at his destination in his original spick and span condition, when little Tommy Briggs, the son of their next neighbor, who had been fishing in the Spicer well with a crooked pin and a spool of basting cotton, slipped from the brink and vanished headfirst beneath the water. Mrs. Briggs, who witnessed the catastrophe from her garret window, went into hysterics on the spot. The old black woman who supervised the Spicer kitchen fell down on her knees and began to pray in campmeeting fashion, with many cries and groans and shouts and writhings. Mr. Spicer began to look for his glasses in order to see what was the matter, and the neighbors universally shouted "help" and "murder." In a few moments there would certainly have been one little angel more had not Reuben, tearing off his coat and vest and throwing them on the grass, jumped to the well brink, caught the chain, gone down in the bucket and grabbed Master Tommy by his curls, which his mother had fortunately fostered.

To lift Master Tommy, gasping and shrieking, within reach of the brink, where somebody took charge of him, and to scramble up himself was not a very difficult matter. But what a plight he was in! Wet to the waist; his patent leather ties full of water; his cuffs soaked; his face dripping with perspiration; the hair, to which the hairdresser had given the most delicate touches, out of curl and rumpled; and to crown all, Mrs. Briggs, who had been making over a feather bed in the garret and had fallen into its depths in her excitement, insisted on embracing his knees while calling him the preserver of her darling child and praying heaven to bless him. Gladly would he have gone without thanks in order to avoid the large contribution of fluff and chicken feathers with which she endowed him, but rid of the grateful family, the neighbors who came to talk it over and the strangers who called to inquire what had happened, Reuben put into the back room for repairs and a serious consultation was held with Mr. Trabb, the tailor, who was good enough to step over.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Trabb, with a diplomatic air, "them pants will come out right. I don't say all that fluff don't complicate matters, but I can bring 'em round, only it will take time."

"How much, Trabb?" asked Mr. Spicer, who was managing the affair.

"'Bout an hour," said Trabb, and carried off the garments.

It was two hours and a half before he returned with them. Meanwhile it was discovered that old Mrs. Betty, the brewer's stout mother, had been sitting on the coat and vest, that the hat had been rubbed the wrong way and that the shoes would not dry. A toilet was made at last, but by no means the spruce affair of the early evening, and poor Reuben, who had calculated on having such a good opportunity for his wooing, and such a happy time with Beulah, arrived at the Bartons' at last to be received by Mrs. Barton with the information that every one had gone down to supper except little Miss Smith, who was just going down with her, but would naturally enjoy herself more with a gentleman.

Little Miss Smith was fifteen. Perhaps she enjoyed herself, but poor Reuben did not. Very near him sat Beulah, so entirely absorbed in the conversation of a tall gentleman with fine features and a large mustache and very expressive eyes, that she did not even look at him.

He discovered after a while that the gentleman was Mr. Du Bois, from Texas, who was visiting relatives in Mulberry, and that he had devoted himself to Beulah all the evening, and it occurred to him that he might have been a favored admirer for some time, as his friends were neighbors of the Bartons. At all events Beulah had no eyes for any one else. It never occurred to him that being piqued and offended by his late arrival she was revenging herself. He could not know that charming and chivalrous as Mr. Du Bois certainly was, so much more conscious than were any of the young men of Mulberry that America expected every man to do his duty at an evening party, her every thought was with him, recreant though he was. While Du Bois paid her compliments that were poems and lowered his voice and looked into her eyes, she kept asking herself how Reuben felt, and hoping that he was suffering pangs of jealousy.

After a while she intended to forgive him if he were sufficiently penitent, but not readily, not easily. Why should she, who could make such an impression on a splendid man like Du Bois?

Not until this wonderful Du Bois was gone did poor Reuben get an opportunity to approach Beulah.

"You have not even said 'How do you do?' to me, nor have I wished you many happy returns of the day," he said.

"Ah," she said coldly; "I did not know you were here."

"You were too well entertained to notice me, I suppose," he retorted.

"I was certainly very well entertained," she answered. "Ah, those southern gentlemen are so charming when you come to know them."

"And Mr. Du Bois is an intimate friend, I presume?" said Reuben.

"Recently," replied Beulah, purposely looking conscious.

Trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ.

Reuben said to himself: "She likes him. She will marry him. He has driven me out of her heart."

He looked gloomily down at the toes of the shoes which had taken the place of those in which he had descended into the well to rescue the lost fisherman. Had Beulah noticed that he came late he would have told her why. But now he thought why should he? She did not care.

Meanwhile she was longing for an explanation that should give her an excuse for forgiving him then and there. She asked herself why did he not speak or sit down beside her or do something? She was so vexed that he did not that she could scarcely keep from stamping her little foot, and an evil spirit prompted her to say:

"There is something in ancestry. Mr. Du Bois comes of a family, no member of which has ever worked at a trade or kept shop, or even followed a profession for pecuniary reasons. I think one could tell it by the way he carries himself, don't you?"

"I don't know; I'm the son of a shopkeeper, you remember," Reuben answered. "Not a judge of such matters. Good evening."

He was gone, and instead of sitting down to talk things over with her mother, as that lady expected she would, Beulah rushed to her own room, threw her new blue dress into a corner, and without even brushing her hair, hid herself beneath the coverings and cried herself to sleep, while Mrs. Barton, feeling that this was a very disappointing world, counted the spoons, put away the best damask, and lamented the spots on the dining room carpet, as she always did after those annual birthday parties, which she felt it her duty to give in Beulah's honor.

In his bed that night Reuben did not weep. Men do not habitually, but he felt as he had never felt before. The demon jealousy had entered into him. He was full of rage and hate, and these emotions were new to him. Suddenly he found himself sitting up, clinching his pillow with his left hand and dealing it heavy blows with his doubled right fist.

"I should like to kill him!" he said, thinking of Du Bois. "To kill him! To kill him!" He seized the bolster with both hands and smothered with it an imaginary Desdemona. Then he was very much ashamed of himself there in the dark, and thought how his dead mother would have grieved could she have known of his violent and absurd emotions.

That fair, delicate mother had been a Quakeress. Often she had taken him with her to meeting, and he had listened to the mild, sweet, drawling speech of the Friends whom the spirit moved to speak. It had had an influence upon him. Had he chosen a profession he would rather have been a surgeon to heal men than a soldier to kill them. But now all his nature was altered, and he felt there was no possibility of following the steps of his father and grandfather as dealers in groceries. Her speech concerning the superiority of those who had a distinguished ancestry who had never engaged in trade seemed to ring in his ears. "I'll be a soldier," he said. "I'll go to the war. No one can despise a soldier."

In imagination he saw himself slaying men like this Du Bois. He rode into the ranks of the enemy unscathed. "He bears a charmed life," he heard them say, but knew that he feared nothing, because the life in which Beulah had no share had no value for him. He threw himself back upon his pillow, rose in imagination from the ranks to a captaincy, was major, colonel, major general, fell asleep then and dreamed that in a wild, smoke veiled contest he stood face to face with Du Bois, the man whom Beulah loved. Then—he never could remember what followed, but he awoke determined to enlist.

The poor old father uttered a groan when he came home one day and told him that he had done so, but he felt a little thrill of pride notwithstanding. But what was done could not be undone.

"Ef I wasn't too old I'd go along with you," he said. "I'd like you and me to fight side by side. I wonder ef they'd take me?"

"No, no, dad," said Reuben. "I'll be back soon."

"I shall pray for you," said old Spicer, "but I dunno as I'm listened to." He was thinking of the prayers he had offered to heaven that his boy and he might never be parted. And it had all come to this. He knew why.

"Just a pretty little girl, and there's such lots of little girls," he thought; "and he's only got one old dad, living on borrowed time, too, and fonder of him than words can tell, and he ain't nothin' to him compared with one little girl." But he bade his son godspeed, and waved his large red handkerchief as the regiment marched away, and stepped to the music a little himself, and whistled his way home, but his hair got whiter after that, and it was at breakfast time next morning that black Sally noticed for the first time that he was beginning to stoop.

As for Beulah, she not been well since the night of the birthday party. Not well enough to see Mr. Du Bois when he called to say goodby, and had been so gallant to her mother that the old lady stood before the mantel mirror for ten minutes after he had gone, and said to herself that she must be wonderfully well preserved for her age.

No, Beulah had not been well, but on this day mother and daughter had gone out for a ride together and had driven down toward what was called the landing, when they were aware of a steamboat lying there, the stars and stripes flying and a regiment marching on board of her.

The long line of boys in blue stretched up the street; the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The pony attached to the basket phaeton thought it respectful to stand on his hind legs and widen his nostrils, and a man who was watching the procession took him by the bridle and held him, soothing him by certain pats and whispers.

"Another lot of men off, I see," said Mrs. Barton.

"Yes," said the man, "there is Freeman Pennypacker and Rodman Calkindahl and Phineas Spot, and the youngest of 'em is Reuben Spicer, Grocer Spicer's boy. I see him stop to shake hands with his father just now. It's rough on the old man—rough. Like enough he won't see Reu again in this world."

It was just then that Beulah leaned back on the cushions. A little later her mother discovered that she had fainted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE "TELEPHONE EAR."

It is somewhat strange that the new malady which has appeared in the American Telephone Exchanges is most prevalent in California, while being almost entirely unknown in the Eastern States. The fatigue of listening continually at the receiver produces a humming in the ears, headache, and, finally, abscess of the tympanum. The employe has to rest every three or four hours, and sometimes to cease work altogether for some days. It is not yet explained whether the affection is due to defective apparatus or to overwork. Further light on this subject is especially desirable, as it may give most valuable suggestions to aurists who are now treating certain ear affections by sound vibrations produced through the telephone.

The idea is favored by some leading practitioners that in many cases abnormal tissue can be stimulated to healthy activity by the concentration upon them of vibrations of exactly suitable pitch and strength. In many of the best equipped telephone exchanges a clever provision has been made for reducing the ear fatigue of the operator, by the use of a small electric lamp, which, working in the call wires, indicates "through," and so obviates the voice calls, which are sometimes so irritating to the subscriber, as well as wearing on the "central," by their inevitable repetition.—Philadelphia Record.

In the Sahara region all the creatures assume a sandy hue, which, of course, renders them inconspicuous in their native home, and among the fishes, especially in those groups of flat forms which lie among the sand, the skin is all speckled in character with the surface on which they rest.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

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Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and produc ive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasmi are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility, it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

A man is satisfied to make a reputation for himself, but woman, bless her, wants to make one for everybody in the neighborhood.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

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ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Steam vs. Electricity in Future Railroad Traffic.

ASBESTOS IN ELECTRICAL WORK.

Melting Metals in the Electric Furnace—The Readiness of Manufacturers to Utilize Electric Power.

The burning question of the day in electrical and railroad circles is the relative part which steam and electricity are to play in the railroad traffic of the future. Out of the engrossing and exhaustive discussion of this subject which has lately been in progress, the public are at length beginning to form a definite idea of the outlook. The problem for which a solution has been desired is "Steam or Electricity?" The solution reached is "Steam and Electricity." As Frank J. Sprague puts it, the question narrows itself down to the number of train units operated between terminal points. Make that number sufficiently large, and the electric motor is the best means of propulsion, whether for high or low speed. Decrease this number and you must rely on steam. In other words, electricity will but partially take the place of the steam locomotive for railway service and then only when the number of units operated between terminal points is so large that the resulting economy will pay a reasonable interest on the combined cost of a central-station system of conductors and the motor equipment, and the traffic existing is commensurate with the needs of such a system. Mr. Sprague urges the putting aside of "some of the visionary prophecies concerning electric railways. The future of the electric railway is not in the wholesale destruction of existing great systems. It is in the development of a field of its own, with recognized limitations, but of vast possibilities. It will replace the locomotive on many suburban and branch lines; it will operate almost all street railway systems and elevated and underground roads; it will prove a valuable auxiliary to trunk systems; but it has not sounded the death-knell of the locomotive any more than the dynamo has sounded that of the stationary steam engine. Each has its own legitimate field in the traction work of the future.

The fact that asbestos plays a remarkably useful part in electrical work is not generally recognized. For purposes of insulation this unique material meets the most exacting requirements and its use by electricians is daily increasing. Its latest application is in the "electrotherm," the new device which has already begun to take the place of hot-water bottles in hospitals and invalid chambers. The electrotherm is a "flexible sheet or pad composed of asbestos in which electric wires are embeded. When these wires are connected to any source of electric current a constant and uniform degree of heat is generated. For this connection the socket of an electric lamp is ordinarily found most convenient, but where the lighting current is not available batteries can be used. The pad is found a great convenience in the relief of chilliness, cold feet, etc., as well as in cramps and other local pains, as in general hospital practice. By its use the risk and discomfort of frequent changes of temperature incident to the renewal of ordinary hot applications are entirely obviated. It can be moistened without injury, and it can be made to give the effect of a poultice or moist heat by being applied over one or more thicknesses of wet flannel. It can be used by any one with perfect safety, and its simplicity and convenience wherever the application of artificial heat is desired render it especially valuable for medical use. The regulation of the temperature is effected by a conveniently placed switch. Pads can thus be maintained at approximately 130 degrees, 170 degrees and 200 degrees Fahrenheit, when covered with ordinary bedclothing, but these temperatures can be modified by the interposition of a blanket or raised by additional coverings. This new adaptation of the principle of electric-heating is made in various forms, from the simple pad, which lends itelf to all ordinary uses, and the wicker-covered mat, or foot-warmer, to a cape-like covering, which will completely enwrap the neck and the upper part of the body.

One of the most beautiful porcesses in modern metallurgy is the melting of certain metals in the electric furnace, and it is now possible to project upon a screen every phase of such an operation. Some idea of the wonderful play of colored light, which thus becomes so tonned down as to be tolerable to the naked eye, may be formed by a description lately given by Prof. Roberts-Austen of the projection of an electric furnace during the melting of metallic chromium. As the current is turned on the interior of the furnace appears as a dark crater, the dull red poles revealing the metallic luster and gray shadows of the metal beneath them. Soon these poles are tipped with dazzling white, and in the course of a few minutes the temperature has risen to about 2,500 degrees C. A lambent halo of green blue now encircles each pole, the central band of the arc changing rapidly from peach blossom to lavender and purple. As it becomes necessary to lengthen the arc, and the poles are drawn further and further asunder, the irregular masses of chromium fuse in silver droplets in the midst of light changing from intense blue to green of lustrous emerald. Then the last fragments of chromium dissolve into a shining sheet, which reflects the glowing poles in green and gold shot with orange hues. Prof. Roberts Austen adds: "Still a few minutes later, as the chromium burns, a shower of brilliant sparks of metal are projected from the furnace amid the clouds of russet or brown vapors which wreathe the little crater, while if the current is broken and the light dies out you wish that Turner had painted the limpid tints and that Ruskin might describe their loveliness. The effect when either tungsten or silver replaces chromium is much the same, but in the latter case the glowing lake is more brilliant in its turbulent boiling and blue vapors rise to be condensed in iridescent beads of distilled silver which stud the crater wall.'

An act has been approved by the governor of New York requiring employes of telephone companies, on and after Sept. 1 next, to be as secretive regarding the nature of their business as are the men and women who handle telegraphic messasges. The act makes it punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, for any person to wrongfully obtain or attempt to obtain any knowledge of a telegraphic or telephonic message by connivance with a clerk, operator, messenger or other employe, of a telegraph or telephone company. The same punishment may fall on the operator or other employe of the telegraph or telephone company who wilfully divulges to any one but the person for whom it was intended the contents or nature of any message or dispatch intrusted to him for transmission or delivery. The same penalties attach to refusal or neglect of an employe to duly transmit or deliver such message, or the aiding or abetting of any unlawful business or traffic.

An incident is reported from Niagara Falls which illustrates the readiness of manufacturers to utilize electric power. It has been generally expected that Buffalo would be a large user of the electric power generated by the Cataract company at Niagara Falls. Considerable delay has taken place in the negotiations between the city and the company for the power, and in the meantime another customer has arisen. According to a Buffalo paper, "While Buffalo is dickering for Niagara Falls power and talking about impossible restrictions Depew has made a bid for it, and literally goes half-way to get it. In all probability Depew will get the power before Buffalo does." As a matter of fact, Depew, a growing town, eight miles from Buffalo, actually stepped in and pre-empted a large amount of the power for which Buffalo was somewhat too complacently bargaining. The town has large locomotive shops, coupler works, etc., and in the acquisition of the new power it has made a big bid for prosperity.

The speed of electricity under the most favorable conditions is now estimated to be 180,000 miles a second. What this enormous speed implies is somewhat dimly suggested by an illustration recently used by the eminent scientist, Sir Robert Ball. Suppose that a row of telegraph posts 25,000 miles long were erected around the earth at the equator. Suppose that wire were stretched upon these posts for this circuit of 25,000 miles, and that then another complete circuit was taken with the same wire around the same posts, and then another, and yet another. In fact, let the wire be wound no fewer than seven times completely about this great globe. We should then find that an electric signal sent into the wire at one end would accomplish the seven circuits in one second of time.

The theory of disintegrating effect of the electric current upon brain and nerve tissues in persons electrocuted has been controverted by Dr. A. M. Bleile. Dr. Bleile holds that death in electric shocks is entirely owing to the contraction of the arteries produced by the current through its influence on the nervous system. The effect of this constriction is that the heart fails in its attempt to overcome the mechanical impediment arising from the greatly retarded flow of blood. In the course of investigations on this subject it has been found that where drugs have been given to counteract the constrictive effect of the current much larger doses of electricity than the ordinary can be borne. This fact cannot but have a bearing upon the much disputed question of resuscitation after electrocution. Notwithstanding the apparently conclusive testimony which has been given on this subject, it is still believed by some medical experts that given a criminal who had an exceptional capacity for resisting the electric shock—and this capacity varies in every one—and his power of resistance be still further increased by a timely dose of the drugs mentioned, the effect of the electrocuting current would be so far modified as to make it possible to resuscitate the body after the execution, even though signs of apparent death were exhibited. —Chicago Record.

"Mr. Uplate," said the landlady, severely, "it is now after 10 o'clock. I really cannot keep the breakfast table waiting for you so long every morning."

"Madame," replied the lazy boarder, with dignity. "If you think I am going to endanger my health by arising before the day is far enough advanced so I can tell whether I will need to put on my winter flannels or my gauze underwear, you are entirely mistaken."—Buffalo Express.

There are eight cats on the staff of the Midland Railway. The expenses connected with them are regularly shown in the accounts of the company. These lucky felines have under their charge, according to the season of the year, from one to three or four hundred thousand empty corn sacks. The holes in the sacks, which are eaten by the rats, are darned by twleve women, who are kept constantly employed.

Why is a tear like a potato?—Because it springs from the eye.

SNAKE LIFE.

Yarns About Snakes Gathered From Many Points.

THERE ARE SNAKES IN IRELAND.

Not Many, Says Dr. Steineger, but they are There—Fierce Serpents of the Indian Ocean.

One of the most interesting things in nature is the study of snakes and their habits. All the world delights in a snake story, especially if it has a flavor of innocent exaggeration. True snake stories are rare, but one has come to the Sunday World from Berlin, and several other equally good ones from the far-away island of Java, and other places, which make excellent reading for dog-day weather.

A Berlin correspondent of the World was the other day watching the actions of a king snake in a meadow at the Havel Lake, Potsdam.

"This snake," he writes, "which was nearly five feet long and whose body was covered with brownish red spots, was hanging from the limb of a tree. He remained motionless for at least ten minutes, when three sparrows settled on the ground beneath him, picking food out of the sand and twittering joyously. They did not see the snake that hung over them like the sword of Damocles. As they hopped around I observed the snake's eyes shooting vicious glances. Suddenly Mr. Snake let himself down about a foot and instantly the sparrow that was in the center of the plumed terzett vanished between his teeth.

"The act was accomplished with such suddenness, so noislessly and stealthily, that the two other birds did not become aware of their comrade's fate, but continued picking the ground in search of worms as if nothing had happened.

"Also in the neighborhood of Berlin I have observed the antics of a snake known in zoology as Elaphis quater raditus. I saw this serpent catch and kill three birds in less than five minutes. The first victim he caught between his teeth; he bit him through the body and then laid him carefully on the ground, drawing his body over him and holding the fluttering bird down with his tail. He kept his eyes open all the time and pretty soon caught another bird in a home-made loop made of his own body.

"That accomplished, Mr. Snake wound his tail around bird No. 1 and began moving ahead cautiously. After a while a third bird was caught, and then Mr. Snake settled down for luncheon. He ate the last-caught bird first, then examined the second victim to see if any life was left in him, and finally despatched No. 1.

There are in the world five great collections of snakes. One of them is in Washington and belongs to Uncle Sam. The others are in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, all owned by the Governments. Not one, however, has a snake as long as those found in Java. For years there have been traditions of snakes—pythons, presumably—in Java 100 feet long and as big around as a hogshead. Native hunters say they see them from time to time.

Fifty years ago a Scotchman named Tait started with a party of natives to hunt these big snakes. Not one of the party came back. A captain in the English Army, named Coles, landed in Java, accompanied by Sikh soldiers. He was joined by Lieut. Ayres, of the British Navy. It was announced that they were going after the big snakes. Capt. Coles was a remarkable shot. Their course was up the Dowan, a stream running clear for fifty miles and then spreading over a swamp for 100 miles, almost to the south coast, and alive with man-eating crocodiles. They had several donkeys. One night, while encamped on the river bank, one of these animals squealed frantically. The Englishmen saw a huge gray mass sliding over the sand and gave the alarm. Two crocodiles had come ashore and seized the donkey. Both were shot. They were thirty feet long, with enormous jaws. The next morning the hunters killed thirteen, one being thirty-six feet long.

In a few days they reached the heart of the swamp. Snakes thirty-five feet long were shot, but the 100-feet snakes kept out of sight. The brush is thick, and wild hogs and deer make paths from one watercourse to another. Along these paths the snakes watch for victims. A native hunter reported a big snake near by. Two hundred yards away the Englishmen found it swinging between trees. Its back was broken by a shot and it was taken in and skinned. It was forty-one feet long. Near the head of the river the vegetation was so dense that further progress was impossible. So a camp was made on the bank. The next day the guides brought in the head and a few feet of the trunk of a serpent that had evidently been eaten by crocodiles. The head was nearly three feet long and "indicated an enormous length of body. Shortly after this a Sikh soldier pointed to something glistening in the water half a mile away. Through a glass it was seen to be a snake swimming. A raft was at once manned by the two Englishmen and their gun-bearers. Seen above the water the reptile's head was as long as a barrel and shone like bright copper. It made for shallow water and displayed a body three feet in diameter. Four shots were fired. Three went through the body. The snake arised its head and kissed angrily and beat the water into foam with its tail. Suddenly it turned, and the next moment a tremedous blow smashed the raft. All but one Skih made for shore. The Skih tried to secure his rifle. The snake's tail descended, struck him, broke his back and crushed all of his ribs. Another shot back of the head from Lieut. Ayres killed the snake.

It took six hours to remove the body to dry land. Its length was ninety-four feet. The skin was treated with palm ashes by the natives, an excellent preservative. There is no record of such a snake ever being killed before. Fever attacked the hunters, and they killed no more big snakes. It took them three weeks to get home. They were out three months. Their experiences are of great value from a scientific point, and the story of their trip is being prepared for the information of those in charge of the five great snake collections.

The collection in Washington is in an out-of-the-way corner of the National Museum. It is under the care of Dr. Leonard Stejneger, who is well known as an expert in reptlies.

"The Java snakes?" said the doctor with a smile in response to a query. "Oh, yes; they are enormously large, traditionally speaking. Few people admire snakes, I suppose. But it is a matter of taste. There was Prof. Baird, formerly secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He swallowed the poison glands of a rattlesnake one day, just to make sure that the venom was harmless. The experiment was a risky one. I would have advised him against it. At all events, it is well that he did not try the poison glands of a cobra. You see, the poisons are different. Each of them contains two distinct active principles, one of which produces local symptoms in case of a bite, while the other has a tendency to paralyze the nervous centers of the victim. The latter preponderates in the cobra venom. A wound made by the tooth of that species of serpent is a mere puncture, and causes little swelling. The person bitten is killed by paralysis of the nerve centers. The dangers of the rattlesnake bite, on the other hand, is from mortification of the injured part, which may proceed so far that the flesh actually putrefies. Cobra poison in its natural state is one of those fluids which passes through membranes. If swallowed it would be apt to go through the walls of the alimentary tract and get into the circulation that way.

"We have some specimens of the python here. They attain a length of thirty feet and a diameter of a foot. The Java pythons must be giants.

I have often been asked whether, if I met a python my scientific knowledge would give me a better chance than laymen would have in an encounter with it. Perhaps it might. But, notwithstanding my enthusiasm as a collector, I would certainly run away if I could. If the serpent seized me the only thing to do would be to grasp the creature by the throat and try to strangle it.

"Snakes have their usefulness in the world. They are the scavengers of swamps and morases where other animals of size are unable to penetrate or to exist. It is in the tropics, of course, that serpents chiefly abound. All snakes are of tropical origin, but some species have spread into cooler latitudes. In very cold countries there are no snakes. Contrary to the popular belief, there are some snakes in Ireland, but they are very rare. The smallest serpents in the world are the 'worm snakes' of the tropics. They are about as big as fair-sized earth-worms. Some snakes lay eggs, while others bring forth their young alive. In the latter category are vipers, rattlesnakes and nearly all water snakes. Pythons incubate their eggs after laying them.

"Among the most venemous serpents in the world are the marine snakes of the Indian Ocean. They are the dread of fishermen, and it sometimes happens that vessels are obliged to thread their cables through barrels to prevent the reptiles from swarming on board. Great numbers of them may often be seen floating on the surface of the water as if asleep. They are exceedingly fierce and will commonly attack human beings without provocation."

PEAS FROM SEED 3,000 YEARS OLD.

Gardeners will be interested to learn that J. Davis of Wood Close, Bromley Common, Kent, has growing at the present time peas which are the product of sound peas found in Upper Egypt in a mummy case about three years ago. The sarcophagus which contained the mummy and case in which the parent of these peas were found was discovered in a cave tomb situated in the Valley of the King's at Assaseef, which is about an hour's ride west from the Nile at Thebes. The discovery was made by a party of five gentlemen, consisting of two Americans, two Cambridge students and the cousin of the lady from whom the specimen peas now growing at Bromley were obtained.

The inscription went to show that the person entombed was Memptah, a younger son of User-Khepaar-Ra (Seti II), son of Rameses II. founder of the eighteenth dynasty. Prince Memptah existed about 1270 B. C. The valley in which this tomb was discovered is the old burying place of the Theban Kings of the sevententh and eighteenth dynasties, and most of the tombs are remarkable, not so much for their size as for their exquisite beauty. All of these two races of kings were buried in this valley, but only about one-half the number buried (about forty in all) have yet been discoveed. The peas are much smaller than those of the present day, a fact which is possibly evidence of the improvement which has taken place in the cultivation in the modest interval of 3,000 years.—London Letter.

"Oh, he is a born debater. There is nothing he likes better than an argument. He won't even eat anything that agrees with him."

IN FAIR ITALY.

Poverty and the Lottery Go Hand in Hand.

DRAWINGS ARE HELD ONCE A WEEK.

The Lottery a Curse to Italy—It Holds Out False Hopes to the Poor, Poverty-Stricken People.

Roman poverty and the lottery go hand in hand.

Here in Italy where the currency is depreciated, where all classes are tax-ridden and the government must count upon five years of strict economy in order to get out of a deep financial hole, where a large part of the population eats a mixture of corn meal and water in order to live until the next drawing, the lottery is a very popular institution.

It is a swindling sort of lottery, too, even though it has the indorsement of the authorities and is a source of revenue to the State. The man who wins anything at it becomes at once a public character and lives in comparative luxury for a time. He may play all his life and win once—perhaps not so often. But when he does win he gets $20 for an expenditure of 10 cents, provided he is reckless enough to play such a large amount.

The Italian "lotto" is practically the same as the American game of "policy," which has been played under ground in Chicago for many years and is chiefly patronized by some colored people. Its advantages are that small amounts may be played and those who do not win often come dangerously near it.

The drawings in Italy are held once a week or oftener and each city has a lottery of its own, although tickets are sometimes sold for drawings in other places and the numbers which "come out" in all the principal cities are kept posted, so that superstitious players may know what kind of numbers are winning.

The humble Italian in selecting his numbers is governed by signs and omens. He places large dependence in dreams and knows the full significance of a funeral procession, a black cat or meeting a former friend.

The humble Italian is not alone in this.

All classes play the lottery and nearly all have fanciful methods of selecting the numbers that are sure to be lucky.

To say that the Italian lottery is like American "policy" may not be a clear explanation to some persons. There are ninety numbers in all, and the players can select any one, two, three, four or five of them. There are never more than five winning numbers. Usually the player selects three numbers. If two of these numbers win he gets about 80 to 1 on the amount invested. If by any miracle he gets three numbers he may realize more than 1,000 to 1. If but one number of the three comes out he wins nothing. In order to win on one number he must play it alone, taking a very slim chance of winning a small amount.

The tickets vary in price from 12 centimes (2 2-5 cents) upward, the maximum bet being 1,000 francs. On any traveled street of Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa or Turin may be found one of the "banks." Usually it is a small, stuffy room, with a railing, a desk, and a few posted numbers. The attendant fills out the ticket, which is torn from a book. Each ticket is numbered, and a corresponding stub is left in the book. The tickets costing 16 centimes are in greatest demand. Change is returned in 1-centime pieces, which are about the size of bird seed. It would require fifty of them to pay for a glass of soda water in America. At the present rate of exchange 550 of them would buy an American dollar, yet they are very useful in a city like Naples, where discarded cigar buts are offered for sale in damp and mangled rows.

If any player is in doubt as to the selection of numbers, he can always find in one corner of the bank a small wheel numbered from 1 to 90. When the needle is whirled it is supposed to point the way to fortune.

On Saturday, the day of the drawing, no tickets are sold for less than 60 centimes (12 cents each. In the last hours previous to the drawing the heavy speculators come in and buy the flimsy strips of white and yellow paper. The drawing takes place at about 5 o'clock in front of the Central bank, or in the most public place that can be provided, and by 6 o'clock the lucky numbers are pasted in front of evey bank and are being read by mothaten, fowsy men and women who ejaculate, argue, wave their arms and tell how much they would have won if they had played 35 instead of 36, or 7 instead of 9. Every drawing appears to be fraught with the narrowest escapes.

In Florence the drawings are made on an elevated platform in the square of Victor Emmanuel. All the numbers are placed in a sort of woven-wire ball mounted between two posts and turned by a crank. The ball is revolved until the numbers are thoroughly mixed together and then the winning ones are withdrawn by a blindfolded boy, who hands them to an official, who, holding each in full view of the spectators, passes them to a second official, who shows them to several suspicious and watchful persons, after which they are displayed on the board. Official duplicates are then printed and scattered throughout the city.

Any one who has "caught" the combination may go to the bank where he bought his ticket and get his money. It requires a knowledge of higher mathematics to figure how slight are the chances of getting three of the five numbers. The reader may remember that in one of the Harrigan plays a colored gentleman falls into a fit when he discovered that 4-11-44 has won.

In some parts of Naples the people require daily drawings. They seem to believe that when they can buy a ticket every day they have more chances of becoming wealthy. In Naples, also, there is more playing for the first number to be drawn, also for one of the first two or one of the first three. The game has its complications, not easily understood by the stranger, and it also has its slang vocabulary, with words corresponding to the "gigs," "saddles" and "splits" of the American policy-player. At each bank the money comes in bits and driblets, but the total for the year must be something very large. In Rome alone the lottery yields an annual revenue to the government of 100,000 francs. It is a government institution. Pictures of the queen appear on the large posters which announces special drawings. Patriotic citizens may be comforted by the knowledge that even if they never win the government will be ahead and no one can dispute the goverment needs the money.

"The lottery is a curse to Italy," said an American who has resided in Rome, for years. "It holds out false hopes to the poor people and takes the money from those who need it most. Regarded as a tax it is unjust, because it does not affect all classes alike. I know of some well-to-do Italians who play it regularly for the diversion it affords. They set aside small amounts each week, and are not disturbed at the losses. The servants, laborers, street peddlers, working girls of all classes, and even children often play all the money they have in the world. Every servant I have employed has played the lottery, and only one of them ever won anything."

There is no organized effort to suppress the lottery. The Italians take it as a matter of course and use the old argument that no one is compelled to play unless he chooses to do so. Besides, the government derives a revenue and if the lottery were suppressed the tax would be laid on somewhere else.

Italy needs a society for the suppression of the lottery and—particularly in Naples—a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The draft horses are bony and colar-worn, and most of them, through long ill treatment, have come to a state of extreme dejection. The horses pulling tram-cars and cabs are lashed continually. In Paris the newspapers advise people to give no tips to the cab drivers who abuse their horses. Such a plan, if adopted in Naples, would deprive the "cabbies" of all their drink money. —Chicago Record.

GUNS AND BICYCLE TIRES MADE OF PAPER.

The wonders in the use of paper and wood pulp seem not likely to cease soon. The latest application of paper is for the manufacture of large guns. Guns have been made from leather pulp, and these are bound with hoops of metal. The leather pulp is, of course, hardened. There is also a core of metal set inside of the gun. The lightness of the leather cannon is an essential feature. The principal aim, however, is to secure a material which has some elasticity, so that the force of a heavy discharge will be broken gradually. This seems to be obtained in cannon made from a pulpy substance. Paper pulp answers the purpose, as numerous trials and experiments have proved; it possesses more elasticity than metal, and when hardened, is nearly as tough, hence this material is useful in the manufacture of articles requiring hard, efficient and elastic, properties. The body of the gun is made of paper pulp. The core is of metal, and made very much like the cores of ordinary cannon. The exterior of the cannon is wound with wire. About five layers of copper, brass or steel wire are firmly wound on, thus binding the cannon. Outside of the covering of wire are various bands of brass. These bands are set with uprights, through which rods extend parallel with the gun. There are lock nuts on each side of the uprights, and these hold the rods in place.

The Western Stationer states that a new bicycle tire is being tried, built on the compartment plan. The arrangement is such that a series of chambers are produced in the tire, each independent of the other, so that in case the tire is punctured with a tack or a sharp piece of glass, only part of the tire will collapse and the rider of the wheel can continue on his journey. If a pneumatic tire is punctured now, the entire tire will collapse wholly, and the machine is useless until repaired. The new tires are made of pulp produced from paper stock, and are of sufficient durability to permit usage on carriage wheels as well as bicycles. It is claimed that the ties manufactued on the compartment plan are as easy riding as the most elastic pneumatics.

The preliminary surveys have been made for the great canal it is proposed to run through the entire length of Yuma county, Arizona. The canal will be sixty feet wide in the bottom, with a slope of one to one, and will carry water seven feet deep—a volume of 50,000 miners' inches, or 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. It is estimated that this amount of water will irrigate 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles. The canal, from the head to the Sonora line, will be about fifty-four miles in length, and its total close to $1,500,000.

A.—"She is the occasion of lots of talk wherever she goes." B.—"Indeed!" A.—"Yes; she always plays the piano, you know."

SHOP FISHING.

But the Fish Lines Were Too Weak.

WAS OUTWITTED BY AN AMERICAN.

A Japanese Merchant Who Sold Privileges to Fish in His Pool With a Rod That Broke Too Easily.

Some years ago while a party of us were driving through "Japanese town," Yokohama, in search of curios or novel experiences we were attracted by a large fishing pool in the center of a shop. We hurriedly descended from our conveyance and entered. The proprietor, smiling and bowing low, with old-time politeness, offered us fishing rods and explained to us that each fish caught should belong to the fortunate fisherman, says a writer in the Washington Times. He asked so small a price for his rods and the fish seemed so ready to bite that we marveled at this most charitable plan for our amusement. We had scarcely dropped our lines in the clear water before we each had hooked a good-sized fish, but alas our cries of pleasure and exultation came too soon, for in trying to land the prize the line broke and the smiling proprietor stepped forward with an extra supply of rods, relieving us of those for which we had already paid. We soon discovered that there was not a fish in the pool light enough to be lifted on so slender a string. We loudly demanded fair play and a chance to show our skill. The proprietor seemed very much astonished at the great demand for extra rods, assuring us each time that the one given us was much stronger than the previous one, while we tried to have faith in his assurances, and used rod after rod, always hoping to be able to land just one. It was all in vain, and after many useless efforts we left the shop, feeling that our diversion had been far from a charitable affair on the part of the innocent-looking proprietor. During the evening the more I thought of the afternoon's sport, the more my annoyance increased at having been so coolly swindled, so I concocted a little scheme by which to avenge the entire party.

I went the following morning and purchased a small ball of stout twine as nearly the color of the fragile thread we had been using as possible. Without informing the other members of the party of my intention, I asked them to accompany me that afternoon to the fishing pool and follow my directions without question. A faint smile showed itself and rapidly disappeared from the face of our "belto" (coachman) as he received the order to drive to the fishing pool. The proprietor greeted us most cordially and whispered to one or two of his Japanese friends his pleasure at seeing us again. He then gave to one or two small boys an enormous quantity with which we were to be supplied and retired with his friends to the back part of the shop, where they smoked their pipes and lazily watched us, smiling with satisfaction at the thought of the large sum of money which the foreigners would leave behind them. When they became engrossed in conversation I turned my back to the Japanese and quickly replaced my thread with the stout cord, then begged the others of the party to stand about me in such a way as to shield me from view. As the first fish was landed the small assistants uttered an exclamation of surprise, which at once attracted the attention of the proprietor. Before he could reach us fish number two was triumphantly raised from the pool. He (the proprietor) then shuffled toward us in a hasty and excited manner, but my friends had their instructions to stand about me in such a way as to shield me from being reached, and to talk to the proprietor and his assistants and misunderstand his efforts to get near enough to examine my fishing rod, while I fished as though our lives depended upon emptying the pool at a rapid rate.

The Japanese became finally so excited and noisy that I cut the cord and pocketed it; so, although they had their suspicions, and very well-founded ones, they had no proof and sadly counted the fish they had lost. They were preparing to send them to the carriage, when I asked them if they would take them in exchange for the money of which they had swindled us the previous day. While they were haggling and arguing we presented them with the trophies, and their faces resumed the pleased expression of satisfied children. We left our trap before their door and wandered on foot farther down the street, peering into the shops with the hope of discovering some other novelty. On our return we saw our smiling proprietor passing a few live fish to our belto, who was tucking them away in the folds of his kimono. I called to the man, thinking he had misunderstood me, and assured him that we did not wish the fish we had caught and had returned them to him. He politely informed me that he had perfectly understood, but was presenting our belto with his fee for having honored him by bringing to his humble abode such distinguished strangers.

We shortened our drive and returned at once to the bungalow, as we imagined the belto must be slightly uncomfortable with the fish wriggling in his kimono.

Lord Roseberry is the third person who ever was permitted to be both a Knight of the Garter and a Knight of the Thistle. The present Duke of Argyll is another, and the first was the Lord Aberdeen who was Prime Minister.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1895

The latest wrinkle in Eastern racing is to pump ozonized oxygen into the lungs of a racehorse to improve his wind, and the sports of the old school are protesting against it on the ground that wind is one of the things that a horse is bred for and trained for, and that it ought not to be supplied by artificial means.

Even in Ohio the Democrats have opinions of their own. In Hardin county in that State, at a county convention, the Democrats by a two-thirds vote declared for bimetallism and repudiated the State platform. The triumph of Senator Brice may not be so complete as it seemed at first.

The promotion of Li Hung Chang from the office of Viceroy of Pechili to the greater office of Imperial Chancellor is considered a proof that the Chinese Government intends to enter seriously upon the work reforming the empire on modern ideas, and Chang will at last have an opportunity to show the world he is really the great man General Grant thought him.

Boss Quay has again shown that he absolutely controls the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He is the man who raised the great corruption fund in 1888, which was used to buy Indiana and New York for Harrison, and pious John Wanamaker's entrance to Harrison's Cabinet was a part of that Pharisaical deal. Quay's success shows that neither the friends of good government in Pennsylvania nor the friends of free silver anywhere have anything to rejoice at unless it shall cause such a revulsion of feeling as to throw the State again to the Democrats, as sometimes has been done.

What kind of civilization is it where every jockey has a valet and one-half the editors in the country have to black their own boots? asks the San Francisco Call, to which the Fresno Republican replies that it is the same kind of a civilization that gives us a page in a newspaper about Pugilist Corbett's new blow and a quarter of a column in the same paper about a national convention of Christian Endeavorers. The same civilization that makes conceivable the putting of a Durrant tragedy on the stage, and leaves able lecturers with a dozen hearers. Yes, it is the same civilization.

The coming contest in Ohio is to be an interesting one. Ohio is naturally a Republican State. The Democrats have carried it only four times in eighteen years, and the last time was in 1889 when Governor Campbell won with a majority of 10,872. In 1892 Harrison got the State by a narrow majority of 1,072. Although McKinley had a majority of 80,000 in 1893 and last year the Republican majority was much larger, because not less than 125,000 Democrats stayed ayay from the polls, there is a chance for winning this year. The Democrats have put up a popular man against a wealthy man—a man against a barrel of money. Should Governor Campbell win he would be a formidable candidate in the Democratic convention for the Presidential nomination.

David Lubin of Sacramento is devoting his time and fortune to a losing cause. He recognizes that that in the scheme of protective tariffs the farmer has always got the worst of it, being taxed on all he buys under that system and being compelled to sell his products in the free, open markets of the world. Mr. Lubin now wants to tax the whole people to get money to pay farmers bounties on their products. It is simply an extension of the principles that a people can be made rich and prosperous by being taxed. The true system is to tax people no more than is necessary for the support of their governmental institutions, schools etc., and let them work out their own prosperity—which they will do easily enough when they are not taxed to make other people inordinately and offensively rich. The idea that everybody is to be taxed to make everybody else prosperous is like a man's trying to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

The STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

S E ¼ of S E ½ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 23 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E; Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; S W ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 9 S, R 26 E; S½ of Sec. 25; and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 21; NW ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of Sec. 30; SE¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; NW¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E. M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 17; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of S ec. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 11 S, R 28 E, N ½ of N E ¼ S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 12, S, R 28 E. M. D M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

SEPTEMBER 16

AT LONE PINE

The Programme will begin at 11:50 P. M., September 15, by a salute and display of fireworks.

ON SEPTEMBER 16

Horseraces Games
Literary Exercises

GRAND BALL

In the evening—Everybody invited

FRED EURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded ☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO's

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

NEW FEE BILL.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act to establish fees of county, township and othe officers, and of jurors and witnesses in this State.

[Approved March 28, 1895.]

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following county, township, and other officers shall charge and collect the following fees.

COUNTY CLERK.

On the commencement of any action or proceeding in the Superior Court, except probate proceedings, or on appeal thereto, to be paid by the party commencing such action or proceeding, or taking such appeal $5 00

On the filing of a petition for letters of administration, testamentary, or guardianship five dollars, to be paid by the petitioner; *provided*, that at the time of filing the inventory and appraisment in any such proceeding there shall be an additional deposit of one dollar for each additional thousand dollars of the appraised valuation, in excess of three thousand dollars.

On filing the petition to contest any will or codicil 3 00

On the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants appearing jointly, to be paid upon filing the first paper in the action by him or them 2 00

On placing any action, except a probate proceeding, or default case, on the calendar for trial or hearing, to be paid by the party at whose request such action or proceeding is so placed 2 00

For every additional defendant appearing separately 1 00

The foregoing fees shall be in full for all services rendered by such Clerk in the cause, to and including the making up of the judgment roll.

On the filing of any notice of motion to move for a new trial of any civil action or proceeding, the party filing same must pay to the Clerk, in full for all services to be rendered in connection with said motion, except as hereinafter in this section provided 2 00

For issuing an execution or order of sale in any action 1 00

In all proceedings begun or acts performed prior to this Act becoming a law, such and charges as were provided by the law at the time such proceedings were begun or acts performed.

The Clerk shall also charge and collect the following fees and compensation not above provided for:

For any copy of any record, proceeding or paper on file in the office of the Clerk relating to any civil action pending in said Court, when said copy is made by him, per folio 10

For each certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court 25

For filing each claim in probate or insolvency proceedings 15

No fees shall be allowed or charged by the Clerk for services rendered in any criminal case.

For services rendered by the Clerk, not in connection with civil actions or proceedings in Court, he shall charge and collect, for the benefit of the county, the following fees:

For issuing marriage license, one half to be paid to the County Recorder 2 00

For filing and indexing articles of incorporation 1 00

For filing and indexing certificates of copartnership 1 00

For filing and indexing all papers to be kept by him, other than papers filed in actions or proceedings in court, and official bonds and certificates of appointment, each 25

For issuing any license required by law, other than marriage licenses 1 00

For examining and certifying to a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another, and presented for his certificate, fifty cents, and one cent per folio for comparing the said copy with the original.

For making satisfaction of or credit on judgment 25

For receiving and filing remittitur from Supreme Court 50

For administering each oath, without certificate, except in a pending action or proceeding 10

For taking and approving each undertaking and the justification thereof, except in criminal cases 25

For searching records or files, for each year 50

For taking acknowledgement of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate 50

For filing notices of appeal and appeal bonds, each 25

SHERIFF.

For serving any process, writ, order, or paper, except as hereinafter provided, required by law to be served by the Sheriff 50

For serving a writ of attachment, execution, or order for the delivery of personal property 1 00

For taking any bond or undertaking 50

For serving an attachment or execution on any ship, boat, or vessel 3 00

For keeping and caring for property under attachment or execution, such sum as the court may fix, *provided*, that no greater sum than two dollars per day shall be allowed to a keeper when necessarily employed.

For a copy of any writ, process, or paper actually made by him, when required or demanded according to law, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that when correct copies are furnished to him for use, no charge shall be made for such copies.

For advertising sale of property and posting notice, exclusive of cost of publication, or furnishing notice for publication, each 50

For publication of notice in newspaper, the reasonable cost of publication, subject to the approval of the court.

For serving writ of possession or restitution, putting a person in possession of the premises, and removing the occupant 1 50

For subpoenaing witness, including copy of subpoena, each 25

For summoning trial jury of twelve or less 2 00

For each additional juror 10

For traveling in the service of any paper required by law to be served, for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, one way only, fifteen cents, when such travel can be made by rail, in other cases, twenty-five cents. No constructive mileage to be allowed.

For collecting money on execution, with or without levy, one per cent on the first thousand dollars or less, and one half of one per cent on all sums over one thousand dollars.

For executing and delivering Sheriff's deed 1 50

For executing and delivering certificate of sale 50

For transporting prisoners to county jail, actual cost of such transportation.

For executing and delivering any other instrument, per folio 10

RECORDER.

For recording every instrument, paper, or notice required by law to be recorded, per folio 10

For indexing every instrument, paper, or notice, for each name 10

For filing every instrument for record, and making necessaay entries thereon 20

For each certificate under seal 25

For every entry of discharge, credit, or release on the margin of record, and indexing same 25

For searching the records of his office, for each year 50

For abstract of title, for each conveyance or incumbrance 25

For recording each map or plat where same is copied in book of record, for each course 10

For recording each map or plat, where same is not copied in a book of record 50

For figures or letters on maps or plats, per folio, ten cents; *provided*, that the fees for recording any map shall not exceed fifty dollars.

For taking acknowledgement of any instrument 50

For recording marriage license and certificate, to be paid by County Clerk 1 00

For recording transcript and all services in estray cases 1 00

For recording each mark or brand 50

For administering each oath or affirmation, and certifying the same 25

For filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded 25

The Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder shall account for all fees in this section provided for, and the Clerk, Sheriff and Recorder, unless otherwise provided by law, shall pay the same to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of the month following their collection, as provided in this Act.

County Officers must, and township officers may, demand the payment of all fees in civil cases, in advance.

SECTION 2. No fees or other compensation shall be paid for certificate of declaration to become a citizen of the United States, and for making a record thereof, or issuing a certificate of citizenship to become a citizen of the United States, or for making a record thereof; and no fees or other compensation shall be paid for filing the statement and affidavit of a committee or candidate voted for at any public election held within the State; and this section shall apply to all the counties in the State.

SECTION 3. All Acts or portions of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having business with the offices of Clerk, Sheriff or Recorder fo the County of Inyo that the above provisions of the Fee Bill ave mandatory, and will be strictly enforced.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk and Recorder.

Independence, Cal., June 3, 1895.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10 00 a. m.	5 20 p. m.
Dayton	11 25 a. m.	4 15 p. m.
Wabuska	1 40 p. m.	2 30 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5 00 p. m.	Lv. 11 00 a. m.
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrive—
Hawthorne	6 00 a. m.	4 25 p. m.
Luning	7 1 a. m.	6 15 p. m.
Sodа Springs	7 50 a. m.	5 35 p. m.
Belleville	8 00 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Candelaria	9 40 a. m.	3 50 p. m.
Benton	1 30 p. m.	11 50 a. m.
Basin Creek	3 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Alvord	05 p. m.	8 55 a. m.
Independence	4 35 p. m.	7 25 a. m.
Lone Pine	6 20 p. m.	6 10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7 00 p. m.	Lv. 6 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with exposition trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles), Bandy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles F. Summers against Samuel S. Cobern for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 254, dated August 10, 1889, upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part of same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zink against heirs of Heinrich A. F. Halbrecht for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 837, dated January 31, 1884, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 14 day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and
Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.

Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.

Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WODDIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; twence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North, Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a **Curb** of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly **sweenied**; tried everything without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a **Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin** on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PATTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 28th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 30th

THOMAS C. ROLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .66¾
Antimony	8
Borax, refined in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.30

Religious Services.

Rev. T. H. Nicholas will conduct services at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

DIED.

WIMBERLY—At Independence, Cal., September 7, 1895, Louis W. Wimbely, aged 61 years.

J. D. Lewis Esq. came down from Bishop early in the week.

J. R. Moffett arrived home last Tuesday morning from a trip to Los Angeles.

Henry Fehrman has so far recovered from his recent illnes as to be on the street again.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz arrived home last Monday fiom a month's visit to San Francisco.

W. T. Grant is spending a few days in town. He has just come from a camping trip to Kern River.

Admission Day was observed by floating "Old Glory" from all the public buildings in town.

Neil McLean started for Cerro Gordo on Saturday with his big team to haul ore for Pat Clinton.

P. W. Bennett Esq has returned from his trip to Casa Diablo. His health has very much improved.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday to fix the rate of the tax levy for the present fiscal year.

Johnnie Kispert was up from Keeler the first part of the week buying mules for the big team of Wm. Arcularius.

Part of the Holiness Band returned from Bishop last Tuesday and are holding meetings every night in Mair's Hall.

L. DeCloss, Wm. LeGros and John Kogge came down from Bishop on Wednesday on business in the local Land Office.

Herb. Wells is still working on the race track. Though badly out of order he will soon have it in speed-making condition for the fair —*Index.*

Work is progressing steadily on the Independence Water Co's. new pipe line through Edwards Street, more than half of the line being completed.

S. G. Sneden Esq. came down from Bishop last Monday and will probably be detained in town a week or more, on business in the Superior Court.

Ben T. Williams and Geo. H. Lewis commenced work on the May-Day mine last Monday, owned by Lewis & Gorman and situated on Poverty Hill, at Fish Springs.

Hon. N. D. Arnot arrived at Independence last Tuesday. He will in all probability be detained here for some time as there are a number of cases in the Superior Court that demand his attention.

Chris. Carrasco was up from Lone Pine yesterday. He says the boys are making arrangements to have an old fashioned good time next Monday, the 16th. Quite a number of Independence people will attend.

School began in the Liberty district last Tuesday with Miss Gregory of Mono in charge. There are over twenty pupils and the school is running nicely. A. E. Janvier will open the Georges Creek Creek school next Monday.

R. S. Miner Esq., the well known Mono county attorney, arrived at Independence on Wednesday. He is here on business connected with the Sheep license cases, having been retained by the Board of Supervisors to look after the County's interests.

Joe. Buckwalter came in from Beveridge last Tuesday, where he is where he is now working for Pat. Keys. He says Keys now has three men at work, Carroll, Wilder, and himself, and has about fifteen tons of ore on the dump, and will make a run sometime in November.

Mr. Frazer, superintendent of the Inyo marble quarry, accompanied by his wife, went south on Monday's train. Mr. Derby, Superintendent of the mill at Marmol, was at Inyo last week and it is stated that the company has some large orders to fill and that operations will be resumed on a considerable scale. Several quarrymen went to Inyo on last Monday's train to begin work.

From The Timber Line.

The clouds which have been hanging over the valley the past few days, have deposited very little rain in the mountains or any part of the valley, so far a little has fallen on the mountains and on Wednesday night a slight sprinkling of snow fell on the summit of the Sierras, just enough to be seen.

The pass over the summit may remain open for a month yet, and possibly longer. Up at the top of the timber line, what vegetation is there is only in its primary state, the bushes bearing berries being only in bloom, one mile further down the berries are ripe and still further down a mile the berries have ripened and disappeared. Game in the timber on this side have disappeared, a few groundhogs or mountain squirrels are seen when passing the timber line, but fishing in the lakes is still very fair, the nights being quite cool but not to cold to spoil the sport at this late date. Around the edges of the lakes and on the bleached rocks near the summit are the marks of camp-fires, tin cans and the like, rements of the numbers of pleasure parties who have visited those grounds the past summer. When coming out towardse the valley and looking back into the dark canyon covered with clouds, the thought strikes the tourist as that being a grand place to see winter in all its glory.

Cerro Gordo Notes.

F. Wallace, J. Dunphy and S. Reynolds came up from Keeler Sunday last. S. Reynolds is now working for P. Clinton. Thos. Boland made a flying trip to this town to-day. Boland's team is now working ten animals, the team being loaded both ways, hauling merchandise up and ore down. Frank Elder and wife are now living in town. Frank is working for Thos. Boland.

The Bonanza Mining Co. have struck a two-inch vein of ore, and are now working full force.

Richard Kennedy arrived in town today after a weeks visit to Lone Pine.

Cerro Gordo will send a delegation to Lone Pine on the 16th. Lone Piners look out for fun.

There are now about thirty men in camp with an outlook for a larger force.

JIGGER.

Broken Leg.

Sunday last, about 4 p. m., while John Clarke, his son, J. B., and W. Dunn were unloading and piling lumber in the latters yard, a sudden gust of wind caused a four feet pile to sway in a threatening manner. The son who was on the wagon seeing the timbers about to fall, shouted a warning but to late. Dunn got out of the way and Clarke was caught by the falling mass. The others soon had him from under and at his home, where it was found his ankle was dislocated, his left leg from knee downward was badly bruised and the small bone broken above the ankle. At last accounts, the doctor was at one end dressing the maimed limb and John at the other hurling choice scriptural dislocations at the unfortunate medico.—*Index.*

Weather Summary. Week Ending September 12 .895.

Highest barometer, 29.932, date Sept. 6.
Lowest barometer, 29,628, date Sept. 8.
Highest temperature, 91.8, date Sept. 8.
Lowest temperature, 48.2, date Sept. 6.
Mean temperature, 72.4
Average dewpoint, 26. 9
Average humidity, 24.3
Total precipitation, T inches
Prevailing direction of wind, N W
Highest velocity and date, 34, N W 10th.
No. of clear days, 2
No. of partly cloudy days, 1
No. of cloudy days, 4
No. of rain days (.01 or more precip) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

The first race for the America cup was sailed last Saturday and resulted in a splendid victory for the Defender. The second race was sailed Tuesday and the Valkyrie III came in first by 45 seconds, but as she had fouled the Defender and carried away part of her rigging the race was given to the latter The rival yachts started for the third race yesterday but after sailing a short distance the Valkyrie turned back, the cause not being stated. It looks as though the American boat, manned by Yankee fisher lads, would put another reef in the British jack.

Louis W. Wimberly died at the residence of his son-in-law, Niel McLean, at Independence, on the 7th inst, and was buried in the Masonic cemetery last Sunday. The deceased had lived at Keeler for a number of years and had many warm friends in the southern end of the valley. He had been ailing for a long time and his death was not unexpected.

A letter received from Los Angeles yesterday states that Chas. Anthony sold his mine in the Panamint range last Monday to Los Angeles parties and that part of the purchase price has been paid. There is a large body of free-milling gold ore and experts claim that it will develop into a valuable property.

Ben H. Yandell has had two attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs, the last one occuring last Monday. He is at the residence of his sister, Mrs. P. W. Forbes and is being attended by Dr. I. J Woodin. While his condition is not dangerous he will need be very careful for some time.

J. H. Stoutenborough Jr. came down from Bishop on Wednesday driving a handsome pair of black mares owned by his father. On Thursday morning one of them was found dead in the barn and an examination showed that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

J. W. Murphy and H. D. Gill left town last Monday morning for Coso where they will obtain a load of mud from the mineral springs that have been found so beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and Judge Gill will give the remedy a thorough trial.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1895.

An order was made for sixty trial jurors to be drawn to appear in the Superior Court on September 17. An order was also made that 25 names be drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, to appear in the Superior Court on September 24, 1895.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1985.

J. H. Stoutenborough vs. William McDonald—Case continued until September 14 and an order made for a venire of 15 jurors.

I. J. Woodin vs. Charles Anthony—After Argument, demurrer stands submitted.

People vs. Wah Lee—Information presented and filed and time for arrangement fixed for September 16.

Jacob Koch vs. W. G. Bennet et als.—Issued order for publication of summons.

Estate of August Matschke, deceased—Matter continued until September 16.

Estate of W. G. Watson, deceased—On petition an order was made setting aside all of the real estate to the widow.

Estate of Eleanor Flenniken, deceased—Issued order for publication to show cause why real estate should not be sold.

The Birthday Party.

On Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack gave their son Harry a birthday party, to which all the pupils of the school and also some others were invited. We went at 1:30 o'clock. We all gathered in the Masonic Hall where were Mrs. Webb to play the organ, Mr. Roeper to play the cornet, and Mr. Mulholland to play the violin for the children and some of the ladies to dance, while the other ladies and children looked on. We also had a Chinaman to pin the cue on and the one who came the closest to the place where it belonged got a prize. Mr. Mack brought up a large bucket of lemonade with ice in it and that was enjoyed by everyone I guess. The prizes for pining the cue on the Chinaman were won by Louella Robinson and Ivan Bunney, Louella got a silk handkerchief and Ivan got a silk necktie, the presents were both very pretty. After this we all got our partners and went down to Mr. Mack's where we saw a very large table on a nice spot of grass in the shade. The table looked very nice indeed. We all gathered around the table where we had ice-cream, water-melon, candies, cakes, fruits of all kinds, and different things. The birthday cake was very pretty, it had Harry's name written on it with carraway seeds. After we all got through eating we went back into the hall and danced until about six o'clock and then we all went home. I guess all who attended the party had a nice time and were tired when the party was over. I know I was.

VIVA L. GILL.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

I went to a peraty the other day. I had a good time. I had candy and nuts but they was some hogs to the supper. we played games. we danced and they played. and then we played some games. we played the Chinaman. and then we went to the supper and eat supper and then we went up to the Masonic hall and then it putnear six o clock.

HOWARD MAIRS.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff vs. Domingo Etcharren John Iribarne, Frank Cattiery S Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole, sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 28th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and one sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Irisarne, for the balance remaining due, and a so that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. MCNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1000	100 00
J McDonald Trustee	298	1000	100 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hattie C Boggs	529	201	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Toane Trustee	418	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
N W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4 00	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the Company on September 4 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC R R—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE)

Independence Land District,
California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24,
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,
MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "PRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

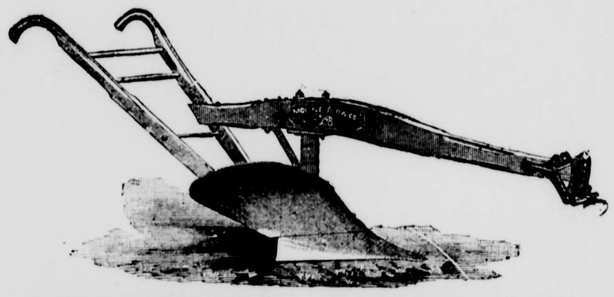
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
Agent For
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fm

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.
AGENT FOR
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.
The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL,

A. St. Merry.
BLACKSMITHING.
General WAGON Work.
Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams, saddle horses and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the sack or ton.
O. F. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beulah Barton's Birthday.

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

CHAPTER II.

And taking a flask from his pocket put it to his lips.

Often after that Beulah as well as the squire's wife used to rise from her bed of moonlight nights and look toward the south. How many women did that in those days, I wonder, mothers and sisters and wives and sweethearts, all told—northern women and southern women whose hearts ached alike?

She used to put her palms together and lay her cheek upon them, after a pretty unconscious fashion that she had, and think that if ever Reuben came back she would try to make up with him. But she had very little hope that he would return. "I am punished for behaving as I did to the man I loved," she often said in confidence to Diana, "and I shall be punished more and more." And the pale huntress seemed to give her a cold smile of assent.

We do such odd, mad things when we are young and in love, especially if we are unhappy. I am sure that Mrs. Barton would have sent for the doctor to prescribe for poor Beulah if she had heard her talking to the moon in little, low murmurs, interspersed with soft sobs, but no one heard her and the habit grew.

"You are up there, so high above the world," she would say; "you can see Reuben. Ah, if you could tell me what you see!" And one night the silent moon could indeed have told her a thrilling tale, painted a strange picture.

Far to the southward her silver light flooded a battlefield red with blood. All day they had been fighting, the blue and the gray. No matter what they call the battle in history or how it ended we have only followed Reuben there for his love's sake. The fighting had been furious, gallant, on both sides; they were all Americans—the dark eyed, black haired, dashing soldiers of the south; the cool, strong, light haired, gray eyed northern men.

The fighting, orderly at first, had become a wild turmoil. The men were fighting hand to hand; officers whose horses had been killed under them were on foot, sword in hand, covered with blood, dust and gunpowder; hideous sights were to be seen everywhere; wounded men, bleeding at every vein; crippled horses struggling to rise; mounted men vainly striving to prevent their horses from trampling on fallen comrades; dead men fallen forward in their saddles, borne into the thickest of the fray, their hands frozen to their sword hilts.

The setting sun was merely a red rim beyond the blackest westward woods when Reuben almost stumbled over an officer in Confederate uniform lying on his back upon the ground. The next moment a mounted cavalryman dashed past and stooping low in his saddle struck at the poor wretch with his sword. Reuben parried the blow with his gun. The rider was gone, glad perhaps that he had not carried out his purpose, which was only a furious impulse of the moment, not the coldblooded and cruel thing it seems as it is written. But Reuben, who had a tender heart, could not leave his enemy there to be trampled upon, and began to drag him toward the nearest clump of trees, half way across the space that lay between. He heard the "ping" of a bullet, felt a pang in his left arm and did the rest of his work with his right.

As the two men fell together under the old pine the sun vanished, twilight fell. A retreat had begun. In ten minutes the great plain was deserted by all but the dead and dying. Even the wounded who were able to move had gotten away somehow. Reuben was not suffering much. His arm was benumbed; with his other he managed to place the Confederate officer in a sitting position, his back against the tree, and taking a flask from his pocket put it to his lips. A faint voice lifted itself.

"Sir, you are very kind, but you may need that yourself," he said. "You also are wounded."

"Plenty for both," said Reuben. A little later, revived by the draught, the Confederate officer was binding Reuben's arm, shattered above the elbow.

"I am conscious, sir," he said, "that it was in aiding me you received this wound. You are a magnanimous enemy."

As he spoke a peculiar expression, the promise of a smile that was not fulfilled, passed over his mouth.

Reuben had seen it before; it awakened a memory, as a glance, a sound, a perfume often will. He was once more in Mrs. Barton's large dining room. He saw before him the table with its dishes of salad, its gold and silver cake, its maccaroon pyramids, its shapes of cream and jelly. He saw the Mulberry belles in their evening dresses, the Mulberry beaux chattering, smiling, looking pleased with themselves, striving to please the ladies.

Beulah, in her blue dress with tea roses at her belt, so absorbed in the conversation of young Du Bois that she had no eyes for him, and everything else vanished, as everything does if one fixes one's eyes long enough upon some single star in the clear night sky. "Beulah, Beulah," he whispered. Then out of the mists came the smile that was so peculiar.

"Is your name Du Bois?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the other. "I have met you at the north; they entertained me most hospitably; I met charming people. I am glad to"— He paused, his voice failed him, but he struggled to complete the sentence, "to meet you again." The knight of courtesy was faithful to the last.

Reuben sat silent. The moon was slowly rising, a great, silver disk in the sky. Afar in Reuben's native home Beulah saw her rise.

The white light flooded the great, stubbly field with all its ghastly relics of the battle, and the handsome face of Du Bois looked white as Parian marble. He spoke again, and his voice had altered strangely. His hands moved stiffly as he drew a ring from his finger.

"I—I shall not see my wife again," he said. "Poor darling, she'll break her heart. We love each other. Let—let me put this on your finger. Some day give her this and tell her I thought of her and the babies last of all. Tell her how good you were to me. Galveston, Texas, is our home."

Reuben could not see him for the tears that dimmed his eyes, but their hands met in a long, lingering clasp. And still the moon shone down upon them, riding her course, and Beulah watched it.

"Tell him I loved him all the while," she whispered. And he at the moment was saying to himself:

"Jealous fool that I was. He was a married man, who loved his wife, and Beulah must have known it. The poor fellow was gallant to all women. Well, I shall never see her again, or poor old dad either."

CHAPTER III.

And there in that back room the talk was long and sweet.

One day, as Mrs. Barton sat upon her porch crocheting together the strips of an afghan, Mr. Spicer opened the gate and came in. He had never done more than nod in passing. But now he strode up to the porch. His face was red and his eyes blazed.

"Where's your girl?" he asked roughly.

"Sally?" queried Mrs. Barton. "In the kitchen, I guess. Has she been doing anything out of the way?"

"I don't mean Sally, I mean your daughter," said old Spicer. He swayed a little as he stood there, and Mrs. Barton wondered if he could have been drinking.

"Well, I ain't used to hear Beulah asked for just exactly in that way, you know, Mr. Spicer," she said.

For answer, Spicer held toward her a letter and a newspaper that he clutched in his hand.

"Read them," he said.

"News from the seat of war," cried Mrs. Barton. "Oh, Mr. Spicer, is it bad news?"

"My Reuben is dead, and your girl murdered him," cried the old man shrilly. At this moment both saw Beulah standing in the doorway. She was trembling from head to foot.

"What does he mean, mother? What does he mean?" she cried.

"I guess he is out of his mind, child," said Mrs. Barton. "He's got bad news. Sit down, Mr. Spicer, and let me get you a good cold drink. We've got to bear afflictions when they come."

"I'm not crazy, Mrs. Barton," said old Spicer. "I know what I'm saying, and your girl knows what I mean. You did it at your birthday party. I don't know what you did, but he went to it happy and hopeful, meaning to ask you to hev him, I guess. My Reuben wasn't a boy to do that without encouragement, and when he came back I didn't know him. No, I didn't know him; he was so altered, broke down, wretched, desperate. You drove him away. You thought yourself above him, I suppose. You're not! You're not! My Reu was any girl's equal." And then that absurd speech of hers about people who had never been shopkeepers rushed into Beulah's mind, and, to her mother's shocked astonishment, she sprang forward and threw her arms around old Spicer's neck.

"Say anything to me! I deserve it!" she sobbed. "But I never meant to drive him away. I've cried over it many a long night. I didn't know he felt so. I was angry because he did not come early. I thought he didn't care, and I loved him. I loved him as well as you did— Oh, Reuben, Reuben, Reuben!"

The old man sat down upon one of the red chairs with which the porch was furnished, and Beulah knelt down beside him, and they wept together like two children for their lost dear one.

That year, for the first time, Mrs. Barton did not give her girl a birthday party. Beulah was very ill on that anniversary, and though she did not die, she settled down into an invalid—one of those interesting persons who exist in every village, to whom people take jelly and flowers and religious books, and of whose case the doctors find it impossible to give a diagnosis.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A LIVING CARD TABLE.

How a Scared Fugitive Slave Was Saved From Recapture.

Colonel Charles S. Parrish, formerly of Wabash, Ind., who, during the war period, became well known all over Indiana, is now living in Perry, O. T., and in a letter to a Wabash resident relates an interesting story of a queer incident in which he figured. In November, 1861, Colonel Parrish, with the Eighth Indiana regiment, was stationed at Georgetown, Mo.

While at Georgetown two mounted men rode into camp and asked if a certain young negro was about headquarters. They gave a minute description of the colored man, and Colonel Parrish recognized in him the cook of Captain Kenney.

While the visitors were talking to the other officers about the young fellow, who had run away, Colonel Parrish walked away unnoticed to Captain Kenney's tent and found the young negro, who was frightened out of his senses at the prospect of being returned to slavery. Even then his pursuers were moving through the camp after him, and if he was to be saved something must be done at once. Colonel Parrish told him to lie down in the tent, and threw a buffalo robe over him, and then, calling to Captain Kenney, he drew a deck of cards and began a game of euchre, with the colored boy as a table.

The card players were engaged in an animated dispute over a point in the game when the owner of the boy came up and made a hasty search of the tent, but did not disturb the robe, beneath which the scared darky lay. When they had passed on, the game ended, and the boy was uncovered and went about his work.

Colonel Parrish had forgotten all about the incident until last week, when a fine looking negro appeared at his office in Perry and asked if he was Colonel Parrish of the Eighth Indiana. Being answered in the affirmative, he said he was the boy the colonel had "played keards" on at Georgetown, more than 33 years before, and the greeting of Colonel Parrish was very cordial. The young man said that after his escape he joined a negro regiment, was wounded and left for dead on the field at Petersburg, Va., but recovered and a few years ago went west and was then the owner of a valuable piece of property in the Cherokee strip.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The World's Oldest Man.

The oldest man in the world, it is said, is a citizen of Bogota, in the republic of San Salvador. He declares that he is 186 years old, but from the tales his neighbors and relatives tell he is much older than he claims to be.

He is a half breed Indian and Spaniard, and his name is Michael Solis. He lives with an old planter named Luis Hernandez, who is himself 89 years of age. Hernandez says that as long ago as he can remember old Michael was known as a man far past the century mark. It has also been ascertained direct from the records that "one Michael Solis, a man now 125 years of age," contributed ten days' work toward building the Franciscan convent which was erected at San Sebastian in 1812. If it is really true that the old patriarch was 125 years old in 1812, he has now passed the second century mile post and is fast winding out the first decade of the third.

Doctors who have lately made a study of the case of this double centenarian say that there is not an ounce of meat on his bones and that the skin, which resembles parchment, is drawn so tightly over his frame that it cannot be pinched up between thumb and finger. He is unable to walk, but has good hearing and sound eye sight and a large crop of perfectly snow white hair and beard.—St. Louis Republic.

Hit and Miss In Chicago's New Directory.

Many curious things come up in connection with the publishing of a directory. Mr. Donnelly was busily engaged in his private office, when the usual quiet of that room was disturbed by the angry voice of a man in the outer office. He wanted to see the manager and violently made his way inside. He was manager of a big manufacturing firm in Fifth avenue and was angry all the way through because the compositor had set up "mangr," the abbreviation for manager, as "nurse." It was too late to correct the error, and there is one manager who, for a whole year, will be presented to the public as a nurse. As the visitor flung himself out of the office he ejaculated:

"I suppose people will be sending their babies to me to nurse, now. I'll kill the first one that does."

Many brokers had no end of fun with one of their number whose vocation in life is given as that of "porter." A Chicago literary man of some celebrity was written down as a "writer" by the canvasser, but the directory said he was a "waiter."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Women's Keener Color Perception.

Statistics have been accumulated which reveal that in respect to color blindness there is a remarkable difference between the two sexes. About 3½ per cent of men are color blind to a marked extent, while not more than four-tenths of 1 per cent of women are thus afflicted. This difference in color perception will strike most husbands who have been sent by their wives upon shopping embassies to match ribbons as understated if anything.

Our Parlor Soldiery.

She—Is Mr. Dudely much of a military man?

He (of "Ours")—Well, I should say he was. He can put on a fresh uniform every morning, with two changes during the day.—Detroit Free Press.

A Broken Egg.

"He was always a bad egg, yet society received him as long as he was rich."

"Yes, he was in good odor until he was broken."—Detroit Tribune.

A BUILDER TALKS.

A GREAT SUFFERER FOR YEARS. CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

A. N. Tompkins of Oregon City Relates a Wonderful Story.

From the Enterprise, Oregon City, Oregon.

A representative of the *Oregon City Enterprise* visited Mr. A. N. Tompkins, the well-known carpenter and builder of Oregon City, and finding him hard at work, asked if he was the man who had been ill of rheumatism. Receiving an affirmative answer, the reporter asked if he would have any objections to making a statement of his case, how he was cured, etc., for the benefit of the public.

"No objections at all," said Mr. Tompkins. "I have suffered with lumbago for years, having bad spells off and on. Sometimes it would lay me up entirely. Whenever I did any heavy lifting, or got wet or caught cold, I would have a bad spell. Sometimes I would be so bad that I could not straighten up. I was always looking for something on which I could count for certain relief, if not absolute cure. I tried many physicians. One nearly succeeded in making a morphine fiend of me by injecting morphine into my body to relieve the pain he could not cure and was not honest enough to admit. All these medicines and doctors did me no good, some even as in this case, doing me harm.

"While working on the Barclay building some months ago I had an attack. I immediately went to Charman & Co.'s drug store and told Mr. Charman to give me a box of the Pink Pills. Having bought them I commenced taking them at once, and after the first day I experienced relief, and in two weeks I was entirely well. I had in that time used part of the second box. Being at the home of my daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lena Tompkins, and hearing her complain of rheumatism, I gave her the balance.

"Now, I have worked right along, and in spite of the present wet weather and the fact that I have a heavy cold just now, I have no indication of the presence of my old disease, and any one of the three things (heavy work, wet weather, and a cold) which I now have combined, would have given me a bad spell heretofore. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pill a great remedy, and I believe they have absolutely cured me. At least, if they have not, it is only a question of continuing the remedy long enough, and if I ever have a return of the pain I shall fly to Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

EXTINCTION OF THE BISON.

In a wild state, the American bison, or buffalo, is practically, though not quite wholly, extinct. At the present moment there are about two hundred wild buffaloes alive and on foot in the United States. To obtain these high figures we include the one hundred and fifty individuals that the white head-hunters and red meat-hunters have thus far left alive in the Yellowstone Park, where the buffaloes are fondly supposed to be protected from slaughter. Besides these, there are only two other bunches; one of about twenty head in Lost Park, Colorado, protected by state laws; and another, containing between thirty and forty head, in Val Verde county, Texas, between Devil's River and the Rio Grande.

Four years ago there were over three hundred head in the Yellowstone Park, thriving and increasing quite satisfactorily. Through them we fondly hoped the species would even yet be saved from absolute extinction. But, alas! we were reckoninng without the poachers. Congress provides pay for just one solitary scout to guard in winter 3,575 square miles of rugged mountain country against the horde of lawless white men and Indians who surround the park on all sides, eager to kill the last buffalo! The poachers have been hard at work, and as a result our park herd has recently decreased more than one-half in number. It is a brutal, burning shame that formerly, through lack of congressional law adequately to punish such poachers as the wretch who was actually caught red-handed in January, 1894, while skinning seven dead buffaloes! and now, through lack of a paltry $1,800 a year to pay four more scouts, the park buffaloes are all doomed to certain and speedy destruction.

Besides the places mentioned, there is only one other spot in all North America that contains wild buffaloes.

The Canadian authorities estimate the total number in that region at three hundred.—W. T. Hornaday in June St. Nicholas.

A special to the Times from Westmoreland, the county seat of Pottawattamie county, Kan., says that four masked men took Rev. T. S. Rooks, the Baptist minister at that place, from his home to a place five miles in the country and tared and feathered him. They kicked and beat him in a brutal manner, and he is lying at a farmer's house outside the town in a critical condition. Mrs. Rooks went along with her husband, and says she knows the whitecappers. She will swear out warrants for them. Excitement over the affair runs high at Westmoreland and in the surrounding country. Rooks is accused of trying to assault a young woman.

Since the Zulu war of 1880 British Standards have not been taken into the field.—London News.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price, 25 cents.

When a man returns from his first trip abroad and doesn't try to tell everybody all about it, he is either a very considerate person or a mute.

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

The manual of arms debars one from social intercourse at a very early age. "At-ten-shun company.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasmi are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility, it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Some of the loudest advocates of protection for home industry are never engaged in any industry at home.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A back number—the one that a saucy urchin chalks upon an unsuspecting man's back, just for fun.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

A man sentenced to be hanged asked for a suspension of public opinion in its stead.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Singular that a man with no money to trouble him should have money troubles.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

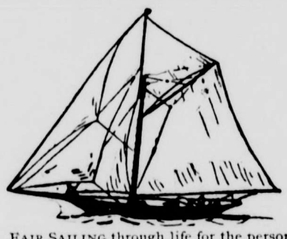
A writer's income depends a good deal upon the kind of ideas that come in.

Du-Prae's Female Regulating Pills, safe and efficient emmenagogue; $1 per box. Richards & Co., druggists, 400 Clay St., San Francisco, sole agents. Mailed on receipt of price.

It was an editor who called on the bartender for a little more inside matter.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Try Germea for Breakfast.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES **COLD IN HEAD**

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER ELY BROS. NEW YORK

The Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

STATEMENT

For the Year ending December 31, 1894:

INCOME.

Received for Premiums	$36,123,163 82
From all other sources	11,897,706 12
	$48,020,869 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy Holders:	
For Claims by Death	$11,929,794 94
For Endowments, Dividends, etc.	9,159,462 14
For all other accounts	9,789,634 18
	$30,878,891 26

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other Securities	$83,970,600 67
First Lien Loans, on Bond and Mortgage	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,366,100 00
Real Estate	21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,615,645 07
	$204,638,783 96
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Company's Standard, American 4 per cent	182,109,456 14
Surplus	$22,529,327 82
Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed	$750,290,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894	855,207,778 42
Increase in Total Income	$6,067,724 26
Increase in Premium Income	2,528,825 84
Increase in Assets	17,931,103 82
Increase in Surplus	4,576,718 91
Increase of Insurance and Annuities in Force	51,923,039 96

From the Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Payments to Policy Holders Exceed 395,000,000 Dollars.

No other Company can Show such a Record.

The Largest, Oldest and Best Company.

All the Most Approved Forms of Policies Issued.

For information and full particulars, please apply to

A. B. FORBES & SON,

The Mutual Life Building,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Or to any authorized Agent of the Company in California.

There is no pain that Pain-Killer will not stop. Colic, cramps, toothache, earache, sprains, cuts, burns, bites and stings, all yield to its magic. A record of more than fifty years proves that

One thing is certain PAIN-KILLER kills pain

Keep Pain-Killer constantly on hand—you can never know when it will be needed.

The quantity has been doubled, but the price is still 25 cents. Imitations and substitutes may be offered you—look out. The genuine bottle bears the name—Perry Davis & Son.

CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE the best in the market; also CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCING, STEEL WEB PICKET LAWN FENCE, STEEL WIRE FENCE BOARD; a full line of steel gates, steel posts and rail, steel web picket tree, flower and tomato guards. Catalogue Free.

De Kalb Fence Co., 100 High St., De Kalb, Ill.

JNO. WOODLOCK, PACIFIC COAST AGENT, 26 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL PILLS** DIAMOND BRAND

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2819 Madison Sq., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

The only Engine made that will run with common Lamp Oil.

It is not affected by insurance rules as is the case with other Engines.

Ajax Engine.

Kerosene or Coal Oil Gas Engines.

Also Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

PALMER & REY TYPE FOUNDRY,

405-407 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

THE BEST IN AMERICA

W. G. WOODS & Co's. "CASTLEWOOD" KENTUCKY BOURBON

CARTAN, McCARTHY & Co. SOLE AGENTS, AND DISTRIBUTORS SAN FRANCISCO

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to

DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY,

which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

MEN!

Any Man Who Suffers

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Or is just beginning to suffer from the weakening effects of emissions or over indulgence can be permanently cured by taking VITAL RESTORATIVE. Call or write for Sample Bottle. The worst cases cured. Address DR. COOPER, 523 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [All private diseases cured.]

S. F. N. U. No. 686. New Series No. 33.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP - FOR CHILDREN TEETHING - For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

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SHADOW OF DEATH.

Last Words of Men on the Scaffold.

WITH A NOOSE AROUND THEIR NECK

With but Few Exceptions They Tell the Truth at the Final Moment—the Innocent Hanged.

Buchanan's asservation a few moments before his execution that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to die suggested the other evening a discussion of the value of statements made by men about to be put to death. One of those who took part in it said:

"I have seen thirty-six men hanged by due process of law, and do not now recall a single instance in which the cultprit at that solemn moment, with his toes already on the brink of eternity's abyss, falsely affirmed his innocence. Some confessed their guilt openly; others only to their spiritual advisers; not a few kept sullen silence, and there were those who, though admitting their crimes, protested against their execution as an injustice, because they deemed themselves justified in what they had done. In fact, the only one who, the moment before death stoutly averred his innocence really was guiltless of the crime for which he was hanged.

"There is in every man sufficient apprehension of the dread possibilities of the unknown into which he is about to be plunged to suppress even the most confirmed habit of lying. And there is no incentive to indulge in it. The man about to hang may all his life long have considered a lie as Queen Elizabeth defined it, 'an intellectual method of evading a difficulty,' but the difficulty in which he finds himself is, as he knows too painfully well, not to be escaped from by any such method.

"It may be said that he is liable to lie in order that the shame of his untimely end may rest less heavily upon loved ones. In rare instances that is possibly true, but hardly in the case of a fellow like Buchanan. If there ever is a moment in life when one of his character is compelled to feel that he 'flocks all alone by himself' it is when the noose is about his neck. The poisoner is always the meanest sort of assassin, most cowardly when brought face to face with fate, least likely to take thought for the feelings of others. He will lie stoutly so long as any hope remains that a lie will help him, but when his feet enter the shadow of inevitable death, he cringes and confesses, or else abject terror so overwhelms him that his mind seems paralyzed to all consciousness other than contemplation of the horror before him, and he dies without either confession or denial.

"A wife poisoner named Stevens, who was hanged in the Tombs many years ago, was an illustration of that despicable class. As was proved beyond doubt on his trial, he had, while tenderly nursing his invalid wife, patiently and slowly stolen her life away by means of minute doses of poison, continuously administered in her medicine and food. He was a pious man and prayed for her recovery. Between prayers he gave her some more arsenic, until she died. When the time came for him to die he fairly collapsed in cowardly fear, and became almost a jibbering idiot. Liquor was administered to brace him up so that he might walk from his cell to the gallows, but even then he had to be supported on both sides, practically carried and held up while the noose was put about his neck. A more contemptible wretch never contaminated the old Tombs gallows.

In splendid contrast to him was a poor negro I saw, to my sincere sorrow, hanged on that same gallows. His name was Hawkins, and a finer specimen of the clear-blooded African I have never beheld. He was tall, had a fine figure and a very intelligent, kindly face. The story of his crime, as the law termed the deed for which he suffered, was very simple and one that won the sympathies of all right-minded men who heard it. He had been employed as cook on a coaster, bound from New York to New Orleans. The master of the vessel was a malignant brute, who was cruel to all his men, but most merciless to the poor negro, whom he esteemed most defenseless of all. It amused him to deal a savage blow or a violent kick to the black cook, to hurl a belaying pin or other missile at his head, and see him jump in fear or wince with pain. All that the unfortunate man endured without even thought of retaliation.

"But one day the fiendish skipper devised a more exquisite torture for his victim. He swore that when they reached New Orleans he would sell him into slavery. That was before the war, and Hawkins knew that if the wretch were so minded he could execute his threat, and that no protestations of being a free man would avail against the false claim of ownership. And he did not doubt that for the price he would bring the captain would be capable of any crime, even a far greater one than selling a free man into lifelong slavery, which the brute would deem a joke. The threat, under such circumstances, might well have made the man desperate, but there were further considerations to madden him. In New York, awaiting his return, were a wife and little child, whom he loved dearly, and he was to see them no more. When he thought of them he became frenzied, and, seizing a hatchet, he chopped the captain's head to pieces.

"They brought him back to New York, tried him, and condemned him to death. But he had the happiness of seeing his loved ones again, and was sustained by the consciousness of having done a good deed. The preachers and some amateur soul-savers swarmed about him, urging him to repent of his sin and be one of the redeemed, but he calmly put them all aside, thanking them courteously for their well meant attentions, but firmly refused to be bothered by them.

" 'I don't repent of what I have done,' he said, 'and the great Judge, who knows all the facts, will not expect me to. I did what was right, what I would under the same circumstances do again, and would have been no man had I not done it.'

"His keepers were kind to him, letting him see his wife and child as much as possible, and when he learned that some provision had been made for their future he seemed content and even happy. When the hour of his execution arrived he walked to the gallows with as firm a tread and calm demeanor as ever in his life he had stepped on the street. The noose was upon his neck, the black cap on his brow, and he stood under the gallows beam with no more bravado than fear in his manner when the United States Marshall asked him if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law was executed upon him.

" 'With your kind permission I would like to say a few words,' he replied, bowing politely.

"He spoke at least 20 minutes, uttering no complaint against the cruel injustice of his fate, but making an eloquent plea for reformation of the law and custom by which the masters of vessels, irrespective of their character, had despotic power at sea over the men under their command. He passed lightly over his own case, as too familiar to his hearers already to be worth mentioning, but cited many others illustrative of the gross abuse of power by brutal captains, and the most he said of himslef was an expression of hope that his death might perhaps be of some service in awakening the humane feeling of the community to a realization of the evil conditions existent in our merchant marine. His little speech was delivered calmly, though earnestly, with not one tremor in his voice or quiver of the pinioned hands behind him. When it was done he bowed again to the Marshal and said, with a smile:

" 'I am at your service, sir.'

"The black cap was drawn over his eyes, the signal given, and he dangled in the air a corpse. The law was satisfied, but there were tears of sympathy for that brave man in the eyes of many men who witnessed his death.

"I mentioned the hanging of one innocent man as having been witnessed by me. He was a poor, shiftless ne'er-do-well named Lee, who was hanged at Waukegan, Ill., in 1865, for the supposed murder of an old widow named Ruth Briden, for whom he worked on her farm. That he was lazy, worthless, abjectly poor and liable to get drunk when kind fortune gave him a chance was all true, but no act of violence was ever known to have been perpetrated by him, and though much effort was expended upon trying to make him out a petty thief, even that was not proved. He hadn't energy enough to kill anybody, even if he could get as much as $10—which would have been a fortune to him—by it. And he hadn't any temper. There was absolutely no object for him to kill the old woman, no discoverable good excuse for supposing he might have done it.

Beyond the fact that he was near enough, somewhere about the farm at the time when she was supposed to have been killed, and could have killed her if so minded, the circumstantial evidence on his trial—and there was no other—amounted to that, and nothing more. But the sense of the community was that somebody ought to be hanged for the murder, and he could be spared better than anyone else at hand. I studied the evidence in the case very closely and could not see any other basis for the verdict of guilty recorded against him. And I said as much to the Deputy Sheriff the night before the execution, at the same time pointing out a man who would have derived benefit from the old woman's death, a man of means, who was particularly zealous in pressing for the poor vagabond's conviction. " 'Of course,' I said, 'it's no concern of mine, but that is the man who killed Ruth Briden, and Lee did not." The deputy was much amused and laughed heartily at me. The next morning they led the prisoner upstairs from his cell to the courtroom, where, in the wide doorway, dangled the noose that was to take his life. Bright sunshine flooded the little hall where truth had been twisted to a lie, and Justice had thrown away her scales. Through the open window floated the songs of birds and the laughter of children from the trees and grass of the Court House square. The poor wretch standing in the door with the fatal cord about his neck looked his last upon the light, listened to the sweet sounds and sighed. Then there was moisture dimming his eyes, but no apparent fear, as he looked toward heaven and said simply, in a clear, steady voice:

" 'Call God to witness my innocence of the crime for which I am about to die.'

"The Sheriff gave the signal, and in a few minutes the vagabond's heart had ceased to beat. Six months later, in Chicago, I met the Deputy Sheriff to whom I had avowed my belief in the man's innocence. He was a big, hearty, manly looking fellow, with a frank, open countenance. Taking my hand he said, abruptly, as if I must, of course, be thinking of what was uppermost in his mind and understand intuitively what he referred to:

" 'What you said raised doubts in my mind, and the more I thought of it the more it troubled me, and at last I set to work to find out the truth. I've spent more than $1,100 out of my own pocket on it in detectives and travel and so on. And I'm convinced you were right. Though I can't prove it on him, I know who killed Ruth Briden and why he did it. As for poor Lee—well, God help us; we hanged an innocent man that day.' "

AN AGE OF UNIFORMS.

An aged New Yorker, whose memory runs back to the first quarter of the century, spoke to a reporter of a change which has occurred in his lifetime. "When I was a boy in New York," he said, "we used to guy a man who wore a uniform, excepting when there was a regimental parade or when it was the Fourth of July; but the boys can't do that now. When I left the house today a uniformed letter carrier was at the door with my mail. Half way up the block I met a uniformed policeman going his rounds. A uniformed messenger boy was running on the other side of the street. I took an elevated car, the guard upon which was in uniform. I saw lots of coach drivers on Madison avenue in livery, which is a private uniform. A gang of uniformed street sweepers were plying their brooms. A uniformed member of the National Guard marched past me. Lots of bicyclers, men and women, have taken to the wearing of a kind of uniform, rather queer looking, too, sometimes. The Federal Supreme Court is not the only court in which the Judges now wear a judicial garb, which is a uniform. I went to a college commencement and saw all the students uniformed in mortarboard hats and togas. You can see clergymen clad in a part of their clerical uniform, such as the all-round collar and buttoned-up vest. The waiters and hall men at high toned hotels are uniformed, and so are the women behind the counters in some stores. The fashionable evening dress is a uniform, and the stiffest of any.

"At first I did not like to see the adoption of the European custom in the place of the plain, old-fashioned American ways, but there does not seem to be any use in kicking. There was a kick against the police uniform now worn when it as introduced, and there was a kick against the uniforming of the letter carriers, and there has been a kick at every extension of the custom of wearing uniforms. The street cleaners did not like Colonel Waring's idea of putting them in uniform a while ago. But not a kick against uniformity, in any case, has ever had any effect.

"I am getting to wish now that everybody was uniformed, and that every business had its own particular uniform. I would have the Wall-street uniform, the poet's uniform, and distinctive uniforms for hotel keepers, editors, grocers, professional dudes, custom tailors, lawyers, typographers, gas company men, club members, doctors, brick layers and pullers-in. It would be very convenient. We would know something about a man at sight. The Wall-street broker might wear a plug hat, with a green coat; the hotel keeper a suit of sky blue, the doctor a dress of crape, the grocer a white apron, washed every day, and the East side barber should be allowed to carry a trumpet. There must be 30,000 or 40,000 uniformed people in the city, and the rest of us might as well be put in uniform. As it now is, you know a policeman when you see him and a letter carrier and a street sweeper, and a train guard, and a liveried coachman, and a messenger boy, and why should you not also know a politician in white or a retail druggist in the colors of all the bottles in his window?"—New York Sun.

MILK BILL WITH NO COW ON IT.

"My wife," said the midle-aged man, "attends to all household affairs. She buys all the food supplies and I simply eat what is provided and am grateful. I put up the money and she pays; and I rarely see the bills. But I did happen to see a milk bill the other day and I was amazed to see that there was no cow on it!

"When I was a boy every milk bill had a cow on it. Milk bills in those days were made out on printed blanks about the size of a bank check or a draft, and there was always a cow, usually a cow of pensve demeanor, in one corner. In rummaging over old papers, I have come across hundreds of milk bills, and every one of them had a cow on it. I should scarcely have imagined that a milk bill would be valid without one.

"But this bill is just a straight-ahead ordinary bill, with no cow, for so many quarts of milk, like a bill of any other merchandise; and, though there is no cow on the bill, they tell me we never had better milk. So I suppose the doing away with the cow is simply a doing away with so much surplusage, and that the modern milk bill only marks the bringing of the milk supply into line with modern business methods. But I miss the cow. Alas! poor cow."—New York Sun.

HOW IT WORKED.

Brown (expert shorthand reporter)—I say, James, the boy from the newspaper office has called for the report of that lecture. Is it finished?

James (a novice)—All but a short sentence in the middle of it, and I can't for the life of me make out from my notes what it is.

Brown—Oh, just put in great applause and let it go.

James acts on the suggestion, and the lecture is sent for publication with the doctored part reading:

"Friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer." (Great applause.)

Advices to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital report thirteen deaths from yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the week ended July 25th.

NICARAGUA.

Some Valuable Concessions in Lands and Mines.

THE DRAWBACK TO THAT COUNTRY.

Devastation Wrought by Reckless Bands of Rubber Tree Cutters—Cultivation of the Chocolate Tree.

It was in 1502 that Columbus visited the east coast of Nicaragua and found a land whose fertile soil, salubrious climate and broad navigable rivers at once marked it as an acquisition of great importance and prospective wealth. Yet for more than three centuries its primitiveness was undisturbed by the torpid Spaniard, and time might record another lethargic centennial were it not for the activity of the American, who has here put in motion the wheel of progress and whose vigor will absorb this whole Latin-American country unless diminished through neglect and abandonment by the present government.

Just now, when our foreign policy in relation to the Nicaraguan question is so vigorously condemned or commended, as the case may be, it is interesting to know that on the east slope of the Nicaraguan foothills and about seventy-five miles inland there is a town founded, peopled and controlled by Americans. Rama is located at the confluence of the Rama and Sequia rivers, where begins the Escondido river. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, has large wholesale stores, a theater, churches, saloons on every corner and in between, an ice factory, and just now is putting in a very good electric-light plant. This is the center of a rubber and banana trade to New Orleans, Mobile and New York, which is becoming of great commercial importance. Its advantage, enjoyed nowhere else in the trade, of loading the large ocean boats at the very plantations, enables the grower to sell all his fruit promptly and for cash.

The River Escondido, which reaches the Atlantic at Bluefields, is broad and deep. Along its banks on either side for forty miles and for an equal distance on the tributary rivers there is an unbroken chain of banana plantations. It was Humboldt who said on his return to Europe that one acre of well-cared for bananas in Central America would produce more nutriment than twenty acres of the average crop in Germany. Bananas when once planted will produce two crops annually for eight years. The land can be cleaned and planted with 200 plants to the acre the first year for $15 an acre in American money. It requires not more than $5 an acre each year thereafter for cleaning. The yield is 200 bunches an acre the first year and 400 bunches each succeeding year. These at the present market price in American money of 40 cents a bunch, net, gives a net profit the first year of $65 an acre, and for each of the remaining seven years a net profit of $155 an acre.

Rubber is indigenous, and, though once plentiful, the devastation wrought by reckless bands of cutters, who simply hacked the native trees to death, has rendered its cultivation both necessary and profitable. As the trees require about eight years to mature, most people plant them among the bananas, so that when one crop gives out the other will begin to yield a very large revenue for an almost unlimited period. It is conservatively estimated that 300 trees to the acre will yield annually $1 net for every tree.

The cacao or chocolate tree, too, is extensively planted among the bananas, as it is tender and requires a shade, which is here abundantly supplied. A great French manufacturer has a large plantation in the interior and grows his finest quality of chocolate from this soil. Cacao is a sure crop, and after five years will produce about $200 an acre net.

The Librarian and other grades of coffee are being cultivated after the same fashion. After four or five years this yield is $250 an acre net.

For six months, from January to July, there is paid each month to the banana growers, in American money, $150,000. During the rest of the year, when American fruits are on the market, the trade diminishes slightly, but the production is as great as ever. At present there are twelve large boats in the trade, so that communication with the United States is good.

American colonies down this way are not composed wholly by angelic characters. On the afternoon of my arrival and while taking dinner at the chief hostelry of the city I noticed a game going on at the other end of the room among a crowd of husky fellows, whose national pride was attested by frequent and copious draughts of American whisky. A fight began between a bravo, know as "Motana," and one "Kansas Bill," whose good eye and lightness of touch was attested by his playful habit of shooting cigarettes and cigars out of the mouths of unsuspecting natives. The two went into the street to settle their misunderstanding. There Bill threw away his revolver and invited his friend to shoot, which the accommodating "Montana" proceeded to do, but missed, and the ball went through a neighboring store. The street crowd attempted to disarm the man, and after a chase in the street the national army was called out and "Montana" was gathered in. After a few minutes' trial he was banished from the country and Bill was ordered to keep the peace for a year.

Rich gold discoveries are being made in the northern part of the Mosquito district, on the broad, navigable rivers, where the country is accessible and the mines easily worked. Already a large number of hardy miners from the western states have been attracted to this new El Dorado. The gold is principally shipped to the mint at New Orleans. Silver money to the value of 20 cents only is coined in Nicaragua, but there are about eighteen kinds of money called dollars in circulation here, representing all the countries of South and Central America, and each worth half a dollar in America money.

"Money is much more plentiful among the masses than in the United States, and one of these dollars will purchase as much labor as it ever would. It is only in the purchase of foreign articles of consumption that the difference in value is felt, and also in the government having to pay interest on the public debt on a gold basis.

England holds the bonds, and the country's situation is not very unlike that of the United State in this respect.

Americans are being extended valuable concessions in lands and mines in Nicaragua. Two notable concessions have recently been granted—one to John Lasche, representing a large colony from Sioux Falls. These colonists have about 50,000 acres on the Great river. The other concession is that of Henry G. Higley, the present surveyor-general of the state of Zelayo, but an American citizen from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who represents the Nicaragua-American Land company in a grant of 50,000 acres on the Rama river. These colonies will be settled by Americans, who will grow bananas and other fruits.

The great drawback to this country is its method of taxtion. According to location the government will sell land or lease it for ninety-nine years and will exact from it no taxes, raising its revenue from export and import duties. For instance, every bunch of bananas leaving the country is taxed 3 cents. As American goods are consumed almost exclusively—nothing is made here—the import duties are very high. The Nicaraguans have not yet learned that the burdensome taxation of industry will stunt growth and generate the seed of insurrection. But they are promising improvement and Gen. Duarte, the new governor, is bending his energies toward correcting abuses and inducing Americans to come and develop the country.

Climatic conditions are very surprising. So far this summer I have not experienced severe heat for a single hour. There is little sickness here except that caused by gastronomic abuses. However, reports come from the interior that yellow fever is raging in Salvador and parts of Nicaragua. These reports, however, are denied. Sunstrokes are unknown.

MATRIMONY IN THIS DESK.

There is in the mail division of the Treasury Department a very popular desk, to which is attached the peculiar merit that the occupant is by that occupancy placed on the sure road to matrimony. Within the past ten years the desk has been occupied by seven lady clerks following each other in quick succession as embryo brides, and the records during that time indicate that they have come from all parts of the country only to finally meet their destiny while occupying the fatal desk.

Miss Birdie Walker of Tennessee started the pace by marrying a resident of the Distrct after a few months' service. She was succeeded by her sister, who speedily followed her example, and left the enviable position open to a newcomer. She arrived on schedule time from Virginia in the person of Miss Easby-Smith, who shed the glory of a famous Virginia name over the talismanic desk for a short time, and then was led to the alter by a journalist of Washington. Next came from Delaware a relative of Senator Gray—Miss Sue Gray—who was followed in an incredibly short time by a delegate from Massachusetts—Miss Mercine Dickey. This happy illustration of rotation in office, as exemplified by the feminine contingent of wage-earners, is the only one on record where nobody "kicks," for each woman thinks she is advancing her interests, either by filling the position or leaving it, as the case may be.—Washington Post.

BREEZY BITS.

If you want to learn just where a man stands follow him into a crowded street car.

Some women look at a secret much as a man looks at whisky—as too good to keep.

A man is the happiest when he can forget all the mean things he knows about himself.

From present indications the summer girl will look very much like a slice out of a rainbow.

There are several ways to pay bills, but the majority of the big ones are paid with reluctance.

In ancient Rome two augurs could not meet each other without laughing. But two bores could.

To go to the door with him and keep him talking a little longer is no way to speed a parting guest.

She—Let us sit under the grand old oak and chat. He—Beautiful tree. And did you plant it yourself?

In some parts of the country the English language must be very sick—at least our mother tongue is badly quoted.

The contented man can get more comfort out of a corn cob than the dyspeptic can from the finest imported cigar.

The man who is able to travel extensively can generally learn enough in a year to make a bore of himself all the rest of his life.

Advices from Foo Chow are that a telegram received there on the 3d inst. says that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Ku Cheng. Five foreign ladies are among the murdered.

THE BALLOON'S USES.

It Behooves Uncle Sam to Hump Himself.

THEY HAVE SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

Devastation Possible by the Dropping of Bombs from Heights of Safety—May Stop Wars.

Uncle Sam will soon be forced to consider seriously the establishment of a balloon corps as an adjunct of the army. This country is sadly behind in the developent of aeronautics, while England, Germany and especially France have been giving much attention to the subject though their experiments have been veiled as far as possible. Within a year the French have produced a balloon that can be steered and manoeuvered in the teeth of a wind blowing twenty miles an hour.

In truth, the most important problem in aerostation has been solved, and the dirigible balloon is now an accomplished fact. Cigar-shaped airships have recently been run by propellers in France on calm days at fourteen miles an hour, and there is no doubt that double this speed will be attained. The Germans are said to have produced a balloon that can be steered and which carries great weights; but little is known about it. The supposition that atmospheric air is too tenuous a medium for propeller fans to act upon is exploded, while it is certain that a rudder will operate to direct the aerial machine if the latter can be driven fast enough to give it steerage way.

The notion that an airship sustained by gas is not to be relied on is another fallacy. Experts in Europe now understand how to make balloons tight, so that leakage is reduced to almost nothing. When one has a gas-bag of gold-beater's skin that will stay afloat thirty days he has something with which to begin business.

If half a dozen aerial batteries of four balloons each were stationed along the Atlantic coast no hostile fleet could come near our seaboard cities. The vessels could be sunk by dropping nitro-glycerine cartridges upon them. Dr. Myers, the aeronautic engineer, speaks of experiments in killing ducks in water by dropping shot from an elevation of 1,500 feet. Falling so far, the velocity of the leaden pellet was as great as if fired from a gun.

Air currents at a high elevation always move from west to east. Having wiped out the ship, it would be necessary for the flying battery to return in the face of the wind, but this could be accomplished very easily by using the propellers. Uncle Sam has been thinking of putting more than $20,000,000 into coast and harbor defenses for the Atlantic shore line. To keep these in order would require an expenditure of millions of dollars annually, without considering that the entire system would have to be remodeled every few years. Aerial batteries as here described would cost comparatively little at the beginning, and could probably be maintained for $1000 each per annum. Of course a long course of experiments would be required. Meanwhile if England should come down upon our cities with a flock of balloons from Montreal we would be obliged to sue for peace on any terms.

Against balloons no armed force on land or water could have any means of defense or retaliation. The warriors in an airship would be absolutely safe at an elevation of a little more than a mile. Owing to the force of gravity no shot that can be fired from any gun will do damage beyond 6,000 feet above the surface of the earth. If a balloon were within, say, 1,500 feet of the ground and passing away, the line of sight would be changed so slowly that sharpshooters could easily pepper it with accuracy; but even so the balloon would not suffer importantly. Though pierced by a score or even 100 bullet holes, its buoyancy would not be seriously affected. A rifle bullet puncturing a great gas bag would make a small hole only, which would be partly closed again by the broken edges of the fabric. Some gas would escape, but not enough to be of any consequence. But there would be no reason for passing over a hostile army or fleet at so low an elevation, inasmuch as bombs could be dropped as accurately from a point high enough to be out of reach. Besides, the instant that a bomb would be thrown the balloon would rise rapidly. At night or in a fog it would be entirely safe from observation. Or it would be easy enough for the airship to come down into the lower part of a cloud, whence the crew could see the enemy below while invisible.

These are the most important conclusions obtained from experiments recently made by foreign powers. During the siege of Paris balloons were sent up in great numbers from the city passing over the besieging armies. The aeronauts took homing pigeons which carried back news. These balloons were constantly fired at, and Krupp, the gunmaker, at the request of Von Moltke, designed a "balloon musket." This sort of rifle practice proved wholly ineffective, and only those balloons were captured which were low down through expended gas.

If those in a war balloon were operating at night and desired to get a clear view of a camp or of forts of the enemy, they would only have to drop one of the new illuminating bombs, which will explode on reaching the earth and light up the surroundings with 100,000 candle power. Then perhaps they might let fall pots which would set free volumes of poisonous and asphyxiating gases. The French melinite bombs on bursting liberate most deadly fumes. Experiments have shown that one of them will kill, by suffocation, sheep and dogs with a radius of many yards. It has been suggested that shells might be filled with stuperfying but harmless drugs, which on exploding would put a whole regiment or ship's crew to sleep. After being captured the foe could be resuscitated.

The idea on which the famous Mr. Maxim has been working is a cylinder of aluminum containing a three-fourths vacuum, its collapse being prevented by a strong rib inside. The machine is to be propelled and steered by electric gear while sustained and balanced by the wings of a great aeroplane. The inventor expects to be able to fill his aerial car with explosives and hover over a city, which must pay ransom or be destroyed.

Prof. H. A. Hazen, of Washington, an accepted authority on aeronautics, asserts that the aeroplane idea is impracticable. His opinion is that man must imitate the bird if he is ever to fly at all. Wonderfully clever mechanical birds, which will actually fly quite a distance, have been made in France but they are only toys.

The United States Signal Office has already constructed balloons for reconnoitering. These are intended for ascents of 1,000 feet or so, being anchored to the ground by a wire rope through which copper wire runs affording telephonic communication. A full description of the enemy's formation, movements and fortifications can be readily obtained. The apparatus is carried in three wagons, one conveying the balloon packed in a basket and the others containing cylinders filled with compressed hydrogen gas. When it is desired to make an ascent the balloon can be made ready within fifteen minutes. Maps can be sent down by the rope.

Should balloons come into use in warfare they might be forbidden by international law. There would be a howl if a nation should send airships to destroy a city by bombs. On the other hand such contrivances if once perfected, may do away with wars.

It has been seriously suggested that with the help of trained birds like the condor of South America, which can carry off a sheep or calf, man might be enabled to fly: but this plan is dangerous and as yet has not been tried.—N. Y. World.

WHAT COMES BEFORE EARTHQUAKES.

It is stated that for some days prior to the terrific earthquakes in Asia which recently swallowed up a town with 2,000 inhabitants, besides destroying many lives and much property throughout the whole region, the seismographic instruments of Paris and Berlin displayed great agitation. This of course, could properly be called a prediction of the earth tempest, as the barometer furnishes predictions of atmospheric tempests. But at the present, at all events, the predictions are by no means of equal value practically. The barometer has done good service to humanity. When a sea captain observes that his glass is falling he knows he is entering a storm circle and makes all snug for bad weather. Unquestionably an incalculable number of lives and a vast amount of property have been saved by means of barometrical forewarnings. But as yet we know so little of the cause, character or directions of terrestrial disturbances that we cannot depend upon the seismograph to guard us against the fearful dangers of the earthquake. Those living near or within sight of a volcano find suggestions in its varying moods, but no more than suggestions, for sometimes the sudden cessation of the smoke or a vast outrush of vapor is followed by no observable tremor of the surrounding country, while at other times either phenomenon may foretell a convulsion.

The agitation of the Parisian seismograph may have predicted an earthquake in Paris itself, or some other portion of France, or in Span, or Italy, or indeed, as is amply proved, in any part of the globe; but who is to translate its unknown language and learn from it where or when the peril is to culminate? The fact that the observer on duty at the time saw and recorded from his instrument that seismic disturbance as occurring or about to occur in some quarter of the sphere is without doubt scientifically interesting. But we shall await with the utmost interest the development of what is so far no more than a newspaper hint that one of our American investigators has, or at least believes he has, discovered the means of locating the center of the coming disturbance, its direction of movement and approximate force.—Demorest's Magazine.

Some amusing cases are to be found in the list of persons who had their names changed by law in this State during 1894. A man named Baxter up in Ulster county changed his to Smith; a whole family named Shober became Aspinwalls, and scores of persons who had Russian-Hebrew names got rid of them. Many persons changed their first names only. Two odd cases were those of women. In one Mary O'Donnell became Marie Donnelle, and in another a Miss Appleby preferred to become Miss Button.

With one bold stride Laguna promises to come to the fore. Her enterprising people are going to build a suspension bridge from the mainland to a large rock about 300 feet from shore. This will not only give the place prominence as the possessor of one of the few suspension bridges on the Coast, but it will furnish the town with an improved shipping service with very little cost.

The salesman (holding up a vellum-bound brochure—The price of the book is $10. Mrs. Nurich—Nonsense! You can't impose upon me in that way. Why, a minute ago you offered me a book of twice the size for $1.50.—Chicago Record.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMB R 20 1895

After all that has been published in the eastern papers about the advance in wages and returned prosperity, there are a few blind editors still asking for more conclusive evidence in this respect. They ask for the names of the firms and a few other little things. The New York World has printed column after column of not only the names, but the addresses of such firms. The New York Herald recently got out an edition which our Republican name waners must have neglected to look over. The New York Times has presented list after list of firms who have advanced wages and recently paid its contemporary, the Herald, the following compliment, which, by the way, is not complimentary to the aforesaid Republican editors. The Republican calamity howlers demand the names of factories which have raised employees' wages. The Democratic press has given them from day to day as news of the increased wages have been published. Now comes the New York Herald with a resume that fills half a page of fine type. In the list are the names of over 650 mills and factories which Democratic prosperity has enabled to raise wages or restore the cuts which followed the McKinley tariff. There are 650 names representing increased incomes to over half a million workingmen. This is only a partial list but it is big enough to choke the cry of Republican calamity howlers. It is only the beginning too. Compare the present with the time that the McKinley law went into operation. All over the land iron and woolen mills began to close down or cut wages. December 6, 1893, the Bethlehem iron works turned off 1000 men. In January, 1801, the Carnegie mills at Homestead began to make reductions till in July, 1892, 3800 men were driven to strike. During the exhistance of the McKinley law only one large factory, the Fall River Cotton mills, advanced wages, and in that case the raise was less than 10 per cent.—Los Angeles Herald.

Now that the fall rush for seats—presidential seats—has begun, there is one man who might as well be counted out of "the rush" right now. He is Benjamin Harrison. There was a time when Quay claimed that he had made Harrison President, and again there came a time when Quay himself needed a little political influence, but Harrison coldly turned him down. However, Quay survived the shock and is again captain of the Republican watch in Pennsylvania, all of which Mr. Harrison no doubt regrets at this time, as he has reason to fear the knife Mr. Quey is said to carry in his sleeve.

In a country where you can raise two or three crops of grain and vegetables in a season by careful attention, where you can work your land nearly every month in the year and are not obliged to use your savings to meet the expenses of three or four winter months, when you are forced to be idle, and where you can raise not only southern products, but most of those in the North as well—in such a country as this farming will insure prosperity to any young man if properly carried on.—Orange News.

The Illinois law requiring the National flag to be raised during school hours over every public and parochial school in the State has strangely enough met with a good deal of opposition, and an effort is being made to have it declared unconstitutional,

Business measured by bank clearings in nearly one-fifth larger in volumne than it was one year ago. Times continue to improve all over the country and the expansion of business will become more pronounced now that the vacation season is over.

Down in Alabama the coal and iron workers have had their wages advanced 21 per cent since June 1st. These are some of the men whom the Wilson bill was expected to "ruin."

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

The TATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

S E ¼ of S E ½ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 25 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E, Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7, S W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; S W ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ or Sec. 30, Tp. 9 S, R 26 E; S½ of Sec. 25; and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 21; NW ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of sec. 30; SE½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; NW¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E, M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of Cantornia.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S. W ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 13; N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 17; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of S W ¼ S ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; N E ¼ of N W ¼, S. W ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of S c. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34 Tp. 11 S, R 28 E, N ½ of N E ¼ S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of sec 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of sec. 5, Tp. 12 S, R 28 E M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor-General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

She iff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crelin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two hundred and forty-six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $100.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 518, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty-one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cattery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cattery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 9th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heineman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Twenty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcherren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for a more particular description.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNOWN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Pianos.

Excellent pianos may be bought in Europe at perhaps two-thirds the cost of a like instrument here, and even individuals can import pianos to advantage in spite of the tariff. But a fact that works pretty effectually to protect the home manufacturer is that either the American climate or the usual steam heat tends to destroy the imported piano, so that even the temptation of saving from $200 to $500 on the first cost does not induce many persons to take the risk of an instrument that cannot stand the climate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

England's Tobacco Law.

An antiquarian says that tobacco cannot be used in England save by a violation of law. In 1660 a law was made prohibiting the growth or importation of tobacco beyond a few hundred pounds of leaves every year, "to be used in medicine." It is said that this statute has never been repealed.

The Polite British Waiter.

The extreme politeness of the average English waiter is a continual source of merriment.

He thanks you when he brings your soup, again when he brings your napkin, when he takes away your plate, when he happens to find you looking at him—in fact, he says, "Thank you," at every turn, and says it in such a jerky, mechanical fashion that you cannot repress a smile. His example is followed by the bus conductor, who thanks you for your fare and thanks you again when he hands you your ticket, and by the theater usher when he seats you, and by every servant you meet, in the most inappropriate manner. They overdo the "thank you" business, and always employ the same jerky manner and mechanical tone.—Chicago Record.

Budding Creatures.

Sea anemones and some other marine creatures of low degree increase their species by budding. A small knot or wart appears on the body of the animal, and by and by develops into a perfect, though minute animal of the same species, separates from its parent and sets up in business for itself.

A Tragic Complication.

"So you refuse me!" said Charley Callow bitterly.

"Of course," said the charming widow.

"Won't you even be a sister to me?"

"No. I'm engaged to marry your father. I'll be a mother to you."—Washington Star.

A pair of spectacles cost in the sixteenth century at least $5.50. It was fashionable to wear them, and the larger they were the better they were supposed to support the dignity of the wearer.

The swordfish does not use its terrible weapon as a dagger, but as a flail.

PARADISE.

Oh, not afar in distant skies
The shining hills of heaven rise.
In loving hearts lies paradise,
And loving words are keys that ope
The portals to that land of hope.

Oh, planning hearts that droop and sigh,
To watch the bitter days go by,
Heaven itself is close and nigh.
Ever about us angels go,
Threading these toilsome ways below.
We do not see them—do not know.

But hearts that throb with loving thought,
And lips that whisper, heaven taught,
The loving words the Master brought—
These are the angels we would know,
And these the shining feet that go
Making a paradise below.

Oh, not afar in distant skies,
But close at hand, the blessing lies—
In loving hearts lies paradise.
Look up, sad soul! the world is fair,
And heaven and love are everywhere!

—Dorothy Deane in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

An Apt Reply.

Napoleon's apt replies often excited good humor in a crowd. A large and brawny fishwoman once was haranguing the mob and telling them not to disperse. She finished by exclaiming: "Never mind those coxcombs with epaulets on their shoulders. They care not if we poor people all starve if they can but feed well and grow fat."

Napoleon, who was as thin as a shadow, turned to her and said, "Look at me, my good woman, and tell me which of us two is the fatter."

The fish fag was completely disconcerted, and the mob dispersed.—Exchange.

An Original.

Little Marjorie—There are lots of little Marjories nowadays, but none other at all like this one. She is original in her prayers, as in everything else. The other night she finished off her petition thus:

"And, O Lord, make all the wicked people good and wash all the niggers white!"—New York Tribune.

The unrolling of an Egyptian mummy supposed to be that of a princess, disclosed a curious cheat. The priests who did the embalming probably spoiled or mislaid the body intrusted to them and for it substituted that of an ordinary negro man.

A gentleman of the court of Pepin had a wonderful pair of breeches that cost $700. They were embroidered with gold, and all the figures were traced with chains of small pearls.

Darwin found grains of maize in the earth on the seashore of Peru 85 feet below the level of the sea.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	10.00 a. m.	5.20 p. m
Dayton	11.2 a. m.	4.2 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m.	2.20 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.0 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrive—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.1 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Sodaville	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.00 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m.	3.30 p. m
Benton	1.20 p. m.	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord	05 p. m	8.35 a. m
Independence	5.35 p. m.	7.55 a. m
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.	6.20 a. m
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with Unites States Stage Company's stages for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (65 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (12 miles from Mount Houses) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages running Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Downieville, Granite Mountain and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles) daily, (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Gilarice F. Summers against Samuel S. Cohran for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 254 dated August 19, 1889 upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part or same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
August 31 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zuk against heirs of Heinrich A. F. Hilbert on abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 737, dated January 31, 1884, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California with a view to the cancellation of said entry, he said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 11 day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

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AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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A. V. DAVIDSON.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
On the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the Southeast quarter and the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 10, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 16 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lode, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Northeast quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M. and running thence West eleven chains and 18-100; thence Northeast following the meandering of the bed of Bishop Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Empricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the section west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the Northwest quarter and the North east quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

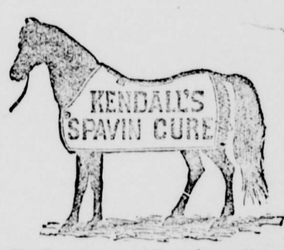
Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered is certainly its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAE, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. TAYLOR.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call on, I see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 28th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (unlosed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 66¾
Antimony	8
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.30

Religious Services.

Rev. T. H. Nicholas will conduct services at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At Citrus, September 19, 1895 Charles Johnson, a native of Denmark, aged 41 years.

The Board of Supervisors will meet again next Monday.

Supervisor Fitzgerald came up from Lone Pine yesterday.

There was quite a cold snap on Wednesday night but no frost is reported.

James McCormick came in last Monday with $50 from his placer mine.

J. J. Gunn arrived home yesterday morning from a month's visit in Southern California.

James Wright came in from Mazourka last Sunday and brought in two and a half ounces of gold as the result of a two week's run.

Rudolph Schober passed through town yesterday morning with a 14-animal team en route for Mojave.

Robert Love and his sister, Miss Jane Love, came down from Bishop on Wednesday, returning next day.

W. K. Miller was in town a day or two this week. He brought a party looking for an opportunity to secure homes.

Julius Schroeder and John Basto were in from the Alabama Hills last week and report very little being done there at present.

Al Stock came over to town on Tuesday and remained here till Thursday. While here he made final proof on his tract of desert land near Bishop.

Town has been quite lively for the past week owing to the number of jurors and witnesses here in the various trials now pending in the Superior Court.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday and fixed the tax rate for the ensuing fiscal year at $2.50 on each $100 of valuation. The rate of school tax in this district has been fixed at $.40.

L. F. J. Wrinkle spent several days in town early in the week. Mr. Wrinkle has disposed of his interest in the soda works at Keeler but will remain charge of the concern until the first of the year. A large number of vats will be constructed at once and the works considerably extended.

There must have been a very heavy rainfall in the Sierras north of here. On Friday and Saturday of last week Big Pine creek had risen so high as to become impassable and other streams up the valley were considerably swollen. The river at Independence bridge rose nearly three feet in twenty-four hours.

Weather Summary. Week Ending September 19 1895

Highest barometer, 29.870, date Sept. 15.
Lowest barometer, 29.626, date Sept. 18.
Highest temperature, 78.8, date Sept. 13.
Lowest temperature, 44.9, date Sept. 19.
Mean temperature, 68.7
Average dewpoint, 21.1
Average humidity, 20.6
Total precipitation, T" inches
Prevailing direction of wind, S E
Highest velocity and date, 38, N W 18th.
No. of clear days, 5
No. of partly cloudy days, 1
No of cloudy days, 1
No. of rain days (.01 or more precip) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

SELF DESTRUCTION

On Moday Dr. I. J. Woodin received a telegram from Big Pine requiring his attendance at Tibbetts station and stating that Charles Johnson, section boss at Citrus, had been found in a dying condition and suspecting foul play. The doctor started at once accompanied by Sheriff Given. Arriving at the scene of the tragedy Johnson was found lying on the floor of the cabin in an unconscious condition, with three wounds on his head each one of which penetrated to the brain. A bath tub was in the room partly filled with water and in this was found a portion of the skull, a large quantity of blood and a very sharp handaxe. Johnson was put aboard the southbound train and brought to Citrus and the Sheriff arrested two Chinamen, a part of Johnson's section crew, and brought them to town, on suspicion of having committed the crime. Dr. Woodin, who is also Coroner, took possession of all of Johnson's effects to be found and brought them to Independence. Among other things was a box addressed to J. F Beale, station agent at Citrus, and two letters addresred to the same party. The letters were opened in the District Aattorney's office and are here given.

TIBBETTS STATION,
September 14, 1895.

This eare me last will. I behust to M J. F. Beale, Citrus, My Mare and bugy. House and lot in Dayton, Lyon Co. Nev. Also everyting what ellers be in my bellonging.

Sinet
CHARLES JOHNSON.

TIBBETS STATION 14th, 1895.
7:10 P. M.

FREIND BEALE

Just got tru having a schave now going to take a bad and change my Close then go into the Wahs Tob Head first. so time ere short Wishing you and Farmely all Better Times. I have paket up a Box Market to you hwere my Wathes ere in Take Everything what belongim to what you cannot use please Destrud put it in Fire and Burned it up Get my Gunde and Klok a god dell of Grub ber to. Cant write enny more so i bid you all

God By
CHARLE

TIBBETTES STATION
Sep 14th 1895

MR. J. F. BEALE
Citrus Inyo Co Calf

Dear Sir and Brother

When you recive this letter i will bi no more. I give to you all hwat ere belonging to me Including Check No. 2866. also you draw my Salliry for the precent Month and send notice to the Lodges. To Dayton Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F. also to Lyon Lodge No. 12, of Dayton K. of P.

Will you please paid my Bills

To Mr. N. Rhine	$19.10
To Thos. Callow, Big Pine	8.
Willetts 12 Duz of eggs	
Mrs. Beale for Bread	

Wishing to be buried by the I. O. O. F. and tinking if you will take that you can come out all righ. If The Lodges do there duty for Funeral Expences.

If you do not wis to have ennyting to do wid it Turn me over to the Lodges As i cannot tink of enny ting more i will close With best of Wishes to you and Farmely

Your Friend Charle
and God By to all.

These of course show that a most deliberate suicide was committed and every detail arrainged. It appears from the surroundings that he intended to stun himself with the axe, fall into the tub and drown. His head did not reach the water, however, and after lying over the tub for a time he struggled over onto the floor where he was found. A section of bone about an inch wide was cut out of his head and through this aperture a considerable quantity of brain matter oozed out. That he did not die almost instantly is one of the many mysteries of surgical experience. The suicide possessed a wonderful vitality and despite the fact that his brains were mixed up like a pudding, the convultions being broken, lived until yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

The deceased was an Odd Fellow, in good standing, and his remains were brought to town yesterday and interred this morning under the auspecies of that order. It appears that he was disappointed in a love affair a few years ago and from constant brooding upon the matter grew morbid. His only known relative is a brother whow he has not seen for many years.

INYO INDEPENDENT:—

The following committe are announced to assist the County Sup't in arrangeing for the coming Teachers Institute.

COMMITTEE ON ARRAGEMENTS.

F. E. Densmore; Mrs. L. H. Mulholland; A. E. Janvier: Mrs. L. B. Rhine; Miss M. M. Gregory.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Fred Scott; Miss Mabel Chalfant; J. H. Shannon; Miss Mabel F. Doss: Miss Eva McGee.

COMMITTEE ON EXHIBIT.

H. C. Hampton; Miss L. E. Shirly; W. G. Dixon: H. H. Howell; Miss Mattie Adams.

The residents of Independence are earnestly requested to unite in giving the visiting teachers and their friends a hearty welcome.

The success of the Institute will largely depend upon the co-operation given to the above committee by the general public.

S. W. AUSTIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickey arrived here from Carson on last Friday's train, remaining in town until Tuesday. Mr. Rickey spent considerable time in the local Land Office looking after the status of his extensive Antelope Valley property.

Everybody who attended the celebration of the 16th of September at Lone Pine confesses to have enjoyed themselves hugely. The Lone Pine people on every occasion of this kind invariably "lay themselves out" to secure for the visitor a thoroughly good time and this was no exception to the rule. There were games of various kinds during the day, including an exciting horserace, with exercises appropriate to the occasion, followed by a grand ball at night, which, while the hall was crouded, was most enjoyable.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1895.
1:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to law for the purpose of levying taxes for the fiscal year 1895-6.

Present: Supervisors A. C. Freeman, Frank Shaw, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Frank Fitzgerald, Chairman.

County Auditors exhibits showing County financial transactions for preceeding fiscal year were presented and filed.

Official notice from the State Board of Equalization, with information as to levy of State taxes and of assessment of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company were submitted and filed.

Upon motion of Supervisor Stewart, seconded by Freeman it was unanimously ordered, That State and County taxes for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895 and ending June 30, 1896, be and the same are hereby fixed at the rate of Two 50-100 ($2.50) Dollars upon each One Hundred ($100) Dollars of taxable poperty within Inyo County, that the same be levied and collected pursuant to law and apportioned to the various funds as follows, to wit;

To the State fund	$ .685
General Expense fund	.51
Hospital fund	.04
Bridge	.015
Road	.13
Bond	.22
School	.50
Salary	.00
Total	$2.50

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Bishop School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty-five (45) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Big Pine School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty-five (45) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Fish Spring School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Fifty (50) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Independence School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Forty (40) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Union School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Thirty-two (32) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Ordered: That a special tax be levied and collected upon all property assessed in Lone Pine School District for current fiscal year at the rate of Fifty (50) cents upon each $100 of valuation, the amount to be placed to the credit of said School District Bond Fund.

Claims of Supervisors for mileage and per diem were examined and approved by the District Attorney and warrents ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw	$20.40
A. C. Freeman	18.00
J. R. Eldred	14.40
J. J. Stewart	10.80
Frank Fitzgerald	26.40

Board adjourned to meet Monday, September 23, 1895, at 7 o'clock p. m.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1895.

J. H. Stoutenborough Jr. vs. Wm McDonald and Jacob Shoemaker—The following jury were selected and sworn to try the case: John Keegan; Thos Kehoe; Jerry Mairs; David Stubblefield; John McSweeny; John A. Lank; August Stecker; and Henry Fehrman. Quite a number of witnesses were sworn and examined. After a short consultation the jury found in favor of the plaintiff as follows;

Balance due plaintiff for labor and services performed $166.61
Assigned claim of Henry Bell 90.00

TUESDAY, Sept 17, 1895.

Friederike Rhine vs. Eliza Hannagan—Decree of foreclosure and order of sale.

People vs John Schofield—P. W. Forbes Esq. District Attorrey, for the People and P. H. Mack Esq. for the Defendant, on a charge of selling whiskey to an Indian. The following jury was selected and sworn to try the case: Thomas Kehoe; A. A. Cashbaugh; Geo. Thorpe; Harold Preston; Frank Lawrence; R. P. Hession; W. H. Uhlmeyer; Harmon Hankhammer; Edward Schober; John C. Anton; J. R. Moffett and W. L. Zimmerman. George L. Drake, who made the arrest, and Dick Free (Indian) were examined for the prosecution. The defedant testified in his own behalf. Ed. M. Clarke was called and examined for the prosecution. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock p. m., and at 7:35 they brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" and the defendant was discharged.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1895

The case of the people vs. Frank Howe was called, charged with burglary, B. H. Yandell and W. A. Lamar Esq's appearing for the defendant and District Attorney Forbes for the people. The following jurors were selected and sworn to try the case: John S. Gorman; Robert E. Gosney; George Thorpe; Harold Preston, W. H. Uhlmeyer; John C. Anton; W. G. Morton; Alexander Porteous; J. A. Partridge; D. Stubblefield; H. D. Gill; Julius Roeper.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895.

The case of Ma. Que (Chinaman,) charged with selling whiskey to an Indian, was called and postponed until Friday the 20th

The case of the People vs. Howe was then called and by five o'clock the evidence was all in and the case was given to the jury The jury on the first ballot stood nine for burglary in the first degree and three for the second degree, a conclusion was reached at 7:20 o'clock, the defendant being found guilty of burglary in the first degree The Judge setting Tuesday, the 24th as time to pronounce sentance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$50 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1 00	100 00
J McDonald Trustee	2 8	1000	100 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Pat Hartz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hattie C Briggs	520	201	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	347	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
C J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	416	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A C Paine Trustee	448	1003	100 30
A F Thorne Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	469	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	100	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	400	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the Company on September 14 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 20 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE)

Independence Land District, California.

List No 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No 11 approved September 26, 1891.

Lands situated in Township 25 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24, SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS, MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fn

NATHAN RHINE,

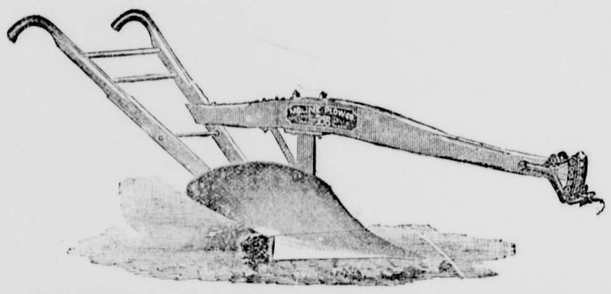
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Articles supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FLORIDA'S PEST.

Sore Spots, Scratches and Ulsers Attract Them.

MUCH WORSE THAN THE MOSQUITO.

A Disease-Breeding Gnat Which Makes Life a Torture—Convey Disease from Man to Man.

Florida has an insect more terrible than the dreaded "tsetse" fly of Africa. The latter does not attack man; furthermore, it is rather rare. The winged terror of the flowery peninsula, on the other hand, occurs in countless swarms and is very dangerous to human beings. Though it does not bite, it is a carrier of disease.

The pest is known in Florida as the "gnat," and it is only present in summer. Then it is seen in myriads, and around the head of every person who ventures into the open air, in some parts of the country, will be observed a cloud of the insects. Though they do not bite they are very annoying, because they sing almost as loud as mosquitoes. Then, again, they settle in clouds all over your person to suck up the prespiration, and the distress caused by their crawling over the face, neck and hands is very great. There are so many of them that to slap at them is almost a useless performance.

The bother of this might be endured, with a little patience, if the flies had not the habit of settling in the corners of the eyes, being attracted by the moisture there. This causes an unbearable annoyance and irritation, which, of course, is increased by the constant effort to wipe the flies away. Unfortunately that is not the worst of it. The flies carry contagious diseases of the eye from one human being to another, and thus epidemics are frequently propagated of a serious disease of the eyelid, which is known in Florida as "sore eye." This complaint has been known to start with a single individual and run through an entire school or community. So bad is it that sufferers seldom recover from it entirely, being troubled with weak eyes ever afterward.

These "gnats" do much other mischief. Sore spots, scratches, ulcers and other wounds have a great attraction for them; they not only thickly crowd on such places about the head and hands, but they crawl beneath the clothing to get at a sore spot. If only your own person were concerned, it would not matter much; but look at the dog lying on the ground only a few steps from you. From flea bites or other cause he has suppurating sores on the back or belly, which, of course, are thickly covered with the flies. Unable to stand the irritation longer, the animal suddenly rises and shakes off the insects. You can plainly see that many of the flies come toward you and settle on your person, some of them sure to get into the corners of your eyes. Perhaps a man approaches you on a road. He is evidently suffering from "sore eyes," a common disease among poor people in the South. Necessarily, he is enveloped in a cloud of "gnats,' and as you pass him some hundreds of them turn to follow you.

It has been proved that infectious diseases are disseminated by mosquitoes and houseflies, but as carriers of pathogenic germs the Florida "gnats" are unapproached by any other insects. Not only do they convey disease from man to man, but they are always likely to carry it from domestic animals to human beings. Perhaps the only thing to be said in favor of the flies is that they do not bite at night. They are troublesome from early morning until near sunset, being most aggressive during the hot and sultry hours of the afternoon. They prefer open and sunny places. They enter houses, but evidently do not feel at ease in the rooms for they do not attack people, but congregate on the panes of the windows, if these happen to be closed. They are greatly abundant only where the soil is sandy.

These flies resemble in general appearance the comon housefly, but are much smaller. One of their peculiarities is the hardness of their bodies, and a slap with the hand that would suffice to "lay out" any mosquito or housefly does not hurt them in the least. Mr. Schwar of the Bureau of Entomology, to whom the writer is indebted for his information, recently encountered considerable numbers of these flies at Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Tex. The Texas species does not seem to be so much addicted to seeking the eyes; it prefers to make its way into the ear thereby causing great annoyance. The Florida "gnat" occurs in small numbers in parts of Virginia and in the District of Columbia.

ODDITIES OF FACT AND FICTION.

Philadelphia has been entertained of late by two workmen on the City Hall tower who eat their lunch while sitting on the brim of the bronze William Penn's hat, over 500 feet above the pavement. They sit there with their legs hanging over and appear to be without fear, although their perch is the highest in the world of its kind.

A short time ago a fire broke out in a butter factory near Madison, Wis,. After all the water on hand was used 2300 gallons of milk were used in its stead, and the fire was put out. This is not unlike the case in San Francisco where 15,000 gallons of wine were used in an endeavor to quench a fire in a vineyard storehouse.

New Woman—Well, I married the only man who never told me he loved me! Old Woman—Why did you do that? New Woman—Because I thought he ought to be converted.—Ex.

Beulah Barton's Birthday.

By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

It was a great trial for Mrs. Barton, who was a spirited person, and who finally became not so sorry for her daughter as angry with her.

"Of course Reuben Spicer was a very nice young man," she said to herself, "and I dunno as I should have objected; but widders marry again in a couple of years sometimes, and I feel as if Beulah needn't carry on so so long."

And when August came and Maryland peaches were ripe and stood in big basketfuls at Mr. Spicer's door, Mrs. Barton, thinner and sharper of feature than of yore, but still as neatly cuffed and collared and coiffured as ever, stood beside the couch on which Beulah lay propped up by pillows, and said slowly and decisively:

"The last birthday party you had, Beulah Barton, was in sixty-one. Two years I've skipped it. This year I'm goin' to give you one."

"Mother!" cried Beulah.

"I be," said Mrs. Barton, who, whenever she wished to be impressive, returned to Yankee dialect.

"Mother!" repeated Beulah, "when you know I'm dying of a broken heart."

"I didn't know no sech thing, Beulah Barton," said her mother; "anyhow you air actin' rebellious, and blessin's never follow that sort of thing. The Lord's will has got to be done. August the fifth sees you havin' a birthday party, and you're goin' to set up to it cf I hev to carry you down stairs pig-a-back. Hear?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Beulah, closing her eyes.

"Very well, you kin look over them samples and see what I shill get for you a dress," said Mrs. Barton, laying a great envelope on the afghan that covered Beulah as she reposed on the couch, "and choose a proper nice patron, do."

"Mother, you're talking dreadfully Yankee," said the girl. "I wish you wouldn't."

But Mrs. Barton had left her alone, and after awhile she opened the envelope and found within a bunch of silk samples and a little fashion magazine, and shortly grew interested, and finally, when her tea was ready, pronounced with a sigh in favor of heliotrope color and white lace flounces.

Old Mr. Spicer was taking his dinner in the little back room while his boy watched the shop.

Meal times were sad affairs in these days. Ghosts were with him then. He used to fancy that he heard Reuben run lightly down stairs and up to the very door of the room, and lift his head half expecting to see him enter and to discover that he had been dreaming a bad dream.

Today this had happened half a dozen times, when the lad put his head in at the door of the room.

"What is it, John?" asked the old man.

"Well, Mr. Spicer, them there Maryland peaches is goin' faster'n you'd like, that's all."

"I suppose you're afraid to chase the boys away? You ain't got no more spunk than a hen," said old Spicer.

He arose, stalked through the back room and out upon the porch in haste, but there stood still. It was not a boy who was stealing peaches out of his baskets, but a soldier. Thin as a skeleton, his shoes like those of a tramp, everything he wore falling from him in rags, and the left sleeve of his wretched jacket pinned empty to his breast, he sat there eating peaches as coolly as if they belonged to him.

"Making free, you see," he said. "I couldn't help it if I was to be shot for it. You'd have to live on moldy crusts as I have, to know how these peaches taste to me."

"Help yourself," said old Spicer tremulously. "I'm glad to see any of the boys in blue for the sake of one I had that marched away and won't never march back again."

"You can't be sure of that," said the soldier, without looking up.

"Ah, he was killed," said Spicer. "Killed."

"They reported me killed," said the soldier, taking another peach, "and all the while I was in a southern prison. I reckon I'd have died there, too, if it hadn't been that I remembered an old father I had that was fonder of me than I deserved, and would be glad to see what was left of me. There's a good deal in will power. I said I'd live, and I did."

"My God!" cried old Spicer. "I guess I'm goin' crazy at last! Let me look at you! Let me look at you!"

"Dad," cried the soldier.

"Reuben!" screamed the old man. "Heaven is too good to me, I've got you again." The next moment he had Reuben in his arms. In the old familiar back room they had a long, long talk. Meanwhile customers rapped upon the counter in vain, and wondered what had become of Mr. Spicer.

"Don't let me spoil the business, dad," said Reuben at last, and the old man, wiping his eyes, left him and went into the store. Before the counter sat the tall, angular form of Mrs. Barton; at the door stood the basket phaeton, the black pony tied to the hitching post.

"I've waited quite a spell, Mr. Spicer," said the matron, "but I've got my list made out. Three pounds of almonds and four of eating raisins, fourteen pounds of sugar. Guess I'll take three baskets of your Maryland peaches."

How history was repeating itself. Mr. Spicer first felt that just this had happened before, then remembered when it was.

"You must be going to give a party," he gasped.

"My Beulah's birthday is the fifth, you know," said Mrs. Barton. "She's rebelled too long. I'm going to do my duty anyhow. I've made her get up and have a ride. It's her first since you know when. She's out there. I guess she won't catch cold, all wrapped up in my broche shawl."

"Your Beulah out there?" said the old man. "She's better then? She mustn't die. She must live, Mis' Barton; your girl must live."

"I mean she shill," said Mrs. Barton; "I mean she shill. But she don't take any interest. She jest wants to die, I believe, to go where she kin make up with your Reuben. But, Lord willin', she shan't."

"She can make up with my Reuben without dyin', Mis' Barton," said old Spicer. "My Reuben has come back."

"Obadiah Spicer! Don't tell me!" cried Mrs. Barton. "Come back! Your Reuben come back after all!"

Her voice, shrill and sharp by nature, rose higher than usual and carried further. Beulah, sitting wrapped in her shawl, heard every word and forgot that she was not able to walk. A moment more and she stood by her mother's side and caught her by the arm.

"Mother!" she cried. "Mother! is it true?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Barton. "You can jest go in and talk with him while I read off my list to Mr. Spicer. I shill want to hev this birthday party of yours a real proper good one, seein' Reuben's come hum."

For once Beulah did not find fault with her mother's Yankeeism. "They'll have a lot to say to each other," the latter added, "and I guess you and me kin afford time to sit down a spell and think over our blessings."

And there in that back room the talk was long and sweet; such talk as we might all have "if only the dead could know just when to come back and be forgiven."

Yet there were tears shed too. Some for the knight of courtesy, who had unwittingly caused so much sorrow—poor, bright eyed, gentle voiced Du Bois, who lay sleeping under southern sod. And Beulah's birthday party? That was, I assure the reader, what her mother had declared it should be, "a proper good one."

THE END.

Tastes In Jokes.

As George Eliot has justly remarked, "A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain upon the affections." This is particularly true of children's jokes. Children and grown persons rarely have the same standards of humor. A small boy at a long suffering boarding house not long since playfully filled the sugar bowls with salt, a "joke" that was none the less effective because of its lack of novelty. Another small boy at another boarding place found much pleasure in kicking such of his fellow boarders as he chanced to meet in the elevator. Of course everybody rebelled about it and threatened to inflict all sorts of punishment upon the little humorist.

But somehow none of the punishments was ever inflicted, and the kicking continued. The small boy distributed his favors impartially—the shins of both young and old, of men and of women, were alike bruised by his energetic boot soles. His parents never seemed to take the slightest interest in the complaints and anathemas concerning their offspring that poured in upon them. Some of the men declared that some day they meant to kick back, but when it came to the point they never did. At length one of the women tried to "reason" with the little boy.

"Willie," she said, "why did you kick Mrs. Blank in the elevator yesterday? It was very naughty of you, Willie, dear. Don't you know that you hurt her very much?"

Little Willie seemed moved. "I tell you what," he said, with a touch of real compassion, "I won't kick 'em so hard after this."—New York Sun.

Stevenson's Oddity of Dress.

Stevenson was not without a good deal of innocent oddity in his dress. When I try to conjure up his figure, I can see only a slight, lean lad, in a suit of blue sea cloth, a black shirt and a wisp of yellow carpet that did duty for a necktie. This was long his attire, persevered in to the anguish of his more conventional acquaintances. I have a ludicrous memory of going, in 1878, to buy him a new hat, in company with Mr. Lang, the thing then upon his head having lost the very semblance of a human article of dress. Aided by a very civil shopman, we suggested several hats and caps, and Louis at first seemed interested, but having at last hit upon one which appeared to us pleasing and decorous we turned for a moment to inquire the price. We turned back, and found Louis had fled, the idea of parting with the shapeless object having proved too painful to be entertained.

By the way, Mr. Lang will pardon me if I tell, with an added detail, a story of his. It was immediately after the adventure with the hat that, not having quite enough money to take him from London to Edinburgh, third class, he proposed to the railway clerk to throw in a copy of Mr. Swinburne's "Queen Mother and Rosamond." The offer was refused with scorn, although the book was of the first edition and even then worth more than the cost of a whole ticket.—"Personal Memories of Stevenson," by Edmund Gosse, in Century.

A Confirmed Wanderer.

Here is the pathetic figure of a delightfully simple old man whom we discovered in diligent perusal of his Bible, and who invariably camped by himself and did not encourage intruders on his privacy. When we broke through his reserve, he gave us the following strange history of his manner of working. "I only work at two places all the year," he said. "One is at a station up here, where I do the wool picking; that is always a two months' job. Then I go back to Richmond river in New South Wales for the cane cutting; that is a four months' job. The remaining six months I spend in traveling to and fro, as these two stations are 800 miles apart, and it takes me three months to do the journey. I have been doing this for 20 years and shall continue to do it as long as I live." He flatly refused an offer of a lift, for to alter his habits would make him miserable. "I always turn up to the day, for, see, here is my plan drawn out." And he showed us a rough chart of each day's route marked out like a ship's course. "I shall go on like this till I can do so no longer. They will wait a week for me up at the station, and if I don't turn up then the boys will come out and put up a cross for me, for they'll know I have gone home for good and all. Goodby."

We waived him an adieu, and we often wonder now if "the boys" have had to turn out yet.—Temple Bar.

A Newspaper Pensioner.

The Constitution has placed upon its pension list the name of a veteran who has well earned immunity from collectors. Mr. C. S. Youmans of Blackshear, in 1868, wrote to Colonel Carey W. Styles, then editor of The Constitution, subscribing to the paper. Ever since he has kept his name straight upon the books, having paid in all over $260 in subscription. But now he has grown old and writes:

"I love your paper as I do my life. It seems to me that I could not live without it. I am an old veteran Confederate, 69 years of age. My wife has been the mother of 24 children, of whom 21 are still living, eight of whom are young and still depending upon us for bread. Could you not afford to make me a pensioner on your list, as I am entitled to one from the state? I loved Henry W. Grady as I did one of my own children. I have his photograph hung up in my parlor, and go to look at it as often as I do those of my children."—Atlanta Constitution.

When Lee Surrendered

By SALLIE PATE STEEN.

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CHAPTER I.

She turned away, her eyes instinctively seeking the window opposite.

He was just vanishing over the brow of the hill when they came clattering along the dusty road. Heavens! Would the broomstraw hide his tall young form from their searching eyes? With her arms about her mother's waist Glen strained her own sight to watch him, while a sob rose in her throat. Maum Betsey, with her fat arms akimbo, stood at the corner of the house, alternately watching the disappearance of her oldest nursling and the rapid approach of a squad of cavalrymen as they drew nearer and nearer in a cloud of dust.

"My Gawd! Miss Ma'y, it is de Yanks, sho' 'nuff," she gasped, with her eyes starting from her head. "I clar to grashus, dey's a stoppin', and dar's dat boy Nelse hangin' on to de front gate an' talkin' to 'em, like as ef his black hide 'ud tu'n a bullet. Wisht dey would pepper him onct, ennyhow. I'll give him Yankee Doodle when I gits holt o' him again, see ef I don't."

A new fear pierced the mother's heart. Were the soldiers about to enter this defenseless home? But no; after a brief consultation with Nelse the party wheeled across the road and entered a grove of live oaks just opposite the mansion.

Nelse hung on to the gate with outstretched neck and starting eyes until the last blue coat was out of sight, and then dropping off, sped like a bullet up the avenue and around the house into Maum Betsey's wrathful presence.

"Lawdy!" he panted, nimbly dodging a cuff which she directed at his ear. "Is you seen dem Yanks, mammy?"

But before Maum Betsey's ire could burst forth, Glen left her mother's side and turned her stern young face inquiringly upon the boy.

"What did you tell those men, Nelse?" she asked.

"Lawdy! I ain't done tell 'em nuffin, Miss Glen. Hope I may die, ef I did. Dey up an' axed me who lived here, an' I tole 'em jes you an' ole Miss, an' Missy—an' me an' mammy—since all dem yuther niggers done runned off."

"And what did they say then?"

Nelse writhed under her steady eye.

"Den dey tuk an' axed me war dere no gen'l'men 'bout de place, an' I tole 'em ole marster he done tuk an' died fo' de wah—an'—an' dat was all."

"And you said nothing about your young master?"

"Lawdy, Miss Glen, I hope I may die ef I did," his black body twisting in emphatic denial. "You jes go an' ax 'em, ef you don't b'lieve me, you jes go an' ax 'em."

But Maum Betsey was no longer to be kept out of the conversation. "You look heah, nigger." She had managed in the heat of the discussion to grasp the wary Nelse by the shoulder and was pushing him before her to the kitchen doorway, near which they were standing. "You jes lemme ketch you hangin' on to dat front gate agin, projeckin wid Yanks, will you? An' if ever I heah a word out o' your black mouf 'bout Mars Frank gittin' away I'll skin you like a eel, boy. You heah me, don't you?"

As the pair disappeared Mrs. Helen lifted her anxious eyes to her daughter's face. "Glen, do you think he told them?" she whispered.

"I am afraid he did, dear, but mother, don't give up so. They must have learned it sooner or later. They have made no move as yet to search for him, and he is out of their reach now, or soon will be. He knows every foot of these woods and hills, and there are plenty of doors open to him. He will not lack for food and shelter. Besides, we can still communicate with him, and they will surely not be stationed long in this out of the way place. What a mercy he escaped them."

"But, oh, my child! think of the fearful outrages these straggling bands of soldiers have committed through the country. Oh, if I had but been wise enough to have sent you away, and kept only Missy with me!"

"Now, mother, listen. I am not afraid of a whole regiment of Yankees, and what in the world would you have done without me? You must come right in now and have a cup of tea and lie down, and if Missy's nap is out I'll bring her down to keep you company while I watch the movements of the blue coated gentry over in the grove a little and keep my eye on Nelse, for he'll slip through Maum Betsey's fingers like an eel, sure enough."

But when her mother had been comfortably established on the sitting room sofa with Missy, warm and rosy from her afternoon nap, chattering happily beside her, Glen's lighthearted show of fearlessness forsook her. Her anxiety took the form of restless wanderings over the house, whose every window commanding a view of the grove opposite, drew her in turn like a magnet.

It was a fine old house of red brick, standing well back from the high road, surrounded by clustering trees and approached by an avenue of magnificent cedars; but the grounds were no longer trim and well kept, and the numerous outbuildings were dilapidated and vacant. An air of neglect and loneliness, enhanced by its remote situation from any town or village, hung about the place, and its interior corresponded but too well with this external desolation.

There had evidently been but few modern additions to the household belongings in late years. The furniture was still handsome, but old and massive, and the brilliant hues of the Turkey carpets and the rich curtains had faded to sober and neutral tints. The bare floors in some of the rooms were actually more cheerful, for they were waxed and rubbed until they shone like mirrors, and when the fires were lighted in the open fireplaces the flames glistened upon shining oak and danced on the polished surface of old mahogany and multiplied themselves in the big brass andirons, that shone in rivalry of the brass candlesticks upon the high, old fashioned mantels.

As Glen wandered restlessly from room to room, her home seemed to wear a new and unfamiliar aspect to her startled eyes. Suppose it should be invaded? It had always been so sure and peaceful a haven. Remote and secluded, only the rumors of war had disturbed its inmates, and the one member of the immediate family who had ever been called upon to yield to its demands had thus far been singularly preserved from danger. But its grim shadow had taken all the color out of the girl's life. All her opportunities had been sacrificed to it. Every promise of her opening girlhood had been blighted by it.

"You were to have gone to school in Philadelphia, dear," her mother would say sometimes, passing her hand over Glen's fine head caressingly, "and then abroad, if it had not been for the war; your father and I had planned it all." Or, "There is no hope of your coming out, or of our entertaining for you, as we would once have done. It would all have been so different if it had not been for the war."

Of course these were but minor considerations, and the girl unselfishly felt them to be such. Were there not always graver consequences to be lamented? Had not this insatiable war snatched from them their all, whitened her mother's hair with untimely snow, and torn son and brother from their arms? And just before her, as she reached the hall, was a sadder evidence than these of its terrors.

The hall was a fine old entrance to a fine old house. Its oaken floor and rich wainscot gleamed in the evening light, and a curiously carved settle ran around three of its sides.

A few high backed chairs and one or two old tables with quaint spindle legs constituted its meager furniture, but its noble proportions and rich carvings redeemed it from bareness, and it was sweet with the pine cones and wild flowers of which Glen had yesterday rifled the woods. A bowl filled with early violets and pale primroses was placed directly beneath a portrait draped with the sad Confederate flag, and looking up at the boyish face above her with all the fiery tragedy of a hopeless self devotion written upon it, Glen read once more through a mist of tears the inscription beneath:

"Captain Helen, a brave soldier and a gallant commander, fell in leading a charge at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862."

As she turned away, her eyes instinctively seeking the window opposite, which commanded a view of her foes, she started with surprise and terror. A man in the uniform of a Union cavalry officer was making his way up the long avenue to the house.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Are you fond of etching?" asked the young man who had taken the hostess' pretty niece from the country down to supper. "As a general thing, yes," she answerd, looking up into his eyes with an engaging frankness that threatened havoc to his heart; "but," she added, hastily, as he started to say something pretty, "not any tonight, thank you—it is rather late. A very little sherbet is all I care for."—Spare Moments.

The old politician, after a long and stormy career, had retired from the field and settled down to making an honest living. A few months after his retiracy a friend met him. "Well," he said, "you are out of poltics, I understand" "Yes," was the reply, with a long-drawn sigh of relief, "out of politics, out of money and out of the penitentiary, thank the lord."

Elderly Gentleman (to a little boy who is buying candy)—My young friend, don't you think that instead of spending all the pennies you get it would be better to put some of them away for a rainy day? Little Boy—O, no! What's the good of money on a rainy day? Ma never lets me stir out of the house.—Pearson's.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it it always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and mia-mi are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility, it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Hard work is a cure for almost every human ill, except the evil of having to work hard.

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The funny man who has exhausted his stock of jokes may be said to be out of humor.

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There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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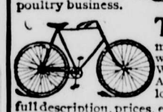

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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OUR COAST FARMS.

Possibilities of Tobacco Culture in California.

THE FINE GROWTH MADE IN TEHAMA

Irrigated Lands of the San Joaquin May Be Devoted to the Raising of the Sugar Beet.

The farmers of Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, will have the largest bean crop known in that section for years. This crop will be harvested from mustard land, which is considered the best soil for beans.

George Fry, the bee-keeper, has received eight pure-blooded Italian queens, says the Bakersfield Californian. They came, each one, in a little cage, and all the cages crated. Food for the bees was put in the cages before they started, and they arrived in prime order. They are rather expensive luxuries, costing very nearly $2 apiece to lay down here.

It is reported that the wooly aphis is again making its appearance in the northern part of Santa Barbara county. It is now an almost undisputed fact that this pest infests the roots of the apple tree, as the aphides are to be seen making their appearance through the ground. Scientists are now trying to find a means of confining these creatures, believing that if this can be accomplished the pest can be exterminated.

There probably is no better land in the world for sugar beet growing than the irrigated lands of this part of the San Joaquin Valley, says the Fresno Expositor. The establishment of a beet-sugar factory in Fresno, or anywhere near Fresno, would introduce a system of diversified farming that would bring wealth to our people. The refuse from these factories when fed to stock is a great flesh-producer, and besides getting $4 a ton for beets the farmer can get half the weight of his beets back again for hauling to feed to cattle or hogs.

Farming is a business wherein, owing to the diversified details and often large areas under cultivation, it is very difficult for the master hand to keep his eye upon so many simultaneous operations, therefore it is especially important that, after taking great care in the selections of his hands, he should endeavor to gain their respect by kind treatment, at the same time placing trust in them. If he finds his confidence has been misplaced the only alternative is to cashier them at the first convenient opportunity.—Country Gentleman.

The Fresno Republican publishes an article in which it is shown that several of the orchards of that county have this year paid their owners from $150 to $250 per acre. Such cases can likely be found in Kings County, but if orchards gave a return of only one-half that sum they would pay better than if the soil were used for some other purpose. The day for making large profits in any branch of business has gone by in California, and henceforth the husbandman will have to care for what grows and become economical in his habits.—Hanford Democrat.

It is gratifying to note the more enthusiastic sentiment that now prevails in the East in favor of California products. The New York Fruit Trade Journal of recent date had this to say: "Trade in general has come to the conclusion that California oranges are of better flavor and give better satisfaction than foreign oranges, and the Californians appear to have entirely taken their place in this market. We find it impossible to sell foreign oranges against them. In reference to the varieties, will say that the California navels surpass any oranges in the world that have ever been put on the Philadelphia market.

The hop worm, which has been such a pest to California, has made its advent in the Puyallup Valley, and is quite prevalent in William Voses yard, says the Puyallup (Wash.) Citizen. The worm is the same shade of green as the hop leaf, has a black head and is three-quarters of an inch in length. The hop aphis emulsion does not seem to destroy it. The leaf upon which it feeds curls over and enfolds the worm within it, and affords it an asylum to build a web and propagate eggs. Andrew Nix, who has investigated its habits very carefully, fears that it may become a very dangerous pest in a few more seasons.

King County, modestly remarks the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, has never been boastful of its agricultural resources, although it has some excellent farms and abundance of rich and productive soil withins its boands that is capable of growing anything in the vegetable or cereal line produced in the temperate zone. Mention is sometimes made of the largest hop field in the United States possessed by King county, but there is a modest meadow of nearly 2,000 acres, neighbor to the big hop field, that is worthy of passing mention. The grass on this meadow this year averaged five feet in height, and the average yield of the whole field will be four tons to the acre of clean, well-cured hay.

A letter from Ione, Morrow county, says that the other day a cloud of grasshoppers swept down on the ranch of A. H. Smith, says the Pendleton East Oregonian. The hoppers began on the garden stuff, and after cleaning that out, attacked the fruit which was hanging on the trees. After almost wholly destroying the fruit, they appeared to be eating the leaves and twigs of the trees themselves, and Mr. Smith was fearful that they would die. These hoppers seem to have no special likes and dislikes. They eat what is set before them, if it be green and alive, and for this reason there is danger not only to vegetation, but to many people living in various parts of the country.

Elton Fulmer, professor of chemistry of the State Agricultural College of Washington, who has recently been investigating the beet-sugar industry of California, declares that the whole product of the island of Formosa would not supply one-half of his State with sugar, and that the sugar-cane growers in the South, through their journals, admit that they cannot compete with beet sugar and that they are afraid of it. The German sugar-beet producers were so frightened last year that they sent a representative to this country to look into affairs here, and in his report he stated that we were outdoing them, and that while their labor was slightly cheaper the Americans were doing 50 per cent. more work to the man, and that in their country land was worth from $200 to $600 an acre, while in this country it could be had easily at from $25 to $40, and that altogether America has decidedly the best of them in production and cheapness. The quality, too, is better than theirs and the beets of this country better and larger.

J. W. Woodrum of Hooker has shown us a sample of bright tobacco leaves which he gathered from some stalks he has growing on his place, says the Red Bluff News. The plants were set out a year ago last spring and lived through the winter. This year the stems grew up from the old stalks and are now from three feet to three and a-half feet in height. Last year the tobacco was gathered and some of it went as much as five and a-half pounds to the plant. The tobacco is raised on the Hooker rolling hills without irrigation, and both Mr. Woodrum and Postmaster William Wade, who are from the tobacco regions of Kentucky and Virginia, are satisfied that a very good quality of the weed can be raised in that section of the country. The sample that Mr. Wodrum had with him was the natural leaf and had not been cured and prepared in any way.

Why cannot those persons who profess to instruct farmers use plain words? asks the New York Times. Here is a case in point. One, asking the cause of the white specks in butter, is informed by a professor not that it is due to the excessive sourness of the cream and the separation of the curd flakes, and these flakes become mixed with the butter, and not in these plain words, but the inquiring butter-maker is informed "that it is due to homogeneousness in the cream, which is partly decomposed. This would not be so bad if it were correct, which it is not; for this word does not apply to the character of one substance, but to the similarity of character or composition of two or more. A single sample of cream cannot be homogeneous at all, and does not possess the quality of homogeneousness. But two samples may, by being alike in composition. There is much cause for complaint on this account in the bulletins of some of the experiment stations, in which, to be useful to the general public, scientific names should either be explained, or not used at all, and the information given in such terms as will be readily understood by those persons who are to be instructed by it.

The lament over horses being so cheap and common as to be sold for food rests upon a flimsy foundation, asserts the Rural World. The horses undergoing capture for canning factories are the feral ponies, the ill shapen and idiotic animals which roam the plains of Oregon, and they are just as far removed from the highest type of the domesticated horse as the wild crabapple is from the golden pippin. They cannot be employed in the domestic arts, and the complete obliteration of them is what the scientific breeder would like to see. Putting value upon weeds in a garden is equivalent to attaching value to them. The intelligent will not waste any tears over the decadence of this form of equine life.

Brains and capital will still be used to advance the standard of the pleasure horse. Breeding is a fascinating pursuit, engaging to the utmost the intellectual forces, and its greatest triumphs will command the sharpest competition. After the panic of 1873 the doom of the light harness horse was pronunced by the pessimist. Well-bred animals were very cheap, but the greatest era of development that we have known quickly followed, and at its climax a two-year-old sold for $125,000. History repeats itself. A wave of exaltation exceeds a wave of depression. The breeder of the future record-breaker will find a purchaser at his own price.

AN ALUMINUM EAR.

We have had people with glass eyes, porcelain teeth and artificial whiskers, and now comes along a man with an aluminum ear. He is 63 years of age and was admitted into the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, England, with an epithelioma of the left auricle.

The greater part of the diseased ear was cut off by the attending surgeon and a plaster-of-paris cast was taken of the left side of his head. Then an artificial ear was made in vulcanite and aluminum, tinted and enameled to harmonize with the complexion.

The man now can hear as well as ever, but he takes care to sleep on his right side at night so as not to break off his new ear.—Aluminum World.

"Can you give me any good reason for liking these impressionist pictures?" She—"Yes, indeed; they can be hung either side up with equally good effect."

To brag little, to show well, to crow gently if in luck, to pay up, to own up, and to shut up, if beaten, are the virtues of a sporting man.—O. W. Holmes.

CHILD OF THE GODS.

Only Man on Earth Who Claims Divine Parentage.

THE CLAIM OF JAPANESE MIKADO.

Traces His Ancestry to the Heavenly Deities, Who Made Japan from Islands Floating in Space.

The emperor of Japan is supposed to be descended from the gods. I believe he is the only man on earth who claims divine parentage. In geology Japan is the youngest of lands, and of recent volcanic origin. The authentic history of the country begins with the eighth century. The people had almanacs and means of measuring time as far back as the sixth century. The traditions are pretty well defined from about the beginning of the Christian era. The oldest documents in the archives of the government were written in 712, and the antiquity of the Imperial family is unparalleled among nations. The line runs back, unbroken, as far as that of the popes of Rome with absolute certainty, and Mutsu Hito not only claims to be the 121st emperor of the same family but to have received his crown by unbroken succession from Jimmu Tenno, who ascended the throne in the year 660 B. C.

The official history of the empire of Japan says that "from the time that Amaterasu-Omikami made Ninigin-o-Mikoto descend from the heavens and subject to his administrative sway Okuninusi-no-Mikoto and other offspring of the deities, descendants of divine beings have sat upon the throne generation after generation. Each sovereign, faithful to the spirit of his divine ancestors and to the administrative policy bequeathed by their divine descendants, transmitted the reins of power to his successor, thus preserving the continuity of the imperial dynasty and achieving the aim of good government. Descended in a direct line from the heavenly deities the emperor has stood unshaken in his high place through all generations, his prestige and dignity immutable from time immemorial, and independent of all the vicissitudes of the world about him.

The period before the reign of the Emperor Jimmu, seven centuries before Christ, when the Japanese assume that their actual history begins, is called Jindai—the age of the deities. Two gods of minor rank were commanded by the supreme sovereign of heaven to form a country out of certain islands that were floating in space, and in obedience to such instructions Japan became a nation. The divine pair then became husband and wife and gave birth to the ancestors of Mutsu Hito.

Out in the Shiba park, near Tokyo, there is a shrine dedicated to the memory of these divinities, and we visited it the other day. It is said to have been erected in the year 1005, and it is one of the most beautiful examples of ancient Japanese architecture. Within the shrine is kept a mirror, a crystal and a sword—the emblems of imperial power—which were handed down from the divine authors of the nation to Jimmu, and by him transmitted to the present occupant of the throne. The emperor goes to this shrine to worship between Sept. 16 and 21, which is the period assigned to the creation of Japan.

The mirror is the emblem of conscience, and when the emperor looks in it he sees a custodian of imperial power, and is reminded of his responsibilities and the ancestral commandments to love the poeple as himself. When he looks upon the crystal he sees an emblem of purity, and the sword represents the power and independence of Japan, which has never been subdued. A member of the imperial family is always appointed as the custodian of these relics, and arranges the programme for the September ceremonies.

While the present emperor is not unmindful of his divine origin, he has shown himself to be more of a human personality than any of his predecessors. Until the reformation in 1868 he and those who had previously occupied the throne were practically the prisoners of the tycoon, or shogun, as he is more often called—the generalissimo of the army—and were seldom allowed to leave the shelter of the yellow walls that surround the grounds of the imperial palace at Kyoto. He knew nothing of his subjects and was unknown to them. He was too sacred for the eyes of ordinary mortals to look upon, and even now when his name is mentioned, all of the old-fashioned Japanese make a low bow. After death the emperors became deities and were enshrined with the other gods.

Since 1868, however, the emperor has gradually taken the reins of power more and more into his own hands until he is now quite as much the ruler of this country as King Humbert is of Italy or Francis Joseph of Austria. He does not show as much nervous activity as Emperor William, but he has more to do with the administration of affairs than Queen Victoria or the regent of Spain. He presides quite often at the meetings of the cabinet and usually attends the sessions of the privy council, which is a consulting and advisory body, composed of princes of the imperial family, prominent members of parliament and men who have retired from the ministry with distinction. While he is sensible enough to keep his hands off the executive branches of the government, and permits his ministers to look after details, he requires them to consult him concerning all matters of public policy and to report promptly all events of importance. For example, every important order that was issued from the navy or war departments during the last year was submitted to him before it was promulgated, and a copy of every report from the seat of war in China and Korea has been furnished him as soon as received.

He takes a great interest in industrial and commercial affairs, and has often added from his privy purse to the subsidies voted by parliament for the encouragement of new enterprises. He examines closely into the revenues and expenditures of the government, and only a few days ago, I understand, he had a long and serious conference with Count Ito, the prime minister, concerning the proposition to increase the revenues by additional taxation. Count Inouye, who has recently returned from Korea, spent two hours with him yesterday, according to the native newspapers, answering questions and making his report.

The emperor was only 16 years of age when in February, 1868, he received the envoys of foreign nations at the palace at Kyoto with uncovered face. Before that time no foreigner had ever looked upon the mikado and the eyes of his own subjects had seldom seen his divine person. He concealed himself even from the nobles of the court and at his reception the throne was protected by curtains.

The ancient throne of Japan is now on exhibition in the Imperial museum in this city—the one that was used until about twenty years ago. It consists of a platform eighteen inches high and about twelve feet square. The floor is covered with the thick matting that you find in every house, and was spread with rugs of exquisite embroidery; while in the center was a silken cushion, upon which his imperial majesty squatted like a tailor or a Turk. Handsomely carved and lacquered posts supported a square canopy made of white silk, delicately embroidered with the mikado's crest. This canopy concealed him from all eyes except those of his personal attendants, through whom he communicated with the public and who draped him in his imperial robes. Some of those robes are now exhibited in the same room with the throne, along with a lot of swords and saddles and other military equipments that were worn by the shoguns, and cases of earthen images of men and horses that were used for interment in the graves of illustrious personages after the custom of burying the chief retainers alive with their lords was abandoned.

Here also can be seen the ancient imperial carriage, which was drawn by a bullock, the palanquins in which the mikado and the shogun and the members of the imperial family used to ride about, and a model of the state barge, which was known as the "ship of heaven and earth," and was propelled by sixty-four oars, like the galleys which Anthony and Cleopatra used to ride around in.

"In an adjoining room are several cases containing relics of Chrisitanity that were left in Japan when the Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries were driven out of the country nearly 300 years ago. St. Francis Xavier spent most of his life here, and might have evangelized Japan, for noblemen, Buddhist priests, men of learning and military commanders embraced the faith with the same alacrity as the poor and ignorant, and by the year 1582 the number of Japanese professing the Christian faith was estimated at 1,000,000 souls. And so favorable were both the princes and the people that they sent an embassy to the pope to beseech his favor and acknowledge his supremacy. But in 1596 an edict was issued by a shogun, who thought the people ought to worship him instead of God, expelling every missionary and commanding every convert to renounce the faith.

Many of the presents that were brought from the vatican are preserved and exhibited in the museum, with holy pictures, rosaries, crucifixes and other emblems of religion that were concealed by the faithful during the persecution; and there are several curious flumisitia or "trampling boards"—oblong blocks of metal with figures of Christ and the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the Madonna and child, and other representations of the most sacred character, upon which persons suspected of the crime of Christianity were obliged to trample in order to testify to their abjuration of the "depraved faith."

But the emperor wears no embroidered robes today, and his throne is simply a gilded chair, from which he can see the members of his court, and no screen of silk conceals him from them. While he is not as accessible as some of the European sovereigns, and never appears in public except upon the most solemn functions of state, he has become a familiar figure to the upper classes and the members of the diplomatic corps who are invited to the palace several times a year and are asked to accompany him at military reviews, the inauguration of public enterprises and on other occasions when his majesty participates.

The palace grounds include twenty-six acres, to which strangers are never admitted except upon the invitation of the sovereign or by a permit from the minister of the household, which is exceedingly difficult to obtain. There are riding courts, rifle ranges, gymnasiums, groves, gardens, fish ponds and other facilities for exercise and amusement, but his majesty seldom utilizes them, for he is not fond of sport, and is afflicted with rheumatism to an extent that often seriously interferes with his movements. He has several palaces in different parts of the country which he never visits, and magnificent game preserves where he never shoots. There is an imperial yacht in the navy also, but he never goes to sea.

He is of a serious temperament, lacks social qualities and is so occupied with ceremonies and receptions that he has very little time to himself. From all I can hear he works as hard as President Cleveland and has an equally solemn sense of his responsibilities. Some years ago he attempted to learn English and German, but gave them up as a bad job. On public occasions he wears a heavily frogged and gilded uniform as generalisimo of the army, with a sword of modern pattern in a golden scabbard and a hilt loaded with diamonds and other jewels. But in the privacy of the palace he is said to wear the kimono of his race, which he finds much more comfortable, and sits upon the floor like any ordinary Japanese.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

HE HAD ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY.

"I see, remarked the wide-awake farmer, "that wheat has gone up to 70c in Chicago, and there's a report that it will keep going till it gets to a dollar. Now I'd like to contract to sell you my crop for 70c. Seventy cents will do me. I'd rather have a sure thing while it's goin' than to take my chances of doin' better by waitin'."

"But," replied the commission merchant "I can't agree to contract for your wheat at 70c."

"Why not? It's goin' up to a dollar, an' you'll make 30c a bushel. Ain't that enough?"

"Oh, yes; but you see, that 70c is only a speculative price. It ain't what they pay for real wheat."

"Don't pay that for real wheat? What in thunder do they pay it for, then?"

"Why, for options."

"Well, what in blazes are options?"

"Why, they're promises to get wheat and sell it for such and such a price."

"Well, then, they got to get the wheat, ain't they?"

"No; they sell the promises again, according as the market rises or falls."

"An' don't they buy and sell any real wheat at all?"

"Not much."

"Just buy and sell wind at 70c a bushel?"

"That's about it."

"Thunder an' Mars, wish I'd knowed that last fall! I wouldn't a sowed any wheat. I'd tied my grain bags to the back o' my fannin' wheel an' kept the boy turning it all winter, till I'd filled all the bags I could get hold of. But it ain't too late, yet. By gosh, if it's wind they want 'stead of wheat, I can supply the market for the hull country off my farm."—Buffalo Express.

KEEP YOUR HAND STILL.

Thought provokes action. Think of doing something, and, unconsciously, perhaps, you begin to do it. We might almost say that thought is action. A good proof of this is found in the movements of the hand.

In the University of Wisconsin Professor Jastrow has an instrument called the automatograph, which shows very clearly and precisely the automatic movements of the hand.

It consists merely of a piece of glass resting on three movable metal feet, or in other words it is a small carriage which will shift its position at the slightest movement.

At the end is a needle, fixed vertically and in contact with a roll of paper covered with a layer of lamp-black. If the apparatus moves the movement is traced on the paper by the needle.

It should be mentioned that both paper and needle are hidden by a screen.

Professor Jastrow tells you to rest your hand upon the glass and keep it perfectly still. This appears quite easy, but when you think that your hand is quite motionless you find, to your surprise, that the needle is tracing the lines on the paper.

The fact is, you cannot keep your hand still; unconsciously and invisibly it moves with your thoughts. Look at that pair of scales; watch how the rod goes this way and that way as the scales move. Now look at the black paper; you will find that your hand has been moving exactly in agreement with the movement of the rod.

A KING'S SHIN BONE.

During Dr. J. J. McGovern's recent stay abroad he ran across many interesting things and had many funny experiences.

Down in Egypt, while doing the pyramids, he had as a guide an accommodating Bedouin sheik named Abdullah, who, by virtue of being the seventh son of the cousin of some notable, was able to give the doctor extra-privileges. He let the doctor climb the pyramids alone, and finally led him into a recently opened cave or tomb dating from the time of the Rameses.

A number of bones were visible, and Dr. McGovern asked if he might take one as a souvenir.

Abdullah immediately had a righteous spasm and grew pale with holy horror as he rehearsed the penalties for such a sacrilege. On the production of a good-sized coin, however, he thought he would like to see how the scenery looked from another elevation and left the doctor alone.

"I crawled on my hands and knees," Dr. McGovern said, "and finally, after rummaging around, emerged from the tomb with the shin bone of an ancient Egyptian king. I had lots of fun over that shin bone."—Chicago News.

Police Inspector—It was very plucky of you, ma'am, to have set upon the burglar and so ably captured him, but need you have injured him to the extent of necessitating his removal to the hospital? Lady—How did I know it was a burglar? I'd been waiting up for three hours for my husband! I thought it was him.

UNCLE SAM'S MULES.

An Invaluable Beast in America's History.

HE CAN PULL AS MUCH AS A HORSE.

Frequently Without a Bite of Hay or Grain for Four or Five Days at a Stretch.

Unless you have seen actual war you can hardly imagine what an immense number of wagons an army requires. There are so many things that must be taken along. Amunition, food, clothing, medicines and surgical appliances, tents, forage for the animals and materials for the repair of the wagons themselves form the bulk of the baggage, but there is a deal of miscellaneous stuff besides. Indeed, the supplies required are so great that a large force cannot operate more than 100 miles from its base without clinging to a railroad or navigable stream.

If we take an army corps at its average strength, say 25,000 men, it would need a train of from 600 to 1,000 six-mule teams. This immense train would stretch for ten mlies behind the troops. It would cost about $1,000 per team, or from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

An army contains from two to eight corps, each requiring the transport facilities above stated. Just before the battles of the Wilderness the Army of the Potomac had 125,000 men. The train consisted of 4,300 six-mule wagons and 835 ambulances. In addition to this each man carried on his person fifty rounds of ammunition and three days' cooked rations, while three days' beef ration were driven on the hoof.

When the terrible battles took place this great number of ambulances was only sufficient for use on the field. The wounded had to be transported to the rear in wagons that were going back for supplies. As those wagons were wholly without springs you may imagine that the poor soldiers endured great suffering.

The 15th, one of the four corps that marched with Sherman to the sea, numbered 20,000 men at the start. It had 856 six-mule teams and 150 ambulances; 225 wagons were loaded with ammunition, 300 with rations and the remainder with miscellaneous supplies. Eight wagons had nothing but shoes and socks. Each wagon at the start carried five days' forage for its own team, but after the campaign was well under way this item ceased to be carried. Sherman's famous "bummers" found plenty among the farmers.

When an army moves it would be impossible for the troops and their supply wagons to march on one road. If they did the column might be a hundred miles long. Instead it is customary for the different corps, each with its own train, to march on separate and parallel roads.

Before the war the regular troops out West performed some wonderful marches, relying wholly upon supplies carried in wagons. Railroads did not exist in that part of the country—in fact, it was a wilderness.

In 1857 the Sixth Infantry marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Benicia, Cal., a distance of 2,100 miles. The journey took six months. The immense wagon train of 149 six-mule teams was under charge of Captain Hancock who afterward became famous. Hancock did not lose a wagon or even a wheel on the entire trip, and in his conduct on this occasion gave evidence of the great ability which he afterward exhibited as a general officer during the war.

As a draft animal for our baggage wagons the mule has been used for a long period. He can pull as much as a horse and can better stand the poor food and rough service which are necessary accompaniments of a campaign. We tried horses in 1861, but on account of the immense numbers of them which died from exposure and hard work the experiment was quickly given up.

Mules are abundant in this country, and of the very best quality. St. Louis is probably the best mule market in the world.

Some one has called the mule the best soldier we had in the war. It is certain that the services he rendered are beyond calculation. Some teams were conspicuous, as witness the history of this one. It was fitted out in Berryville, Md., in April, 1861. A year later it was transferred to Washington and in May was sent to Fort Monroe to join McClellan's army. It followed the latter up the peninsular, was at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg and in the swamps of Chickahominy. Participating in the Seven Days' battles, it finally brought up at Harrison's Landing, whence it went back to Washington. It then hauled ammunition for the second battle of Bull Run, followed the army to Antietam, and from there to Fredericksburg. When General Hooker took command of the army it went with him through the Chancellorville fights. In 1864 we find him at City Point with Grant. It served with him until the war closed, and a year later was in Washington as ready for duty as ever.

The team was frequently without a bite of hay or grain for four or five days at a stretch, and nothing to eat but what they could pick up by the wayside. There were times also when they went without water for twenty-four hours. Those mules should have been tenderly cared for during the rest of their lives and never worked except for exercise.

Teams of six mules each are the standard for army use. The driver rides the near wheel mule, and uses instead of reins a leather strap attached to the bit of the near leader. He manipulates the brake with another strap. The wagon is large and very strongly built, each piece having its dimensions and material determined from experience. Wagon covers are white canvas, and have printed on each side in large letters the contents of the wagon and the name of the regiment, etc., to which it belongs.

The British use all sorts of animals and conveyances for their baggage. This results from the widely scattered countries in which they serve.

In the Ashantee war they used coolies, for no animal could live upon the Gold Coast. Men, women and children were employed. They carried the loads upon their heads, the common load being 50 pounds for a man, 40 for a woman and less for a child. Each battalion of 650 men had as many carriers.

In India and South Africa the British use oxen. They are somewhat slow, but require but little care and thrive upon poor food. They will stand fire better than any other animal.

The camel is another animal used for carrying baggage, but only under the pack-saddle. The pack camel will make from two to three miles an hour for any length of time, will carry a load of 400 pounds and go without water four or five days. For the reason that he is so well adapted for use in the desert the British employed many camels in the recent Soudan campaign.

The camel has some disadvantages from a military standpoint, however. He is very delicate in constitution and is subject to diseases but little understood. He must also have proper food and plenty of it. Lord Wolseley states that the daily ration for a good-sized camel is 20 pounds of dry or green fodder, together with 8 pounds of barley flour. The latter is made up into a paste ball and rammed down the camel's throat.

The British consider the elephant the king of beasts of burden, although, of course, he can only be used in warm coutries. The elephant becomes fit for work at 20 years of age, and lasts until he is 80. He can pack 1,200 pounds upon his back and haul a much larger load. He will not stand fire, however, and that is a very serious drawback. The usual ration for an elephant is a large, thick cake, consisting of 25 pounds of wheat flour mixed with 1 pound of molasses. In addition he is given 400 pounds of green food, such as sugar-cane. He will drink thirty gallons of water per day.—Philadelphia Times.

THE COMING CORN CROP.

Exports of corn for the fiscal year ending June 30th aggregated 25,507,753 bushels, which was the smallest total of any year since 1887-88. The largest annual export of corn from this country was in the year following the big production in 1889, when 101,973,717 bushels were sent abroad. Even in that year the shipments were a trifle short of 5 per cent. of the yield, and in no other year on record has the exportation of corn equaled that percentage of the production. But corn is the food basis of a very important class of exports in the form of meat products and lard, and the effect of a large or small yield upon the foreign trade of the country is not to be measured by the exports of the cereal alone. The big corn crop now in prospect could supply material for record breaking exports, both of grain and provisions; but in addition to its effect upon international exchanges it would be of vast benefit in cheapening the cost of many food products which have been inflated in price by the recent shortage in the production of corn.

An increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels in the yield of corn would probably cause a marked reduction in the price. But if the latter should fall to the lowest average in recent years, which was 28.3 cents on the farms in December, 1889, the crop of 2,200,000,000 bushels now foreshadowed would be worth nearly $100,000,000 more to producers than the yield of last season, even at the highest prices at which it has been marketed. The country is to be congratulated on the present favorable promise of this important crop; and its progress through the critical stages of its growth that are yet to come will be carefully watched, not only by the speculators in grain, but by the entire business community, whose interests may be vitally affected by the issue of the corn harvest.—Philadelphia Record.

ELI PERKINS' LECTURE EXPERIENCES.

"One day," said Eli Perkins, in narrating his lecture experiences, "a young gentleman came to me on the Boston and Maine train, and smiling and bowing politely, asked me if I was the gentleman who delivered the lecture before the Portsmouth Y.M.C.A. the night before.

"'I am,' I said, with some pride.

"'Well, I want to thank you for it. I don't know when I ever enjoyed myself more than when you were talking.'

"'You are very complimentary,' I said, almost blushing, 'very complimentary. I am glad my humble effort was worthy of your praise,' and I took the young man warmly by the hand.

"'Yes,' continued the young man, 'it gave me immense pleasure. You see, I am engaged to a Portsmouth girl, and her three sisters all went, and I had my girl in the parlor all to myself. Oh, it was a happy night!—the night you lectured in Portsmouth. When are you going to lecture there again?'"

Advices from Tarsus, Asia, Minor, say a mob attacked the American school in that place and maltreated several students and threatened the missionaries.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.....1895

It is cheering to learn that the New York Republicans have resolved upon going into battle this fall shouting for "reform;" but when the dispatch goes on to say that "Thomas Platt dominates the situation" our enthusiam becomes "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

The latest sensation in Chicago has been caused by a judge named Payne, who, in charging the Grand Jury, said: "The man who is guilty shall be punished whether he is too poor to hire a lawyer or rich enough to buy the bar." The Judge is believed to have aimed his lick at the big meat-packers who are charged with tapping the water mains with secret pipes.

One of the side topics that engages discussion in the East just now is a proposed constitutional amendment providing for a Presidential term of eight years, ineligibility of re-election, and the making of ex-Presidents United States Senators for life. The discussion is of course a sort of debating society politics which the big West is to busy to take part in just now.

Before another international yacht race is run for the America's cup perhaps it would be well to call out the navies of England and the United States and order them to clear the sea for ten miles on each side of the limits of the racing area, with orders to sink any vessel that transgressed the ten-mile limit. It might be necessary to sink four or five excursion steamers, with all on board, but then the momentous question could in that way be settled satisfactorily to all concerned and the country could be at peace, but in no other way does it seem possible to meet the lordly requirements of the Earl of Dunraven.

After the McKinley act went into effect there was no increase in the wages of workingmen in a single factory in the United States. On the contrary wages steadily declined, reaching their lowest point while that law was still in operation. Since the Wilson act has been in force, now a little more than a year, wages in protected manufactories are up to their highest point under the protective tariff, and the tendency is still upward. The iron workers in the South have had their pay increased twenty percent in the last four months.

Another decisive victory for the rebels is reported from Cuba. In this case it appears that the royal forces engaged the rebels in a hot battle, large bodies of men being involved on either side. But the rebels had a force of 1,200 men in ambush along a hill ridge. To the foot of this hill the fight finally proceeded, when the ambushed force suddenly poured out of hiding and hemmed the Spaniards between two armies, the result being the discomfiture of the Spaniards and their rout. If this be true, Spain needs to send better Generals to Cuba. Really, the Cubans have made such headway that the matter of recognizing them as belligerents is now only a question of a short time. It must come.

Thoughtful observers agree with the opinion of Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, who declares that "in criminal cases there should be no appeal." The demand for a new trial should be decided by the trial Judge who has heard the testimony. As Justice Brewer truly remarks: "You can trust a jury to do justice to the accused with more safety than you can an appellate court to secure protection to the public by the speedy punishment of a criminal. An appellate court decides on minor technical points and its only ground for reversing a verdict is the contention that too much truth has been put before the jury. Its work, at all times, where it does not confine itself to approving what has been done, is to whittle away the privilege of the jury to hear the evidence in the case. It would sweep away the most serious abuses of the criminal law if the right of appeal to the Supreme Court were abolished. Between the jury, the trial Judge with the power to grant a new trial and the Governor's of computation and pardon, there is little danger of injustice being done the accused. And the law would then be a protection to the innocent.

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COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

Starting In With Sheep.

First—Study your farm conditions and learn exactly what sheep will thrive best upon it. Second—If you are not able to purchase even a small flock of pure bred or high grade sheep then put all you can advantageously in a pure bred ram, and after that do the best you can in buying ewes. Start right, even if upon a small scale. The sheep will rapidly increase. Third—In purchasing a ram get one fully developed, strong in bone, straight shaped and thoroughly typical of his breed and sex. I have always had an intuitive liking for the lamb that will leave a group of his fellows in the field and boldly front you. Fourth—Do not purchase sheep that you have to trust in for proper development. It is only the experienced breeder who can forecast development. Fifth—Never take an ill doing sheep, even if it is cheap, with the expectation that it will become right. Sixth—In selecting sheep if possible handle them so that you may know how much of their form is due to themselves and how much to the shears. Seventh—Select as critically as you can to a chosen type. Uniformity is a cheap feature for you to buy, and yet a valuable one in a flock. Eighth—There is no sheep that embodies perfection in sheep qualities. Judging between different sheep is a checking of weakness and a balancing of qualities. Be inclined toward the sheep that appears to be better every time it catches your eye. Ninth—The purchaser will find it to his interests to select from the field sheep, and thereby shun those that have been fitted for show. Tenth—The best time to buy is usually in the fall. Provision may be made with the seller to have the ewes served by a ram of different breeding from the one you buy, and thereby you add another season's use to the ram of your flock.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

More Sorghum Testimony.

A Minnesota farmer tells in Farm and Fireside that it is the freezing of the green plant which makes second growth sorghum poisonous to stock. Freezing, together with warm sun after the frost, causes the juice to ferment. This taken into the stomach while in a state of fermentation causes such a rapid accumulation of carbonic acid gas that the stomach is distended and inflamed, causing great pain. Finally all of the intestines are involved, with extreme suffering, and death ensues.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

The STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 23 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼; W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E, Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of E ½ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30. Tp. 9 S, R 25 E; S ½ of Sec. 25, and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 21; N W ¼ N W ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of Sec. 30; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; N ½ of S W ¼, S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E, M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Ex REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 17, N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; N ½ of N W ¼, S. W ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 11 S, R 28 E, N ½ of N E ¼ S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 12, S, R 28 E, M. D. M.

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W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 28th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and two sets of harness and camping outfit; that the persona property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$50 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1 00	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	298	1000	100 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hattie C Boggs	523	201	20 10
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	392	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	100	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	521	4 00	400 00
Montgomery Boggs	528	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the Company on September 4, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 518, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the North-east quarter of Section Thirty-one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURUKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10 10 a. m	5 20 p m
Dayton	11 25 a. m.	4 15 p m
Wabuska	1 40 p. m	2 38 p m
Hawthorne Ar.	5 00 p. m	Lv. 11 00 a m
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6 00 a. m	7 25 p m
Luning	7 10 a. m.	6 15 p m
Sodа Springs	7 50 a m.	5 35 p m
Belleville	8 10 a m.	4 35 p m
Candelaria	9 40 a m	3 50 p m
Benton	1 30 p m	11 50 a m
Bishop Creek	3 10 p. m.	9 50 a m
Alvord	4 05 p. m	8 55 a m
Independence	4 35 p. m.	7 25 a m
Lone Pine	5 20 p. m	6 10 a m
Keeler Ar	7 00 p. m.	Lv. 6 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (75 miles), Laundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (40 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.,
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles F. Summers against Samuel S. Coburn for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture Entry No. 254 dated August 19, 1889, upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part of same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
August 31, 1895

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zink against heirs of Heinrich A. F. Halbrecht for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 837, dated January 31, 1894, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 14 day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. R. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Sesial attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

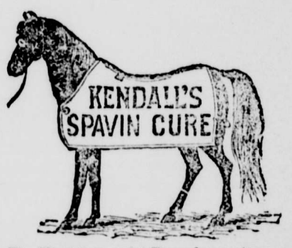
Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Gash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered. It is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Lump of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 28th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.,
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... J. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. RUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 66¾
Antimony	8
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

BORN.

ALBRIGHT—At Bishop, Sept. 20, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Albright a son.

C. B. Rawson was down from Bishop last Monday.

Regular meeting Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M to-morrow evening.

Jack Black and Chas. Walter came down from Bishop yesterday, returning to-day.

The Milton school opened last Monday in charge of Mr. F. Moore, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Julian Eibeshutz arrived home last Friday from a two weeks pleasantly spent vacation at San Francisco.

Jack Dunphy has very much improved in health since leaving here and will doubtless be all right again soon.

Mrs. Maggie P. Goodale was down from Fish Springs a couple of days this week on business in the Probate Court.

Judge Arnot will return to his home at Alpine county to morrow. He expects to be here again about the 15th of October.

Joseph Shelly and Mrs. William McLaren were down from Bishop early in the week on business in the U. S. Land Office.

The Board of Supervisors met last Monday evening to fix the valuation of the C. & C. R. R, for assessment purposes.

Neil McLean got back from Cerro Gordo last Sunday, where he had been hauling ore for Pat Clinton. About twenty-seven tons were shipped.

Mrs. F. W. Bedford and children went north on yesterday's train to Bishop where she will visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDonald.

J. C. Miller was down from Fish Springs last Monday. He has leased his ranch and will re-open the J. J. Gunn saloon on Edwards street about the first of next week.

Tom Webb came down from Long Valley on Tuesday and will return to day for the purpose of bringing down the cattle for the winter. The cattlemen of this vicinity sold four hundred and fifty-six steers to Sinnamon of Bridgeport.

The Independence String Band will give a grand ball on the last evening of the Teacher's Institute to be held at Independence some time during November next. Full particulars will be given as soon as arrangements are completed.

George Lewis and Ben T. Williams are at work on the mine owned by Lewis & Gorman at Poverty Hill and have taken out about six tons of good ore. They are now sinking a new shaft which when completed will greatly facilitate operations.

Chas. Anthony spent several days in town early in the week. He got back last week from a stay of over a week at Los Angeles. He has sold his mine in the Panamint range to Los Angeles parties who are now on the way with a five stamp mill to be erected at the mine.

The Carson & Colorado has made a special rate from Independence to Bishop and return of $2.00, good from October 8th to 10th and limited to October 14th. This is a reduction of one-half of the regular rate and is made on account of the District Fair. The railroad people have always given every assistance in their power to the local fairs, both in the way of hauling exhibits free of charge and in low rates of fare.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

FRIDAY, Sep. 20, 1895.

Lacey vs. Rossi—Case continued until Saturday, Sep. 21st.

People vs. Ma Que—Defendant found guilty of selling intoxicating liquor to Indian.

People vs. Howe—Testimony taken at trial ordered transcribed by official reporter.

SATURDAY, Sep. 21. 1895.

Friderike Rhine vs. Ah Joe et al—Case stands submitted.

Lacey vs. Rossi et al—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

P. Beyeya and Frand Hayata, Insolvent debtors—Ordered that Bertrand Rhine, assignee of Insolvent debtors immediately file with Clerk proper vouchers in subject of financial account as such assignee filed with Clerk March 25, 1894.

Woodin vs Anthony—Demurrer to amended complaint overruled and defendant allowed ten days in which to answer

Estate of Frederick Reynolds, deceased—Fee of attorney fixed at $100.

Estate of Jonathan Brown, deceased—Estate assigned to Mrs. Allie R. Brown.

Estate of F. M. Turner, deceased—Miss Josie Turner appointed administratrix.

Estate of Ida Adelia Walker, deceased—R. W. Thomas appointed administrator. William McDonald, Jacob A. Shoemaker and S. H. Spratt appointed appraisers.

Estate of Ida Adelia Walker, deceased—Order of publication of notice to creditors.

Estate of Frederick Reynolds, deceased—Order approving sale of personal property.

Estate of James Daley, deceased—Order to sell real estate issued.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1895.

People vs. Howe—Time for pronouncing sentance continued until Friday, 20th

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1895

Victor Trepier vs. Jaques Jalberque et al—Demurrer sustained, plaintiff given ten days to answer.

County of Inyo vs. Pedro Erro—Demurrer overruled and defendants given ten days to answer.

County of Inyo vs. Jaun Inda—Demurrer overruled and defendants given ten days to answer

Friederike Rhine vs. Ah Joe et al—Plaintiff allowed judgement against Ah Joe, Bok Sam, Charley Ling and Ah Man in the sum of $887.30.

Friederike Rhine vs. Leauteaud and Meyer—Plaintiff given permission to proceed against Leauteaud as member of the firm of Leauteaud & Meyer.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1895.

In the matter of John Barnes, M. V. Barnes and H. J. Robinson, insolvents, final accounts were heard and the various assignees discharged.

The following dates of trials were fixed: Sherman vs. Wrinkle, Wise vs. Collins and Bell vs. Spratt, October 15th; Carroll vs. Clinton, October 17th; Woodin vs. Tourniel, October 18th; County of Erro, October 21; County of Inyo vs. Inda, October 22d.

Mairs vs. Maylor—Plaintiff declines to amend amended complaint.

Estate of James Daley, deceased—Issued order of sale of real estate.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1895.

People vs. Frank Howe—Counsel for defense submitted a motion for a new trial, which was denied by the Court and the defendant sentenced to two and a half years at Folsom.

People vs. Ma Que—Defendant sentenced to fifteen months at Folsom.

In the Howe case the defendant asked as a special favor of the Court that the place of his incarceraton be changed to San Quentin, which was taken under advisement.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

To HON. N. D. ARNOT,

Acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo.

We the Grand Jury impanelled by you on the 24th day of September, 1895, respectfully submit the following report.

We have examined the public buildings and jail, and find all in good condition, with the exception of the window in the County Treasurer's Vault, which is very insecure. We recomend that bars be placed across the same.

We have examined the books and records of the several County Officers and find them to be kept in a neat and proper manner; they having been expeted this year did not deem it necessary to make a rigid examination.

We have visited the County Hospital and find four patients there, it is kept in a neat and orderly manner; have conversed with the patients and find them well satisfied with their treatment.

Upon information and investigation we find that the Board of Supervisors are pensioning men and women in the several parts of the County, thereby exceeding their authority and violating the law; We therefore recomend that they do not grant any pension to any indigent person that can be removed to the County Hospital, andthat all pensions be discontinued.

We recomend that the Supervisors, for their own protection, require the District Attorney to render all legal opinions in writing and file the same with the papers pertaining to the subject matter all of which is

Respectfully submitted.
NORRIS J. COOLEY,
Foreman.

Ordered that the report be read to the members of the Board of Supervisors at their next regular meeting.

Jury discharged and the Court took a recess.

Wm. Morahan came down from Big Pine on Monday and left for Modock on Wednesday, where he will do some work on a mine owned by himself and J. J. Gunn.

Coroners Inquisition.

He'd at Independence, Cal. September 20 1895 over the remains of one Charles Johnson, Dr. I. J. Woodin, Coroner, presiding. The following were sworn as jurors: James Moffett; Wells Barnes; L. Wood; D. Stubblefield; J. D. Mairs; J. J. Gunn; E. Robinson; J. C Roper. Wells Barnes selected as Foreman.

Body viewed by the jury, cause of death indicated by Dr. J. D Blair and Dr. I J. Woodin

A. M. Given, Sheriff of Inyo County, sworn.

Q.—"What did you notice at the place where the body before you was found?"

A.—"We did not notice anything at that time that would indicate suicide. We went through the house with Mr. Calvert, and seen Johnson on a bed where he had been placed by Mr. Calvert; in the kitchen found a tub about half filled with water in which was considerable blood; there was also a quilt and bench on floor. Mr. Calvert showed us where he had found the wounded man. The doctor examined the wounds and a general search of the premises was made, which resulted in the engineer, I think it was, finding the hatchet and knife in the tub."

Articles, hatchet and tableknife exhibited and identified by witness.

An examination of the wounded man disclosed two or three gashes in his head.

J. H. McBride sworn:

Q—"Do you recognize this hatchet as one belonging to Mr. Johnson?"

A.—"I could not say positively, it shows no marks of being railroad property."

A. M. Given called:

Q.—"What effects were found that would indicate suicide?"

A.—"There were three letters found which were in the possession of Dr. Woodin, which were not opened until Monday night in the District Attorneys office. They were addressed to Mr. J. F. Beale. One of these letters detailed his indebtedness to various persons, and the fact that he intended killing himself. Another was to Mr. Beale bidding him and family good bye and telling him to take everything, the third was his will in which he bequeathed everything to Mr. Beale."

Mr. Givens recognizes the letters.

There was also a check for pay and $3.10 in coin.

Mr. Given reads letters at request of juror.

J. H. McBride recalled, and recognizes letters as being in handwriting of deceased.

Henry Rhine sworn:

Q—"Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Johnson?"

A.—"Yes sir. I have a letter here from him which can be compared with those found.

Hands letter to the jury for comparison, identifies writing and signature as that of Charles Johnson.

Q. "What amount of money did Mr. Johnson owe N Rhine?"

A.—"$19 10 He had a pass book which was generally checked up whenever he came to town, and in the meantime bills were sent for goods sent him."

Dr. J. D. Blair called to stand.

Q.—"Do you consider the wounds on body of deceased necessary fatal?"

A.—"I do."

Q.—"Could they have been self-inflicted?"

A.—"Yes, there is a possibility of their having been self inflicted, but I cannot see how it was done.

Q.—"(by Coroner) Don't you think he could have come too after the first blow and inflicted another one?"

A—"Possibly. I am positive he was capable of knowing something for it is evident he used his fingers in the wounds to disturb his brain. His right side became paralyzed."

Max. Christiansen sworn and takes the stand.

Q—"At what time was you at Tibbetts station?"

A.—"About midnight Saturday, the 14th"

Q.—"How long did you remain there?"

A—"Till about eight o'clock the next morning."

Q.—"Did you notice anything unusual there the next morning?"

A.—"No sir"

Q—"Did you see any persons around there?"

A.—"Mr. Calvert, Mr. Calloway and a Chinaman;"

Q.—"Did you hear any unusual noise while there?"

A.—"Yes sir, I heard a noise in the night."

Q.—"About what hour of the night?"

A—"I should judge about midnight. I had been asleep and awoke and thought something was wrong with the animals, and learned it was a racket in the house."

Q.—"Was Mr. Calvert about there on Sunday morning?"

A.—"Yes sir. He asked me if I wanted to go with him up the track and I declined, saying I was going to Lone Pine."

Q.—(by Juror Moffett) "Did yourself and Barrigan leave Tibbetts at the same time."

A.—"Yes sir"

Q—"Did I not meet you alone on the road near Black Rock Sunday morning?"

A.—"Yes sir, Barrigan and I had seperated."

Q.—(by Juror Robinson) "You say you seen Mr. Calvert going up the track Sunday morning?"

A.—"Yes sir. He was going north."

Statement by Coroner: Mr. Johnson was found by Mr. Calvert about 11:45 a. m. Monday. He asked the chinese section where the boss was and their reply was "gone to Big Pine, no come back", Mr. Calvert then went over to the house and trying the doors found them all locked, and upon peering through the kitchen window he seen Johnson laying on the floor in the condition first seen by the Coroner and Sheriff. Mr. Calvert broke into the house by forcing a door and removed Johnson to a bed and raised the alarm.

Evidence closes.

The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

Weather Summary. Week Ending September 26 1895.

Highest barometer, 26.248, date Sept. 22.
Lowest barometer, 29.551, date Sept. 20.
Highest temperature, 91.5, date Sept. 25.
Lowest temperature, 34.4, date Sept. 22.
Mean temperature, 60.3
Average dewpoint, 14.3
Average humidity, 19.7
Total precipitation, 0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, N W
Highest velocity and date, 46, N 21th.
No. of clear days, 7
No. of partly cloudy days, 0
No. of cloudy days, 0
No. of rain days (.01 or more precip) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

E. Robinson got down from Long Valley at the end of last week with his cattle. Like all the animals that were summered in the mountains his stock are in fine condition.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, September 23, 1895.
7 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to law.

Present: Supervisors A. C. Freeman' J. R. Eldred, and J. J. Stewart, absent, Frank Shaw and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald.

On motion of J. J, Stewart, seconded by J. R. Eldred, A. C. Freeman was chosen Chairman and ordered as follows, to wit:

Ordered: That pursuant to assessment made by the State Board of Equalization on the fifth day of August, 1895, Assessment of the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company be entered upon County Roll in accordance therewith, as follows:

For the length of 74.25 miles of main track and for franchise, road bed and right of way at a valuation of $2137 14-100 per mile making in the aggregate $158,638

That the number of miles of said railway and the pro rata valuation thereof being in the several school districts are as follows:

Station	school dist.	6¾	miles	$14425 72
Bishop	" "	2	"	4274 30
Warm Spr.	" "	4	"	8548 60
Valley	" "	6	"	12822 88
Big Pine	" "	7	"	14960 02
Fish Sp'ngs	" "	7½	"	16728 60
Taboose	" "	7	"	14960 02
Liberty	" "	6	"	12822 88
Milton	" "	1½	"	3205 72
In'pend'ce	" "	4½	"	9617 06
Union	" "	7	"	14960 32
Lone Pine	" "	15	"	32057 18

Claim of Supervisors for mileage and per diem were examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrents ordered drawn on the Salary Fund as follows:

A. C. Freeman	18 00
J. R. Eldred	14 40
J. J. Stewart	10 80

Whereupon Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC R. R—MAIN LINE—GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.
SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independence Land District, California.

List No 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24,
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,
MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

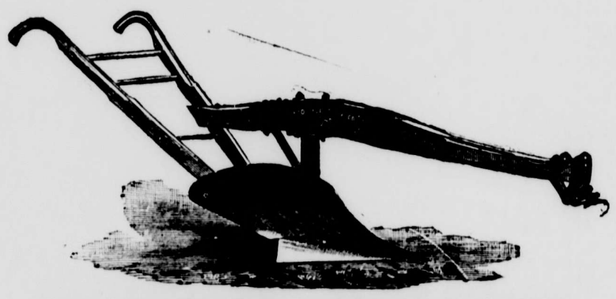
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164fm

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.
AGENT FOR
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.
The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

A. St. Merry,
BLACKSMITHING.
General WAGON Work.
Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
(Shop on Edwards St.)
(Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness,

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

When Lee Surrendered

By SALLIE PATE STEEN.

CHAPTER II.

"This is the ballroom," she said, suddenly stopping.

Before she had time to collect herself she heard the jingle of spurs outside, and a peremptory hand knocked at the door. It was barred and bolted. Before Glen had crossed the floor to open it she was herself again. As she stood with one hand still upon the bolt confronting her visitor the instinct of hospitality, as old as her race itself, forced a sentence from her unwilling lips. "Will you come in," she asked coldly but not ungraciously. An instinct as strong, the instinct of homage to her sex and her beauty, stirred in the man before her. With bared head and a profound bow, he accepted her invitation. His face was very young, Glen thought quickly—as young as the pictured face just opposite. Her eyes had noted the captain's epaulettes upon his shoulders, and his courteous manner reassured her.

"May I speak to the lady of the house?" he asked; "or, perhaps"——

Glen motioned him to a chair. "If you will be seated, I will call my mother," she said, and left the room.

Now, if you had told Captain Campbell ten minutes before that this would be his method of approaching a southern household he would have laughed you to scorn. He had already planned this "move." He had meant simply to state to the owner or owners of the mansion that he required certain accommodations for his men in general and for a wounded comrade among them in particular. This was to be done in that curt, businesslike manner which befitted a Union officer upholding his government when addressing a rebel. And behold, a pair of beautiful eyes, which had looked up fearlessly into his own, had suddenly changed his tactics. The charms of the room into which he had entered completed the transformation he was undergoing.

There was little in it to attract a marauding soldier—there was much that appealed to the refinement of a man who in camp and bivouac had longed for all the sweet amenities of home, and been none the less brave for the longing. He reveled in the scent of the pine logs flickering softly on the hall hearth and mingling their perfume with that of the violets and primroses upon the quaint old tables. He even longed to touch a bit of feminine lacework which was reflected in the polished surface of one of them, upon which it lay. When he rose at the entrance of the lady of the house he bent before her with even greater reverence than that with which her daughter had inspired him. Surely she resembled his own mother, perhaps not in feature, but in that exquisite likeness of expression which all tender mothers bear to each other.

"Madam," he said, "I have no apology to offer for my intrusion but the fortunes of war. Your woods afford but a sorry asylum at this wet season, and a wounded fellow officer under my charge is afraid of suffering from the effects of exposure. I must ask shelter for him and for my men."

He was not wholly unprepared for the gentle courtesy of her reply.

"There are a number of vacant rooms in the house," she said. "They are at your disposal. Perhaps you had better look at them to ascertain if they are sufficient for your force. If not, I may be able to make other arrangements as my family is small. I will send some one to show you over the house."

It was well that he could not hear the troubled discussion which followed between mother and daughter in the next room.

"I am most unwilling, Glen"——

"But, mother, I am not at all afraid, and there is no one else; your going is out of the question. Maum Betsey would never mount the stairs with her 'jints,' and Nelse would betray us on the first landing. Set your mind at rest. Missy shall go with me."

And so it came to pass that Captain Campbell presently found himself following a slender figure, which held a lighted candle high in one hand, up a winding stairway and along a wide hall, with Missy toiling patiently in the rear. It was a strangely silent procession. His guide flitting on, with such quick, light footsteps before him, said nothing but a few words of explanation as they entered one misty, closed uproom after the other; but he was sufficiently occupied in noting the poise of her head, the turn of her rounded wrist, the scant, soft folds of the gown that clung to her young shape. It was of some faint gray stuff—a moth-eaten heirloom of her mother's, if he had but known it—and her only adornment was a cluster of carnations which Missy had fastened at her sister's throat a half hour ago. He thought he had never seen colors so artistically blended.

"This is the ballroom," she said, suddenly stopping before a double door and throwing it open for him to enter. It was with a pang that she did so. Of all the rooms in the house it was in this that she had dreamed the sweetest day dreams. It had been used as a school room of late years, and an old blackboard and some forlorn desks in one corner still bore witness to this profanation, but a raised platform at one end for an orchestra attested its true character, and the floor was as smooth as polished ivory. There was a tradition in the family that Washington had once danced a minuet upon its honored boards, and that here Lafayette had bent the knee in stately courtesy to some fair ancestress of the Helens, but in all Glen's young girlhood it had never echoed to the footsteps of any dancers save those with whom her fancy had peopled it.

"What a fine old room!" said Campbell admiringly. He impulsively put out one foot to try the polished surface, and at the same time Missy, with her short skirts daintily lifted in her chubby hands and her charming head held smilingly to one side, advanced toward him with pretty mincing steps. He looked up, hoping to see her sister's severe young mouth relax, but there was a sudden whiz, the candle was dashed from her hand, and they were in utter darkness. Glen uttered a faint cry, there was a scream from Missy, and for one brief moment the captain felt that these two young creatures shrank toward him for protection, but Glen soon recovered herself.

"It was only a bat," she said calmly, and sure enough, when the candle was found and relit, the ugly creature, scared from some dusty hiding place, was seen circling and swooping over their heads. But they had had enough of exploring. As they retraced their steps the captain insisted upon holding the candle and leading the way, and Missy clung confidingly to his hand, in spite of her sister's whispered remonstrances. When they reached the head of the stairs the small witch put up her arms with a plea to be "carried" which could not be resisted, and before Glen could interpose the captain had shifted his candle to the left hand and swung her up to his shoulder with his strong right arm, to her great glee and delight. All the way down the long staircase Glen bit her lip at the sight of the small, dark head resting so contentedly against the blond one, and when Missy's evening ablutions were performed some hours afterward, her left cheek and her pink right palm were scrubbed so vigorously as to cause complaint. When she came to say her prayers at her sister's knee, Glen stumbled at the sublime plea for forgiveness—"as we forgive those who trespass against us"—and hurried on, with a lump in her throat, to an additional petition.

"And now, Missy, don't forget—God bless mother and Frank and Glen and Maum Betsy."

"And the Yankee man," Missy added gravely, with such exquisite innocence in her serious eyes that the girl could but bow her head at the soft amen.

When the captain and his men moved into their new quarters Missy went over body and soul to the enemy. Aside from the flattering devotion of which she gradually became the object, there were other considerations which appealed to her as strongly. The captain had learned to coax her affections by catering to her taste for dainties—sweet crackers, preserved ginger and other luxuries not unknown to an officer's table—and the pretty gourmand was feasted and petted to her heart's content. But if her humble slave and admirer imagined for an instant that her naive friendliness might act as an opening to some intercourse with the rest of her family he was destined to disappointment.

What a fine network of dignified, yet exquisite, reserve these southern women could weave around them! Day after day Captain Campbell found himself smiling at it, wondering at it, chafing at it. His enforced term of idleness in a lonely country house was a sufficient explanation to himself of any interest he might take in his surroundings. Such an experience of boredom was enough to warrant the degree of pleasure he began to feel in the rare appearance of a girlish form, or the sound of a fresh young voice, which was not often audible. Sometimes he enjoyed the privilege of seeing the grinning Nelse lead a fine old hunter around to one of the side doors of the mansion, and then he would watch breathlessly the breezy grace with which the Virginia girl swung to her saddle. He learned in time that these afternoon rides were not pleasure excursions. They were errands to the postoffice, about five miles distant, upon which Nelse was never trusted, and the captain soon succeeded in approximating so exactly the period required for their performance that the twilight was almost sure to find him at his window in time to watch the return—the thoroughbred skimming over the ground like a bird, while Glen's lithe body swayed easily to his magnificent stride.

But never once did Captain Alan Campbell gain an opportunity of speaking to her after their first meeting. Her mother he saw almost daily, for her woman's heart was not proof against the fact that a sufferer was lying under her roof, and the wounded young sergeant, who was wasting away with fever, had reason to bless her tender ministrations. For awhile the captain found himself hoping that another gentle presence might brighten the sick room, but Mrs. Helen always came alone, and only once did the captain meet his younger hostess face to face. It was one evening when Missy, entirely forgotten by her elders, had made one of her surreptitious visits to the soldiers' quarters, and there, overcome with drowsiness and an excess of sweetmeats, had fallen asleep in Captain Campbell's arms. He could not bear to waken her, and so, with her unconscious little head resting against his breast, he strode down the long hall and ventured to knock at the door of the family sitting room.

It was opened by Mrs. Helen, who thanked him, with some gentle confusion at her apparent oversight of the child. He was not invited to enter, but over the lady's head he caught a glimpse of Glen, and was not slow to interpret her quick indignant glance at her little sister in such a resting place. He had seen that impatient brightness in her eyes before, and he went back to spend a restless night in the old ballroom, which some whim had led him to choose as his own and his wounded comrade's sleeping apartment. He was beginning to curse himself for the fancy. A veritable spirit of unrest paraded the ghostly old room. When the lights were extinguished, and the sick man lay quietly sleeping beside him, a mocking bird, in the syringa hedge just below the open windows, filled the night with melody, and in the pauses of his song the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will echoed across the wide lawn.

The air was filled with the sweet night scents of languishing spring flowers, and the captain, tossing on his couch, peopled the room with half waking fancies. Once more the floor rang to the tread of dancing feet, and as the music throbbed his own arms encircled a slender shape; or, in that alcoved window filled with shadows, while the moon hung low in a tender sky, his clinging lips found hers. In his dreams he shook with the sweet agony of the caress—and the next morning he laughed mockingly at its recollection as he made his toilet.

"Surely this languid air and this idle life have fired my blood," he said, stretching himself. "I no longer wonder at southern sentiment. I need a ten mile march through Virginia pipe clay, under a pouring sky, to shape me up again. If my orders don't come this week I shall be a proper subject for irons and a court martial."

And at the same early hour Glen was in the hall beneath him, engaged in her morning tasks of sweeping and dusting, with Missy, elevated on one of the tables, gravely watching her.

"Missy," said Glen, suddenly throwing down her brush and putting her arms about the child, "do you know what mother says? that you must never, never go into the soldiers' rooms again. Do you understand me? Do you know that they are bad, wicked men, Missy; that they have taken everything away from us, and that they are keeping Brother Frank away from home, and poor mother breaking her heart about him? And Missy," Glen's face darkened as she lifted the child in her strong young arms and held her up to the draped portrait above them, "don't you know that they killed Uncle Matt, our dear father's youngest brother?" Glen waited to watch the effect of this last statement, but it was certainly not what she expected. Missy had evidently heard the story before, and in her eyes it had lost some of its tragic features. There was actually a judicial severity in her face as Glen put her down.

"No, they didn't, Glen; indeed they didn't," she declared.

"What do you mean, Missy?"

"Because I asked him," the child said triumphantly. "I brought him in here one day when you were away, and I said, 'Did you—kill—my poor, dear uncle?'" Her exact imitation of her sister's tones gave the girl a sobbing, hysterical desire to laugh.

"And what did he say?"

"He said"—missy's eyes grew solemn as she raised her right hand and repeated in a whisper—"'God knows I did not, my dear little one!'"

And Glen, suddenly bending down, kissed the innocent face that had grown so awed at the recollection of that oath.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh, Frank, you must hurry."

But other things even more important than the fact of Missy's defection weighed upon the girl's mind. A crisis had suddenly arrived in the family affairs. The instructions which terminated her brother's short furlough and the orders for which he had waited had at last arrived, and Glen was feverishly anxious to convey them safely to his hands. On the evening of the arrival of the Union troops at the homestead he had barely escaped being made a prisoner by receiving information of their coming, and since then he had steadfastly refused to leave the vicinity without orders, hoping to be able to carry some information concerning the enemy to headquarters.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SPRY AT SIXTY.

THE REMARKABLE VITALITY OF AN AGED CALIFORNIAN.

Stands Today Unscathed by Disease. How He Conquered Rheumatism. His Story will Interest and Benefit all Old Folks.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

There is at least one happy man in San Francisco today—one man who can enjoy, despite the fact of his being sixty years of age and of corpulent build, the full and free use of all the powers of mind and body.

James Keenan is a prominent liquor dealer at 256 Brannan street, and it is he who is now lauding those who have restored him from a bed of pain to his former youthful activity. Mr. Keenan had, to within a year ago, been blessed with the enjoyment of almost perfect health.

It was a year ago that Mr. Keenan first suffered the hand of disease to take hold upon him. At that time he was stricken down by an aggravated attack of rheumatism, which robbed him of the use of his lower limbs and of both his hands. For fully six weeks he lay on his couch, a helpless victim of the dread disease, and all the time he suffered intense pain in the affected portions of his body. He could not move himself upon his bed, and all that he ate had to be fed to him by those in attendance. He had about despaired of ever gaining release from the clutches of the frightful disease, when one morning his attention was drawn to an advertisement in a morning paper, of a remedy for rheumatism. The story of what succeeded this casual glance at a medicine advertisement can best be told in the words of Mr. Keenan himself, who, when asked for an explanation of his seemingly miraculous cure, gave the following account:

"It seemed to me that after all the weeks of terrible suffering that I had endured there could not possibly be a relief. I had no faith in patent medicines, and when I saw in a paper the advertisement of Williams' Pink Pills I was induced to try them only in sheer desperation. I did not feel any relief until I began taking the second box of the pills, but then the pain began gradually to leave me, my appetite became better, and I could sleep soundly throughout the night without experiencing any of the jerking pains that had before kept me awake. I continued to take the pills and it was only a short time until the rheumatism had entirely left my hands, and I had so far recovered the use of my legs as to be able to walk about the house without assistance. In about two weeks more I was entirely free from the disease, but I took two more boxes of the pills as a precaution against a return of the rheumatism. From the time that the last trace of the disease left me I have not felt the least sign of its return, and I can truthfully say that I now enjoy as free use of my limbs as ever I did before the rheumatism attacked me.

"I have taken the pains to recommend Williams' Pink Pills to a number of my friends who are suffering from rheumatism. I think I know of no other remedy that will afford such quick and permanent relief from rheumatism as do Williams' Pink Pills, and I only hope that many others may be brought to see and feel the high curative powers that the pills possess."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DOES A GOOD BUSINESS.

A quaint and decidedly original healer who does business on one of the Puget Sound islands advertises in placards and posters as follows:

"Legs and arms sawed off while you waite without pane."

"Childbirth and tumors a specialty."

"No odds asked in measles, hoopincoff, mumps or diarrear."

"Bald heads, bunions, corns, warts, cancer and ingrowing two nales treated scientifically."

"Coleck, cramps, costiveness and worms nailed on site."

"Wring worms, shingles and cross eye cured in 1 treatment or no pay."

"P. S.—Terms: Cash invariably in advance. No cure, no pay."

"N. B.—Take notice. No coroner never yet sot on the remains of my customers, an eny one having me doant haf to be laying up money to buy a grav stoan. Cum 1, cum awl."

The writer adds that this man does a good business, although you would not expect it, and his patients say that he cures disease thoroughly and quickly.—Exchange.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words, and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild; I picked some frantic flowers. Athletic, strong; the vinegar was too athletic to use. Tandem, one behind another; the boys sit tandem at school. And then some single words are funnily explained. Dust is mud with the wet squeezed out; fins are fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs; circumference is distance around the middle of the outside.

Mrs. Hicks—"I have been shopping all day and came home completely worn out." Hicks—"You do look just a bit shop-worn."

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets" they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

A GOOD THING.

He was a new member on the staff and dropped exhausted beside an old reporter in the local room when he reported off.

"I'm so lame and tired from chasing on a story that I can hardly move," he sighed.

"Is that so?" remarked the old-timer, sympathetically. "Do you know I suffered the same way when I went into the business, but I cured it."

"How? What did you do for it?" asked the new man, eagerly.

"I took some medicine, and you want to try it. You can get it for $1 a bottle, or six for $5."

"What is it? I want some."

"It's 'get on to yourself,' you sucker."

The next night the new man wrote the synopsis of a sermon he had never heard with one hand while he played pedro with the other, and a cure was effected.—San Francisco Post.

"All the good Indians, they say, are dead Indians."

"So are all the good white people. Go and read the epitaphs on the tombstones, will you?"—Chicago Tribune.

Easy—"Do you think woman will ever successfully fill the pulpit?" "I see no reason why she should not. It ought to be easy with the sleeves she wears."

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

Prof. Reinold, one of the greatest authorities on soap bubbles, says that the best liquid to employ is a mixture of soap solution and glycerine.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The trial of a husband for beating his wife, at Gray's Summit, developed the fact that he had knocked her down with a loaf of her own bread.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it it always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasmi are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility, it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Doctors have declared that the heart of Zimmerman, the famous bicycle rider, is fully two inches longer than the average size of hearts.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

Fifteen years ago there were 41,851 barbers in the United States.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Du-Prae's Female Regulating Pills, safe and efficient emmenagogue. $1 per box. Richards & Co., druggists, 406 Clay St., San Francisco, sole agents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.: no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price, 25 cents.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE **CATARRH**

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

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THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

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cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

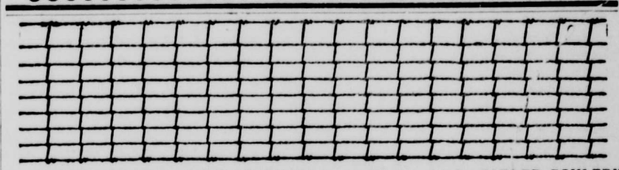
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PAINS

and aches of an annoying nature, a torturous nature, a dangerous nature, can be quickly and surely cured with Pain-Killer. As no one is proof against pain, no one should be without Pain-Killer. This good old remedy kept at hand, will save much suffering and many calls on the doctor. For all summer complaints of grown folks or children it has stood without an equal for over half a century. No time like the present to get a bottle of

Pain-Killer

Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled but the price remains the same, 25c. Look out for worthless imitations. Buy only the genuine, bearing the name—PERRY DAVIS & SON.



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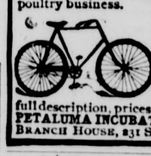

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ONE PILL FOR A DOSE. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or a full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Or is just beginning to suffer from the weakening effects of emissions or over indulgence can be permanently cured by taking VITAL RESTORATIVE. Call or write for Sample Bottle. The worst cases cured. Address DR. COOPER, 523 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [All private diseases cured.]

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOMBER 4, 1895.

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AN OPEN ROBBERY BY JAPANESE.

They Not Only Make Duplicate Articles, but Use the Trade-marks of the Original.

A visit to the exposition at Kyoto or an examination of its catalogue is sufficient to convince any one that efforts to build up an export trade in general merchandise from the United States to this country would be wasted. It represents an epitome of the progress of the people for the last twenty-five years, and demonstrates the facility and the accuracy of the Japanese in imitating the arts and industries of other nations. It contains in its department of manufactures a sample of almost everything that enters into the wants of civilized men, and most of the articles are exact reproductions of inventions that are still protected by patents in Europe and the United States.

One of the weak spots in the national morals of Japan is the refusal of the government to make patent and trade-mark treaties, for there is no protection whatever against piracy in Japan. Still, when you reproach him with this, the Japanese gives you a knock-down argument in defense of his country. As Mr. Matzudiara, the chief examiner in the Japanese patent office, who was commissioner to the World's Fair, remarked the other day: "The United States and the European powers have refused to recognize Japan as a civilized nation. They have refused to submit their subjects to the protection of our courts, and have forbidden us to make our own tariff. They insist that their subjects in Japan shall be tried before their own consuls, under the laws of their own country, because our laws are not good enough for them, and they will not allow us to impose a duty of more than 5 per cent. upon imported merchandise. Then they blame us for not being willing to make a treaty to protect their patents. Under the new treaties that take effect in 1899 Japan will become a member of the international patent and trade-mark union, and will give the inventions of foreigners the same protection that its own receive. If that is not satisfactory our government would be willing to have them go into effect tomorrow instead of four years hence."

While Mr. Matzudiara presents the selfishness of other nations in a forcible and truthful manner, it does not justify the wholesale robbery that Japanese manufacturers have committed upon American and European inventors. Two wrongs do not make a right in this or any other case, and it is not a fair example of ordinary Japanese equity. Every novelty and invention for which they have any use will be reproduced here within three months after it appears in the United States or London, and will be sold for about one-half what it costs there. Every Japanese who goes abroad is always on the lookout for some useful and profitable process or article which his people at home may use. The Japanese merchants at New York, Chicago and other cities in the United States as well as in Europe are continually sending samples of popular designs and useful utensils to their friends at home, even toys and games and puzzles. The famous thirteen puzzle was sold by peddlers on the streets of Tokyo within three months after it appeared in the United States, having been sent over by a Jpaanese merchant in New York. They have an advantage here in not being compelled to pay royalty as well as in the low price of their labor, so that when they acquire the inventions of foreigners they can reproduce and sell the goods much cheaper than they cost at home. The Japanese are splendid chemists also, and they are able to analyze patent medicines, chemicals and patents of that sort and manufacture them to suit the demands of their own market.

They have no respect for trade-marks, but imitate them on their own goods, even to the name of the manufacturers. It is bad enough to have them steal our patents, but when they put on labels like the genuine to deceive the public it is carrying a wicked practice a little too far and is adding insult to injury.

For example, you will find perfecting presses in nearly all the printing offices of Japan bearing the name of R. H. Hoe & Co., New York—the inscription being cast in raised letters upon the iron. Every one of these machines was manufactured in Japan without the permission or the knowledge of the Hoe Company. Some years ago the American Trading company imported half a dozen Hoe presses for a dealer in printing materials in Tokyo and delivered them to the buyer at a cost of $250 each. A few months later Mr. Morse, the president of the American Trading Company, called on the local dealer to pay his respects and found thirty or forty similar presses in his wareroom, all bearing the name of R. H. Hoe & Co., of New York.

"Ah!" remarked Mr. Morse, "you are importing presses on your own account?"

"No," was the reply, "we are making them ourselves."

"But you have no right to put that name on any machine you make," exclaimed Mr. Morse, with indignation.

"They cast them at the foundry in that way," was the answer; "but I do not see who is going to prevent us. There is no foreign patent law in Japan."

"But there is a moral law which every honest business man should recognize and obey, and, while no one can prevent you from robbing the Hoe company, you ought to be satisfied with stealing their machine only and not their reputation."

The Japanese machines were sold at $175 at a large profit, or $75 less than they cost in the United States.

The same is true of type-casting machines and other printers' supplies, and another notable example of Japanese thievery is offered by the local reproduction of Fairbanks' scales. There used to be large shipments from the United States, but now they are imitated exactly, trade-mark, name, decorations and everything, and are sold at about one-half the price they bring in the United States. There is a large display in the exposition at Kyoto and you can find them in almost every shop throughout the whole empire where goods are weighed. Indeed, the factory where they are made is commonly known as the "Fairbanks scale factory" although the Fairbanks have not the slightest interest in the concern beyond the damage it does to their trade.

Mason & Hamlin organs that sell for $40 in the United States are manufactured in Osaka and sold for $17 to people who suppose they are imported from the United States. Singer sewing machines and other machines patented under the laws of the United States are reproduced here exactly, except that the table is made very low to suit the habit the Japanese have of sitting on the floor. They make their own telephones and electric-light apparatus on American patents without asking leave of paying royalty. The telephone they have here is an improvement on that we are accustomed to in that it has two receivers, which are placed at both ears instead of one. You can also obtain the best English and American bicycles made in Japan for about half what the genuine articles cost.

I went into a hardware store the other day to buy a padlock and was shown a variety which looked very familiar. The shopkeeper brought out a box which he said contained genuine American locks, but it was difficult to distinguish them from the Japanese imitations. We finally selected one of the Japanese manufacture which bore the words in English stamped in the brass: "Automatic lock. Patent applied for," while the key bore the name of "Miller Lock Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A."

Some time ago a manufacturer of lamp burners in New England sent over a few beautifully finished samples which he desired Mr. Morse of the American Trading Company to introduce here. They were instantly popular and a large demand was created, which, however, suddenly ceased. The manufacturer inquired the reason and was informed that the Japanese were making them on their own account. He replied that it wasn't possible for them to produce as good a burner as he made and asked to see some of their samples. Mr. Morse went to the factory, got a full set and packed them himself so that there could be no mistake. They were exactly like the originals, even to a little trade-mark and instructions to the user stamped in the brass. When the New England manufacturer received them he insisted that they were his own and were part of the last invoice he had sent from his factory to Japan. I believe Mr. Morse has not yet been able to convince him that they are forgeries, but the same burners are now selling in every city of Japan for about one-third the price they bring in the United States.

You can buy Pear's soap, Beecham's pills and Worcestershire sauce of Japanese make that are put up exactly like the original—it is very difficult to tell the difference—and many patent medicines, tooth powders, cosmetics and other preparations for the toilet. Bass' ale, Porter's stout and Milwaukee export beer, made in Japan and bottled and labeled exactly like the original, are exhibited among the products of the empire at the Kyoto exposition. The Eagle brand of condensed milk is also to be found there, and what is more interesting to some of my Chicago readers, various samples of Armour's canned meats. There is no attempt on the part of the exhibitor to deceive the public. He is proud of his success as a forger, and when you tell him that Armour's beef is made only in Chicago he assures you that his is exactly like the original, but is made in Japan.

I might give a list of other articles that would fill three columns of this paper. In fact, nearly one-fifth of the catalogue of the exposition is a record of patent robbery, and includes every possible variety of articles, except, perhaps, agricultural implements. Nor do our mechanical tools seem to be suited to the Japanese taste. They prefer their own. They imitate our patent safety razors, but they insist upon their own old-fashioned saws.

Foreign inventors and manufacturers have tried repeatedly to test the question in the courts, but have been unable to obtain relief. They have also endeavored to secure protection by assigning their patent rights to Japanese citizens, but the patent office will not issue a certificate for anything that is not invented by a native. Trade-marks can be protected by having them secured in the name of a Japanese "sole agent," but they must be modified in some manner so as to be different from the original. The same can be done with copyrights, but no method has yet been contrived to protect patents.

The Japanese have an excellent patent system and patent office of their own, organized upon the plan of that in Washington, and their laws and decisions have followed our own very closely. But when you come to complain that your property rights have been invaded and that your inventions have been stolen, they reply that they are only imitating the English plan, which has always been to take all you can get and give as little as possible. Foreigners, they add, are not willing to accept our judicial jurisdiction; therefore, why should we insist upon protecting their patents? This practice does not injure us any more than it does England, Germany and France. Perhaps we suffer less than they do. But the British are to blame for the situation, because they have always resisted the recognition of Japan as a civilized nation.

The only foreign patent or copyright that was ever protected in Japan was the English-Japanese dictionary, which represents twenty-five years' labor on the part of Dr. James C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missonary of the Presbyterian board, who came here in 1859, and was only recently relieved from his labors. Having passed fourscore years, he is enjoying a well-earned rest at Orange, N. J. It was Dr. Hepburn who translated the bible into Japanese, and no man has done more to introduce and promote Christianity and civilization in this country. Soon after his dictionary was published a pirated edition appeared, but the government, out of respect to him and in recognition of his usefulness, by an arbitrary decree forbade its sale within the limits of the empire, and a large number of copies in a Tokyo printing establishment were confiscated.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

SPICE BOX.

"Our engagement is quite a secret, you know," she said, sweetly. "So everybody tells me," he replied, with a smile.

Effie—"Please, Uncle Arthur, do come and play chess with me." Uncle Arthur—"Oh, Effie! Don't you remember? It's Sunday." "Well, we can let the bishop win."

Tommy—"Pop, what's the difference between a bon mot and a joke?" Tommy's Pop—"A bon mot is something you tell a friend, and a joke is something a friend tells you."

He had stolen a kiss, and she scolded him very properly. "You'll forgive me, won't you?" he asked. "Will you promise never to do it again?" "No." "Then I forgive you."

Mrs. Hubbs—"Why did the Temperance Club put Miss Winko out of office?" Mrs. Dubbs—"Oh, somebody heard a man say, she had an intoxicating smile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He—"Well, I must be off. Going to the station to meet my wife's eldest sister." She—"But she can find her way to your house." He—"She can. But if I meet her in public I shan't have to kiss her!"

"If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years, I cannot be the same woman that you married," said a wife to her husband. "I have been suspecting that for some time," he replied, with a chuckle.

An Englishman recently had his life saved by a $500 wad of greenbacks, which warded off a bullet aimed at him. With such simple means of precaution as this at our very elbow, everybody should be prepared for an emergency.

"I would not be so downhearted," said the sympathetic lady. "You do not know what good fortune the world may have in store for you." "What is the use," moaned Mr. Dismal Dawson, "of the world havin' anythin' in store for me, when it is a dead sure thing I can't git no credit at the store."

"Why?" asked the philosopher—"why is it that a man—the noblest created object—why is it that a man should have such doubts of his ability to win a woman's affection, when he considers the success in that line of a pop-eyed, pudding-shaped, pretzel-tailed pug dog?" But the assembled listeners answered him not.

Prisoner—Why, Jedge, you don't mean to fine me $10 jest fur talkin' on the street corner? Judge—That's it. You are charged with being noisy and boisterous. Prisoner—Ten dollars, and jest for talkin'. Well, jedge, I'll work it out, but you have destroyed a patriot. You have druv the iron heel of cruel reality into a soul that was hitherto jest wrapped up in idolatrous worship of the Goddess of Liberty. Freedom of speech is the bulwark of our country, and when speech gets to costin' ten dollars a crack, Jedge, I pass out. I'm an anarchist from now on.

GREASED THE WRONG END.

An old gentleman, before getting into an express at Eucton, tipped his guard and said:

"I wish you would make sure of catching the 11:45 at Crewe."

The guard goes to the engine driver, who has been a witness to the tipping business, and says:

"Here, Billy; this gentleman wants to catch the 11:45 at Crewe."

They arrive at Crewe just in time to see the 11:45 leaving the station.

Old gentleman, in a rage, to the driver:

"Weren't you told to catch the 11:45?"

Impassive driver, with a solemn wink: "Yes, sir; but you greased the wrong end of the train."

Our old friend will tip the driver next time he wants to travel unusually fast.—London Answers.

"I don't like hash," remarked the musical boarder at breakfast. "It is not rythmical." "Maybe not," replied the landlady, as her eyes emitted a baleful fire, "but you will always find one word to rhyme with it, and that word is cash."

"Do you know I can tell a man's character pretty accurately by the way he smokes his cigar?" "But suppose he happens to be a cigarette smoker?" "Oh, then, he hasn't any character to tell."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Our Vaunted Practice of Making Love Matches.

THE HOLMES CASE POINTS A MORAL

Americans Need to Mend Their Morals—Good, Dutiful and Innocent Girls Easily Victimized.

"The most significant phase of the Holmes investigation," said the club woman, as she returned to her guests at the tea-table in the drawing-room after seeing her young daughters off for a game of tennis in the park under the escort of an old member of the family, "is the number of 'good and dutiful' girls he seems to have got away with without being called to account by a single parent. One wonders if there are any 'good and dutiful' parents.

"Now, I am considered fussy over my girls because they are chaperoned to and from school and in all public places. I have been reminded that it is un-American. If it is, then Americans need to mend their morals. The Holmes case points the moral. Every one of his victims were 'good and dutiful' and innocent girls, according to the testimony of the people who knew them, yet they were allowed to go far from home, in nearly every case without any necessity for their doing so, seek employment and live among strangers, their parents grossly ignorant of their surroundings or companions.

"Finally a letter would come announcing that the 'good and dutiful' daughter was to be married—to a man of whom the home folk had never heard and whose name was not even in the city directory, had they so much as inquired. After that the daughter, who had always written regularly every week, maintained an unaccountable and undutiful silence. The home folk grieved over this neglect, but made no efforts to find the girl, apparently reconciled to a complete change of character of the absent girl. Every one of these cases is so plain that, the facts placed in the hands of the police, the disappearance could have been traced to Holmes and his career wound up years ago.

"It seems that as parents Americans are sunk in hopeless lethargy. It arises, I think, from our vaunted practice of making love matches. The idea of arranging a marriage is revolting to our ideas, as it should be. But we are carried to the other extreme, where interference or even curiosity about the future husband of a daughter is considered unwarrantable. If the daughter makes a bad match because of some temporary infatuation with a scoundrel we are sorry that her life is ruined, but we complacently wash our hands of the whole affair. This inalienable right of our daughters to bestow their hearts where they please is an institution so sacredly guarded that girls, even under their parents' roof, have miscellaneous acquaintances visiting them whom the parents never met. I think it is Howells who makes a mother apologize to a daughter for entertaining her 'company.' That would be humorous if it were not tragical."

"Where are the 'good and dutiful parents,' careful of their daughters' welfare, associates and future happiness?"

"Well," I'm one of them, or tried to be, and I'll tell you how I came out," said the equal-suffragist. "It's the first time I ever ran against the 'inalienable right,' and I'm thankful I have but one daughter, so I won't have to do it again.

"You know Marian attended the library school at Columbia and was appointed librarian in a town in the Berkshire hills, Massachusetts, at a flattering salary. She had a good deal of attention from the summer cottagers, and finally wrote me that she was to be marired to a wealthy New York man. I had just been reading the story of Miss Cigrand and I knew exactly what a 'good and dutiful' parent ought to do. I telegraphed to the authorities to withhold a license until I arrived. Then I got on the train.

"When I arrived there was a pretty kettle of fish. The young man was insulted and Marian in tears, and an officious local paper had written the whole thing up, ridiculing me and making a dime novel out of the simple and commendable wish of a mother to know all about the man her daughter was to marry. The wedding came off, but my son-in-law is resentful, and I know that in my own daughter's house I will be non persona grata and that her husband is convinced that I am a disagreeable, meddling person. Nice state of affairs, that."

"Yes, you are a marked character from this time forth," said the visiting delegate from a country club. "But you got off easy, after all. I was visiting in New York once, when the daughter of a prominent woman eloped with a man of whom the poor mother had never even heard. It was too late then to prevent the miserable child—he was only 17—from making a failure of her life by marriage with a man her inferior in every way. But the mother, distracted with grief and anxiety, wished to satisfy herself, at least, that the couple were actually married. So she hurried after them and overtook them at a New Jersey resort where she compelled the craven little wretch to produce proofs of the marriage. He kept her in suspense and giggled while she implored with tears rolling down her cheeks, so far was he from even the semblance of manhood.

"The whole scene happened in a public place, the wretch enjoying the notoriety, and the mother, gray-haired, agonized with anxiety, representing dignity, right, intellect, and character, as against a pair of silly children so gayly wrecking human happiness, was lampooned and held up to public ridicule."

"How did she make the acquaintance of such a young man?" asked the club woman.

"I think I can tell out of my own experience," said the young matron with a blush for memories not more than half a dozen years old. "If you remind me of it I'll tell you later."

"In our little town in southern Michigan," resumed the visiting delegate, "there is a lawyer who is guardian of his dead sister's three daughters. They grew up under his roof, and he was so careful of them that people laughed at him. The eldest one, when grown up, went on a visit to an older brother in Colorado, and while there met her fate in a young ranchman. She wrote back to her uncle the news of the engagement.

"Most people would have felt that they were doing their full duty to inquire about the young man from the girls' own brother, who was a neighbor of his. Not so the Quixotic uncle, whose turst was too sacred. He made the long trip to Colorado, hunted and fished and dined with that aspirant for his niece's affections; inquired his credit, examined into the titles of his property, his manner of caring for it, learned who his associates were, the extent of his education and the books he read. Not until satisfied on all these points did the uncle say, 'Bless you, my children,' and retire.

"Now, when a visitor comes to our little hamlet we relate this story."

"As an example?" inquired the club woman.

"No, as an illustration of the eccentricity of our distinguished citizen. The story never fails to amuse.

"As a genreal thing, however," said the club woman, "I believe that professional and society people guard their young daughters."

"They think they do," said the young matron. "I remember a guilty feeling I had, when about 16, on our hearing a remark made in my mother's parlor by an intimate friend of the family and the mother of my chum. The lady remarked to my mother: 'I am so glad Mrs. B——'s boarding school is so near and the girls can go back and forth on suburban trains in a few moments, since they cannot make miscellaneous acquaintances as so many girls do.'

"Edith and I were in the library studying at the time. We looked at each other guiltily, for we both had silly affairs on, she with a handsome brakeman, I with a college student, who always boarded my train. It had gone so far that we even had signals. And it was arranged that we should play truant some afternoon and all go to the matinee. I thought it all so romantic. Oh, I blush, and blush in shame for the silly things I said to a silly boy, and thank God he was no worse than silly. We did have the afternoon at the matinee and ice-cream afterward, when another youth was introduced to flirt with Edith. No, I never told my mother until after I was married, but it never happened again, because the second youth was bad and insulted Edith. That frightened us."

"Yes," said the club woman, "I have seen the girls on the trains. When I put my daughters in this school I asked if a teacher escorted them home and the principal replied that it was not necessary, as none of the pupils lived at a great distance and American girls can be trusted. Can they? I hardly think so. Between the ages of 12 and 18 they are bundles of romance and silliness and from very ignorance may do things that prove a lifelong regret and shame. The least we can do for them is to shield their innocence until they reach years of discretion."

"What is a woman to do who is in active business?" inquired the lady doctor.

"Take Hamlets' advice: 'Get thee to a nunnery.' I am not so advanced as to believe that any duty or business has priority over the fullfiling of one's duty as a parent. But here is an extreme case," said the club woman.

"I know a woman who was left with a young daughter to provide for. She writes for the press, travels as correspondent, and lives in a trunk. She is an agnostic, but she bundled that daughter off to Notre Dame until the gril was 18 and felt at ease throughout the most critical period of the girl's life."

"Made a mediæval angel out of her," commented the lady doctor.

"Not a bit of it. The girl had too much intellect and it had all the scope it wanted. Morally, she is sound and sweet as a nut and her manners are simple and gracious. She has no silly memories to mar the sereneness of her smile and she is going on now, untrammeled by premature emotions, to a useful life."

"Presiding angel over some man's hearth?" said the lady doctor.

"She is studying medicine," remarked the club woman.

DORE LOVED WILD ANIMALS.

One of Dore's favorite haunts in London was the Zoological Gardens. He was as fond of strolling from one cage to another, and watching the animals, as Landseer was. I don't suppose these two habitues of the gardens, ever met. Landseer immortalized his studies at the Zoo in his models of the king of beasts that adorn Trafalgar square.

Friends of Dore used to say that on arriving in London he would take a cab and rush off to the Zoo before he went to his hotel. Exaggeration is useful in emphasizing a fact. Dore frequently went to the menagerie at Regent's Park before he called on his human friends. There is a powerful touch of satire in one of his London pictures of the monkey house, with the visitors to the gardens seen from the interior of the cage.

USING PIPE LINES.

Oil and Grain Slide Down Metallic Grades.

CHEAP FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Requisites for Rapid Advance in in California are Coming to Hand With Certainty.

Cheap fuel, cheap transportation and small farms have each been described as essentials for local prosperity in California. There are at Los Angeles at least 100,000 barrels of cheap petroleum awaiting transportation, and the Los Angeles wells are producing oil at the rate of about 3,000 barrels per day. It takes from two and one-half to three barrels of the oil to equal a ton of coal for fuel. This fuel has made possible the existence of a rolling mill in Los Angeles for the manufacture of sheet iron, which is the only one west of Chicago. Transportation has been expensive in this State, and one reason has been the cost of coal. The Southern Pacific Company and the Santa Fe will soon be burning oil in their locomotives. The oil field at Los Angeles continues to widen in extent and in productiveness, and there is no question that large deposits of oil will be found at various points north of Tehachapi, which disposes of one of our drawbacks. To make the cost of oil fuel still cheaper it is handled at Los Angeles partly by pipe line. One pipe line is completed and in working order. Two other franchises for pipe lines have been granted by the City Council. Oil can be purchased at the wells as low as 40 cents per barrel, or even less. Delivered to customers it may be quoted at about 75 cents. It is difficult to make a contract at less than 85 cents per barrel, and in some cases contracts for a year have been made at the rate of $1 a barrel. There is oil in San Mateo county, and the indications have proved so satisfactory on the east shore of San Francisco bay that the company recently organized will probably push operations with chance of large development.

In the East the manufacturers or other producers, who can market their goods at lowest cost, have the best chance in a competitive field. The small economies count. The pipe lines from the Pennsylvania oil fields to tide water have cheapened the cost of marketing oil at New York. There is no reason why similar devices employed in California should not put us on an even footing with the East in that respect. Up in Washington a scheme has just been devised for transportation of grain from the Potlach ridge into the warehouse of Kendrick.

This scheme contemplate an eight-inch pipe to tap the heart of the ridge, through which the grain will run down hill easily into warehouses. It has frequently been pointed out that the cost of moving wheat or other products from the head of the San Joaquin valley to tide water at Stockton is very little, the grade being practically down hill. Cheap transportation will soon be provided in the valley. Arrangements are on foot to secure cheap transportation of fuel from Los Angeles to San Francisco. The other considerations, the sub-division of large tracts of land, is receiving attention. The Summit Lake Water Company is an agency in breaking up a tract of 25,262 acres in Fresno and Kings counties, to be sold to small farmers, and the land can be purchased at an average of about $5.50 per acre, without water. No part of the purchase price of any piece of land will be paid by the water company until that piece is sold by the water company to settle it. The Summit Lake Company agrees on its part not to hold any land at more than $50 per acre; also not to hold the land at a higher average price than $35 per acre. The tendency to break up large holdings is more apparent than for some time throughout the entire northern part of the State.

During the past week a capitalist from the San Joaquin Valley has been in San Francisco trying to place bonds for the construction of electrical works to be operated in connection with a flume 2,600 feet long, which has a fall of about 60 feet to the mile. The greatest enterprise mentioned during the past week has been that of the Clear Lake Electric Company, to convert the waste water power of Clear Lake, in Lake county, and Cache creek into electrical power, to be used at all points between Lake county and San Francisco inclusive. Clear Lake is 1317 feet above the sea, and the water power to be derived from that source is almost incalculable. Some anxiety has been expressed by the Lake county people as to the effect this enterprise might have upon the waters of the lake. It is explained, however, that the water is first to be taken at a place five miles below the outlet of the lake from Cache creek, which would not lower the level of the lake.

A striking piece of news comes from the East which has great interest for California. While it is conceded that we have the best soil, the best climate for the production of large quantities of fruit, and that the Eastern people like our products, the distance from the Eastern market has been a great drawback. Now the Westinghouse Electric Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works have made a deal for the purpose of producing electric roads and electric locomotives to move all classes of freight at a high rate of speed. It is given out that the Westinghouse Company has appliances by which a speed of 150 miles per hour for any ordinary train can easily be reached; also, that the Baldwin Locomotive Works is able to turn out the necessary rolling stock, carriages, etc., to withstand this high rate of speed. The two great incorporations are immediately going to work to carry out their idea. The power that we have in waterfalls ought to add very largely to the range of our products. When we have trains moving at the rate of 150 miles an hour, or approximately that, how long will it take to reach Eastern centers of population in the United States? It surely ought to be no trick to travel 2,000 miles in a day. The bearing of this on charges for refrigeration for fruits and on the general facilities for marketing whatever can be produced here is in plain view of everybody.

There is much to record in the way of development news since last week. Confidence has returned and there is an abundance of money in the banks to carry out every legitimate enterprise. The Bank Commissioners consider the showing very satisfactory. The assets of the interior banks, under the jurisdiction of the Bank Commissioners, have increased $1,442,173. Including the increase in the San Francisco commercial banks, the total increase in the State amounts to $3,597,071, which is a gain of nearly $700,000 a month. The national banks are also in good condition. The Bear Valley irrigation plant in Southern California has been secured by the holders of the Cleveland mortgage and it will probably now be put in shape. The Sacramento Record-Union calls attention to vast quantities of material within a few miles of that city for wood pulp from which paper can be made. The number of articles which are manufactured from paper are almost innumerable.

George Gray of the firm of Simpson & Gray, Stockton, tells a reporter that he knows officially that Jim Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is actually constructing a railroad headed for Stockton, and that the Union Pacific will build across Nevada and come to Stockton. Friction exists between the Southern Pacific Company and the Union Pacific on account of the Utah trade. The Chicago and other lines also continue to chafe because of the diversion of overland trade in bulk to the Sunset route of the Southern Pacific Company. It is exhilarating to look out and see rails for two California railways coming into the State both by sea and overland. The Coal road at Stockton is in such hurry to begin operations that its rails are moving overland.

Various enterprises lately mentioned are as follows: The institution at Santa Rosa of the Monteith evaporative plan to evaporate fruits and vegetables; the extension of the field of Stockton Agricultural Works to the Argentine Republic, the construction of a building at the Sobrante Powder Works, Contra Costa county, for the manufacture of smokeless powder; the project for the manufacture in San Jose of fruit cans from paper; the rebuilding of the dam and completion of the canal system of the Oakdale, Stanislaus county, irrigation system; the construction of an ice factory in connection with the plant of the Kaweah Irrigation and Power Company of Tulare county. One good piece of news just received is that the Panama railroad will continue to act as an independent transportation line. It is understood that an arrangement will be made to extend the service between San Francisco and Central America points on the basis of developing the trade to the highest possible extent.

FARMERS IN CUBA.

Between the conditions of the planter and that of all other agriculturists whatever in Cuba the widest difference exists. The laborer has nothing, never has had anything, and is happy in the knowledge that he never will have anything. The small farmer, the owner of a few acres, is the most abjectly poverty-stricken son of the soils that I have ever met. He lives in the poorest habitation known to civilized men, a hut made of the bark of the palm tree. Beside it the adobe dwelling of the Mexican is a palace. It has one room, a dirt floor, neither window nor chimney. In this the family live like cattle, subsisting upon the poorest of food, as most that the soil produces must go to pay the taxes. Children run about, guiltless of the knowledge of clothes until 6 or 8 years old. Books, education, the world, are things of which they have never even dreamed.

It is true that there is an intermediate group. Between these people and the planters is a small contingent of thrifty farmers. Here and there through the country may be seen a stone dwelling with red tile roof that marks the home of one who, by some rare enterprise, has become possessed of enough land to engage in cattle raising or fruit growing. But the prosperous, forehanded, middle class farmer is conspicuous by his absenec. It is because there is no such middle class, and because the country people are either the owners of great estates or else abjectly poor, that it is a mistake to speak of Cuba as a rich country. It cannot be so while the present conditions exist. But with such a combination of soil and climate as she possesses, the island is capable of great things. Money and enterprise are needed for the development of its resources, and these are not likely to be forthcoming while the present social and political conditions remain. If the island were open to American enterprise as freely as our own territory is, a decade would suffice for the working of great changes.—James Knapp Reeve, in Lippincotts.

The Congo is the most wonderful waterway in the world. It is twenty-five miles across in parts, so that vessels may pass one another and yet be out of sight. It has twice the extent of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and three times its population.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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We hear so much about Oregon canned horse and of the great supply of eel-food which is still on the hoof in that State that it is gratifying to have per contra statements. The North Pacific Rural Spirit has an account of an effort made by the Government agents to purchase army horses in the Willamette valley. Such horses as these were pulicly advertised for at Roseburg, Oakland and other points: "Geldings from 5 to 8 years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; to weigh from 950 to 100 pounds; of solid color, sound and of good disposition and broken to the saddle." It is said that two entire days were passed by the agent in securing four horses in one place and three at another. The Spirit concludes:

So it was with each and every point visited. Places that at one time could have furnished horses by the dozen are now considered fortunate to have any to sell. The class of horses offered were of the most ordinary type. Of the whole lot, one could not see anything that would do for an ordinary carriage team. The simple fact of the matter is there are no horses in the Willamette valley, and the worst feature of the business is there are not likely to be any for some time to come. There are no colts coming along and no mares on the farms to be bred; and what is true of Oregon is without doubt true of every other State in the Union, for the horses being bought now are not to be used in this State, but go to California, which shows that they are short of this paricular grade of horses there. Many of the farmers of Oregon will, in a short time, find themselves in a very awkward position. Instead of having horses to sell, they will have to buy, for horses, like everything else that is of this earth, will not last forever, and with nothing to replenish the worn-out stock they will be in a sad predicament. They can have only themselves to blame. They have been warned time and time again by the horse papers of the country, who were in a position to know the true condition of affairs, that the time would shortly come when the the surplus caused by the hard times and depression in business would soon be used up, and unless breeding was continued to a certain extent a shortage was bound to follow. Those who have had the foresight to raise a few good colts will reap a rich reward, for one cannot raise a horse at a moment's notice; it takes five long years to bring one up to service. The thing for the farmers of Oregon to do is to set themselves right in this matter as soon as possible—breed what mares you may have left; use the best horse you can get; raise horses that will be wanted; and our word for it, it will pay you well.

We give this matter prominence and hope it will attract the widest attention. The present surplus of poor horses will fade away. The demand will be for good work and road horses of some bottom and style. We have had too much of the indiscriminate effort to produce trotters which are of little use except on the track, and not one in a thousand of any use for that. Just as soon as the people get tired of working their own passage on bicycle pedals, they will turn again to the carriage horse. The old destroyers of misfit horses—the street car lines—have gone out. The poor horse in the future will have to die a natural death. Don't breed any more such, but get to work on a few horses of clear draft type or good field work horses or swift and stylish road stock, and it will pay by the time the crop is ready to sell. —Rural Press.

The Southern Pacific Company will fight the reductions made by the railroad commission in the United States Courts. The constitutionality of the commission will not be attacked, but the anti-election pledges of the two Democratic members of the commission will be cited as evidence that they are prejudiced. The fact that LaRue is a heavy grain shipper and therefore an interested party will be brought out. The proceedings are to be begun before Judge Morrow.

A Pittsburg Judge recently permitted jurymen to sit in their shirtsleeves on account of the heat of the weather, but refused the lawyers the priviledge because he wished them to be uncomfortable enough to hurry through with their speeches.

The Old Time Singing School.

In the old colonial days when the great and the great-great-grandmothers were young the singing school was a well established institution, writes Mary E. Estes in a very accurate article telling exactly how "the old time concert" may be reproduced at a church entertainment in Ladies' Home Journal. It was usually held in the village schoolhouse, the schoolmaster often figuring as the singing master. Thither at regular intervals through the long winter months tripped the grandmas with their escorts. Little did they imagine as they lifted up their sweet voices in unison with the strong tenors and bassos that those same airs, even the very gowns they wore, would at some distant day be reproduced for the benefit of an appreciative audience. Yet it may be safely asserted that with the exception of the colonial tea the old folks' concert is the most popular of the old time entertainments.

The success of an undertaking of this sort depends largely upon the adaptability for her office of the person having the affair in hand. She must of necessity have an accurate conception of the manner in which these entertainments were conducted in our grandmothers' day. She must also become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of that olden time.

The Aim of Christ's Work.

"Peace on earth" was the aim of Christ's work in this world, writes Edward Bellamy in The Ladies' Home Journal. The whole gist of his doctrine and the burden of his teaching consisted in counsels to men how to put an end to strife with their fellow men and live together with them in mutual helpfulness. All this teaching, which was the whole content of his gospel, was grouped about and crystallized in the golden rule, whereon our modern world is founded as on an everlasting foundation. To believe in Christ and not to believe in the golden rule as the only plan for social organization seems to us a moral and rational impossibility—an unthinkable proposition. Just this, however, our ancestors undertook to do, and it is fair to admit that they were very frank about it. They made no pretenses.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

E ¼ of S E ½ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 23 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E; Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 9 S, R 26 E; S ½ of Sec. 25; and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 21; N W ¼ N W ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of Sec. 30; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E, M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26 h, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. — NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; N ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 17; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30; Lot 1 of Sec. 2; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp 11 S, R 28 E; N ½ of N E ¼ S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 12, S, R 28 E M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor General,
District of California.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPER OR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF California, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendants, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co., and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co., and afterwards, to wit, on the 29th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heineman & Co., for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing, and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern, and is described as follows: Twenty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underhand over bit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses, two mules, two wagons and one sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage has sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin, principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants, Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for a more full and perfect statement.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June, 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.
T. M. McNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$5 00
M J M Donald Trustee	295	1000	100 00
M J McDonald Trustee	296	1 00	100 00
J McDougall Trustee	2 8	1000	1 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	434	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
Mrs Hettie C Briggs	529	201	20 10
G W Luce trustee	382	3 7	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	2 0	20 0
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	2 0
J Sanders	34	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	4 5	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	103	10 30
A F Thane Trustee	419	922	92 20
Chas F Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas F Anderson Trus	508	6 0	60 00
N W Sargent Trustee	459	378	37 80
N W Sargent Trustee	505	10 0	1 0 00
N W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
N W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Inman	462	1 0	10 00
J H Noble trustee	521	4 00	4 0 00
Montgomery Boggs	5.8	100	1 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5 h day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the Company on September 1 189 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hanna, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo of the State of California, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hanna, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 39/100 ($246.39) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.39, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in Judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 58, I am commanded to sell all these certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty on and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Forty-six East Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave	Arrives
Mound House	10 00 a. m.	5 20 p. m.
Sparks	11 2 a. m.	4 15 p. m.
Wabuska	1 10 p. m.	2 58 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar. 5 0 p. m.	Lv. 11 0 a. m.
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave	Arrives
Hawthorne	6 00 a. m.	7 20 p. m.
Mina	7 1 a. m.	6 15 p. m.
Silver Springs	7 50 a. m.	5 35 p. m.
Belleville	8 10 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Stanislaus	9 40 a. m.	3 20 p. m.
Aurora	11 30 a. m.	11 50 a. m.
Bishop Creek	3 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Alvord	6 5 p. m.	8 5 a. m.
Independence	4 25 p. m.	7 5 a. m.
Lone Pine	7 20 p. m.	6 10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 7 00 p. m.	Lv. 6 00 a. m.

Freight leaves Mound House daily.
Trains 3 and 4 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with overland trains. VIA CARSON, which connects at Reno with east and west bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

ALTA WITH RNE with Cut off Stages Sonora, Coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (6 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

ALLEGHANY (125 miles from Mound House) by Gilmer, Salisbury & Cole's tri weekly stages leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Mineral on Adams valley, and Montgomery, etc.

AT SCHURZ with stages from Carson Gardo (6 miles) daily (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles P. Summers against Samuel S. Alberts for failure to comply with law as to timber culture Entry No. 754 dated August 10, 1889 upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleges that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part of same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15 h day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zoak against heirs of Heinrich A. F. Halbert for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7537, dated January 31, 1884, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ sec. 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 S, Mt. Diablo Range 34 E., in Inyo County, California with a view to the cancellation of said entry, he said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 14 day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
Mining and obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ex-U. S. Land Office Special Agent.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases contested, given car ful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BINNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only complete abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Keeler streets.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. McQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drug store.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Dunsmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS Prop.
feb15tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos Callow, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, neat, inviting rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL.
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the power to me given in the Last Will and Testament of John Alien Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate) I the undersigned the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 5th day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Alien Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Alien Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Alien Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the S W ¼ section 4 and the South half of the South west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., contain ng 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south east quarter of North west quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18/100; thence Northwest following the meandering of the old Creek along its North bank to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, as consisting what is known as the Roody place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo County.

Two hundred feet undivided of and in that certain mining claim, located or located, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Lafayette claim."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-tenths (12 9-10) rods south of the general corner of the Sections Nos. Twelve (12) and thirteen (13) on the South quarter and the North east quarter of Section Twelve (12) and the South west quarter and the South east quarter of Section Thirteen (13) in Township Twenty one (21) South of Range Twenty one (21) West from Boundary line and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and seven-tenths (68 7-10) rods; thence West twenty three (23) rods; thence North westerly along a small branch or wash to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North east quarter and the South east quarter, and the North west quarter and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range twenty one (21) West; running thence North forty one and three-tenths (41 3-10) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares in the capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georgetown Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Alien Hannah, deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever Discovered. As it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a 4 year old of long standing. Then I had a four year old cow badly sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a "bone spavin" and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any time in Tago Grove, Or. B. Z. LITTON.
—Price $1.00 per bottle.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GREEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney..... W. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (unlicensed) .... JOSEPH EELEY.
Supt. Schools..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Bar silver, per oz.....	$ 66¾
Antimony.....	8
Copper, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig Lead.....	3.50

Religious Services

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Saturday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. Nicholas,
Pastor.

Clifford Baxter will start for Palo Alto in a few days to attend college.

Jack Welch was down from Fish Spring last Sunday after supplies.

T. C. Boland and W. M. Richards were up from Keeler on Saturday and Sunday last.

Some new sidewalk was relaid the past week in front of the Weather Bureau office.

Miss Georgie Johnson, official court reporter, left on Saturday morning's train for Bishop.

J. A. Mc Kenzie came up from the southern end of the valley last Saturday, returning Sunday.

J. R. Moffett went to Big Pine last Sunday to superintend the building of a dwelling house there.

The *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union* says the sheepmen are leaving that vicinity for their winter quarters.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter expects to start for San Francisco in a few days where she will visit with relatives.

Quite a number of Independence people have expressed their intention of visiting the Fair next week.

Sheriff Given returned from Folsom on last Wednesday's train having safely landed his prisoners there.

The Board of Supervisors meet in regular session next Monday. Be sure and have your claims in on time.

Business was reported to be quite lively in the local Land Office for a few days during last part of the week.

Thos. Webb and Norm Mairs started for Long Valley last Saturday for the purpose of bringing down their cattle for the winter.

John Commetti came into town last evening from Fish Springs, bringing bullion to the amount of fifty ounces from his last run.

Judge Davidson's court was occupied all day Tuesday with a civil suit of McGinn vs. Hines. There were quite a number of visitors.

Miss Elsie Eibeshutz arrived home on Wednesday's train from a months visit to San Francisco where she received medical treatment.

George Meads arrived in town last Wednesday evening from Mojave with a full load of freight, having three wagons. He started for Bishop this morning.

Quite a heavy gale came down the valley from the north last Wednesday evening and continued blowing all day Thursday, but only a light breeze was blowing this morning.

Sheriff Given started for Folsom on Saturday last having in charge Frank Howe, sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment, and Ma Que, a chinaman, sentenced to fifteen months.

H. E. Wilkinson will start for San Francisco on to-morrow morning's train to spend a month's vacation. During his absence Geo. S. Wool will have charge of the Weather Bureau office.

H. P. Cartier arrived home from Montana last Friday, where he had spent a visit of several months with relatives. He says business is lively there. While there he met Tom Taylor, the foot-racer.

Hon. N. D. Arnot left for his home in Alpine county on last Saturday's train. The Judge was disappointed in not being able to attend the Fair at Bishop but urgent business compelled his going to Placer county.

Suspects Foul Play.

Last week's *Lyon County Times* contains an article upon the death of Charley Johnson which reflects upon the conduct of the officials in holding the inquest and intimates that the deceased met with foul play. To every person in this community who know anything at all about the facts such an opinion is of course absurd. There is not the slightest doubt that Johnson came to his death by his own hand. His signature and handwriting were known to a dozen people who saw the letter left by the deceased and who stated that it was undoubtedly written by him. The *Times* states that parties as Dayton had received letters from Johnson in which the spelling was all right, and not at all like the letters read at the inquest; but that is entirely due to the well-known fact that in all his correspondence while at Citrus he had Mr. Beale first draft the letter and afterwards copied it. His hand writing was very fair.

Caught In the Act

For a long time past it has been a notorious fact that two Mexicans known as "Vaquerito" and "Hoolyan" had been supplying Indians with whiskey. They were both in town last Sunday and had a whole flock of bucks and squaws drunk in no time, but during the day time they were clever enough to keep the officers from catching them in the act. Just at dusk, however, George Naylor, Ivan Bonney and Avah Bell caught "Hoolyan" *en flagrante delicto* and promptly took him in. He was examined before Justice Davidson on Monday and held for trial. His true name is Julian Melino. The fellow has been plying this nefarious traffic for years and the captune is a good one.

BLACKVILLE, Iowa, Sep. 25, 1895.

Postmaster, Independence, Cal.

Dear Sir.—In the spring of 1862 three young men went from Walker river to Owens river. Steven Post; John Hoge and Jesse McGrath. I am told they named Mt. Whitney. I should like to know if it is true. Or if either of them is alive I should like very much to get his address. Perhaps some of your oldest settlers can give me some clue to either of the men or the facts in regard to the origin of Mt. Whitney's name. Nearly all the men who took part in the Indian fight about that time knew me. I built the first house in the valley of Walker River. The above named men were my friends. You will do me a great favor by answering this or placing it in the hands of some one else who will.

W. T. WHITNEY,
Blackville, Black Hawk Co., Iowa.

L. F. J. Wrinkle and attorney P. H. Mack left for San Francisco on yesterday morning's train to attend to the taking of testimony in a suit wherein Mr. Wrinkle is defendant. The action affects the title to 640 acres of land at Keeler upon which are the vats and furnace of the Soda Company.

The little Indian known as "Crazy" that was brought down from Bishop and examined as to his sanity, is enjoying himself here. He will probably be one of the number from here who will visit Bishop Fair week.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895, AT
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Date	Temperature. Max	Min	Mean	Range	Rain	Day
1	90	57	74		.....	
2	86	50	68		.....	
3	85	58	72		.....	
4	86	49	68		.....	
5	83	49	66		.....	
6	88	48	68		.....	
7	86	55	70		.....	
8	92	56	74		.....	
9	90	65	78		.....	
10	86	58	72		.....	
11	85	57	71		T	
12	83	65	74		T	
13	88	69	78		T	
14	82	53	68		.....	
15	85	47	66		.....	
16	86	52	69		.....	
17	82	47	64		.....	
18	77	59	68		.....	
19	79	45	62		.....	
20	80	45	62		.....	
21	60	35	50		.....	
22	62	34	48		.....	
23	76	37	56		.....	
24	82	40	61		.....	
25	92	51	72		.....	
26	91	57	74		.....	
27	91	54	72		.....	
28	91	57	74		.....	
29	91	56	74		.....	
30	89	55	72		.....	
31					.....	

Mean Barometer	29.83
Highest Barometer	30.25
Lowest Barometer	29.55
Mean Temperature	68
Highest Temperature	92
Lowest Temperature	34
Greatest Daily Range	42
Least Daily Range	17
Total deficiency in Temp during month	54
Total " " since Jan. 1	234
Prevailing direction of wind, NW	
Total movement of wind, 6296 miles	
Maximum velocity, 46 N on 21th	
Total Precipitation	T
Days with .01 or more Precipitation	0
Total deficiency in Precip. for month	.07
Total " " since Jan. 1	.61
Clear Days	21
Partly Cloudy Days	5
Cloudy Days	4
Dates of Frost, 22nd and 23rd.	

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water, house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

FIGURES REASONABLE
TERMS EASY.

Address—A. C. Stock,
Hawthorne, Nevada.

Clippings.

Reno Gazette:—Joe Scott of the "Halleck Cattle Co." makes a standing offer that to any one who will deliver 18,000 head of sheep in Owyhe county, Idaho, he will give 18,000 head of horses, provided they will take them away immediately. The horses will be gathered and turned over on the range. Mr. Scott is spending a few days at the Elko county ranch and is introducing a branding chute that will enable men to do more in one day than they would in a month where they have to throw each animal down and hold it while it is being marked. The cattle are run into a corral and from there turned off single file into a narrow passage-way 20 inches wide and 25 or 30 feet long closed at the end with a gate. The last three feet of this narrow passage-way consists of one movable panel fastened at the bottom by big hinges, and worked with a rope and pulleys at the top. When a bullock gets opposite this panel he finds himself suddenly pinched in tightly by the panel being drawn towards the opposite wall, and he is held there so he cannot squirm or kick or do anything but bellow while he takes the iron. It is not patented, but it is a big time and labor saver. Mr. Scott is buying cattle in eastern Nevada and will take them to his Montana ranch in the spring and fit them for fine beef for the Eastern "goldbugs." He thinks the future of the cattle business is much better than it has been for several years past.

Bodie Miner:—It is said the county officials will hereafter take all our unfortunate "borders" out of jail and have them work. In this way the expense to the County of boarding them can be greatly lessened. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. Other counties in the State are doing this, and why should Mono's tax-payers put up money to board lay-breakers who might as well earn their own board while under the County's "protection."

Walter Ober, the Inyo foot-racer, has been here several days. He says he is going to run in a race at the Bishop Fair with P. A Polley of Riverside, Cal. It is said some of the Bodie sporting men are going down and back Ober for $500.

Rev. S. W. Albone has arrived from Independence and will hold services at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Carson News:—Nevada gold mines are attracting considerable attention of late. Several important deals have been made, and as Pine Nut is one of the most promising districts in the State, it is sure to come in for its share of attention. Where, over a territory of many square miles, deposits of pure gold running up into the thousands can be found within ten feet of the surface, as has been done in Pine Nut time and again, there is certainly reason to believe that a little systematic development work would produce good results, and it is a wonder that the attention of capital has not been attracted to this district before to-day.

There are now seventeen cases of smallpox at the Indian school, and in addition to that, five cases of what is termed kine pox, resulting from vaccination.

Lyon County Times:—At Last the expected has come to pass and the Sutro Tunnel is closed down entirely, not a man being at work. The management says operations will be resumed as soon as the company can raise money to square up the indebtedness. The company is indebted to those who have worked there for several months wages.

The freeze of last Saturday and Sunday mornings knocked out the tomato plants and injured what fruit was not ripe. Ice half an inch thick formed on still water.

Yerington Rustler:—It is reported that the C. & C. Ry. Co. have purchased six new passanger coaches from an Eastern railroad.

The following named men came down from Bishop last Wednesday, having business in the Land Office: Charles Wonacott; Robert McPherson; Phillip P. Keough; John L. Pourland; Albert C. Harwood; M. C. Hall; Chas. Day; Carl Fadder; Ross May; John M. Cooper.

Weather Summary, Week Ending October 3 1895

Highest barometer, 29.962, date Sept. 24.
Lowest barometer, 29.683, date 2
Highest temperature, 91.0, date Sept. 28.
Lowest temperature, 52.6, date 1
Mean temperature, 70.7
Average dewpoint, 30.1
Average humidity, 28.3
Total precipitation, 0 inches
Prevailing direction of wind, N W
Highest velocity and date, 50, N 3
No. of clear days, 3
No. of partly cloudy days, 4
No. of cloudy days, 0
No. of rain days (.01 or more precip) 0.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Shakespeare and Bacon.

A famous historian well known personally in Boston told the following story when he was asked what he thought of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy: "I was once librarian in a small town, and it was my custom to catalogue books on the real meaning of Daniel, astrology, modern spiritualism, etc., under the general head 'Insane Literature.' When any volume written in support of the Baconian theory appeared, I catalogued it under the same head."—Boston Journal.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

The Difference Between These Two Kinds of Carpets Explained.

By placing a brussels and tapestry carpet side by side a clearness and sharpness are noticed about the brussels carpet which are absent from the tapestry. In the latter there is a mistiness about the colors, and the pattern lacks that sharpness and delicacy which characterize the former. This is due to the process of manufacture. A brussels is a yarn dyed, and a tapestry may be described as a printed fabric, but the printing is done upon the yarn before the process of weaving.

The whole method of manufacture is most ingenious. In the making of a five frame brussels no fewer than 1,280 ends of face yarns are required for the weaving of one piece of standard quality, each frame consisting of 256 bobbins, and 256 ends only can come to the face at each pick of the pattern. Therefore 1,024 ends of yarn are hidden in the body of the fabric. There are many qualities of tapestry, but in the production of the standard quality only 216 ends of face yarn are required, instead of 1,280, which shows at once that the brussels carpet has the great advantage of being thicker, softer and altogether a more durable cloth apart from other advantages which it possesses. There is a limitation in the number of colors used in a brussels. In tapestry there is no limit. In the brussels the whole of the colors used show a more or less striped appearance at the back of the fabric.

In a tapestry they do not show at the back at all. This fact is made use of by householders in purchasing carpets, this being about the only way the average person can tell the difference between them. In order to pass off tapestry as brussels some ingenious makers have resorted to the striping in a regular manner of the backs of the former. The stripy effect in the latter is broken and irregular. A casual observation of the clearly defined character of a brussels pattern should enable a buyer to distinguish between the two fabrics.—Furnishers' Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MELHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO 23, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 24 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MELHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO 23
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE)

Independence Land District,
California.

List No 8, approved September 28, 1839.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 25 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1839.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

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IRV. H. MELHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24,
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,
MAIN LINE

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, & DRESSED WARE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

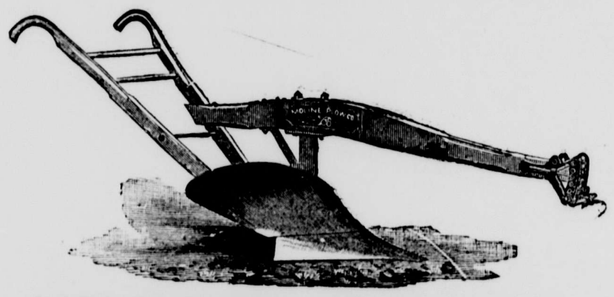
☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164tfn

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

When Lee Surrendered

By SALLIE PATE STEEN.

And all this time Glen's heart was torn by a thousand fears. Her imagination intensified the real dangers of his situation, and the unsettled state of the country, just before the close of the war, warranted in a great measure her anxiety. He might be made a prisoner at any moment, or shot as a spy. Many a night the girl awoke sobbing and panting from frightful dreams, and the fact that the whole responsibility of the household rested upon her shoulders—that upon her devolved the duty of sustaining her timid and gentle mother—rendered her position a thousandfold more trying. When her brother left home they had hurriedly fixed upon a rendezvous where she might meet him at certain times, but experience had taught her that her visits to the deserted little shanty, deep in the woods, which they had selected, were not unattended with danger.

Of any personal peril she did not stop to think, but there were scores of runaway or discontented slaves, eagerly looking forward to their expected freedom, who would gladly bear tidings of a Confederate soldier to those whom they considered their best friends and liberators. But these papers must be delivered into her brother's hands. She could not breathe freely until this was done. It was late in the afternoon when she made her preparations for the long walk. It was not safe to meet her brother until night had fallen, but the moon would rise on her homeward way, and her mission once accomplished she would know no fear. At last she was ready to set out. Missy put up her lips for a goodby kiss, and her mother overwhelmed her with whispered precautions and messages to her boy. At last Glen was out of the house and walking swiftly down the long cedar avenue. As she passed through the great gates she noticed Nelse skulking behind one of the trees, and sharply ordered him back to the house.

For a moment a suspicion of the boy shot through her brain. He had been unusually surly of late and rebellious of authority, but this she had attributed to the general disaffection which now hung like a dark cloud over the relations of slave and master. She dismissed the fear from her mind as she hurried onward. When she reached the wood the sun was almost setting, and the dense shade of the trees made a twilight under their thick boughs. She had advanced but a few steps—the hut was still far out of sight, and its occupant, if he had already come, far out of hearing—when she was startled by a rustling in the bushes behind her. It was some wild animal, she told herself—a squirrel, a snake, possibly, gliding through the undergrowth. If—her heart stood still at the thought—it were anything else, it were equally perilous to advance or recede. She turned swiftly to face the danger. Directly before her, creeping along in the bushes, her quick eyes discovered the crouching form of Nelse.

"Nelse," she called, her voice shaking with scorn and anger. The old habit of obedience was too strong upon him for open resistance, and he slouched forward, cringing under her blazing eyes, but his rebellion was not quenched.

"Don't yer hit me, Miss Glen," he whined. "I'se mos' free now, I knows I is, and you dasn't hit me. 'Deed you dasn't."

"You should answer for this, if a whole regiment of Yankees backed you," she said. "Now go."

And Nelse needed no second bidding. He sprang away like a deer, and his mocking laugh came back to the girl's startled ears. But she had not a moment to lose. She understood too well what his next move would be. He had gone back to the house to inform upon her. There was a short cut which she had not taken, on account of its publicity, and of this he and they who returned with him would avail themselves. Of this new complication she dared not tell her brother. She knew his rash impetuous temper, and that rather than allow her to encounter any danger alone he would simply wait and give himself up to his enemies. There was but one course open to her. She must hurry on at her utmost speed, give him the papers, and without arousing his suspicions, urge him to instant departure. All this she determined upon as she hastened onward with reckless speed. But the hut was still at a considerable distance, and the way was rough and difficult, even to her nimble feet. When at last she reached the shanty and sank into her brother's arms, she was breathless from fright and exhaustion.

"But, dear, I cannot keep you a moment," she panted, after he had glanced over the papers she thrust into his hands, "not even to answer questions. You don't know the danger we are in or the risk I have run in coming. Oh, Frank, it would break mother's heart if anything should happen to you. No, dear, we women are not in any danger. The soldiers are quartered upon us, but they are civil enough in their bearing. But, oh, Frank, you must hurry. Let me give you mother's love and her blessing and her kisses, with dear little Missy's and mine, and then you must go."

"And not a moment to talk with you, Glen?"

"Not a moment. Is that Black Bess tied out yonder? Wait, I will go with you to mount, and then you must ride like the wind."

It was quite dusk in the wood.

Black Bess whinnied with pleasure and snuffed daintily as Glen passed her hand caressingly over the creature's satin neck. Her brother held her for a moment in a close embrace; there was a whispered "God bless you," a quick vault to the saddle, and then the spirited mare, with her gallant rider, dashed forward out of sight. Glen watched them until the last glimmer of Confederate gray had vanished, and then turning, with tear filled eyes and a beating heart, saw Captain Campbell not ten rods distant, leaning quietly against a tree, with his arms folded on his breast.

In an instant the indignant blood rushed hotly to her face and throat. He evidently expected her to speak. Indeed, he lifted his cap and advanced a step, but her pause was only momentary. With her head up, she went swiftly past him, noticing him no more than if he had been the tree against which he had leaned. With one stride he was beside her.

"Will you accept my escort, Miss Helen?" he asked courteously. "This wood is a lonely place, and particularly unsafe in these unsettled times and at this hour."

"It seems infested with spies at any rate," she said haughtily. "I could scarcely expect you to relinquish your role so quickly for that of protector. But to spy upon a woman!" In her uncontrollable excitement she had turned in the narrow pathway to confront him, and her face shone white in the darkness. "When you and your soldiers forced yourselves upon us, Captain Campbell, we accepted the fortunes of war as gracefully as we might, and treated you, if not in the spirit at least in the letter of courtesy, as our guests. Do you know that a southerner—yes, the humblest of us—would sever his right arm from his body sooner than be guilty of what you have seen fit to consider your duty? And a gentleman would scorn to accept information from a base slave who betrays his master!"

"Perhaps the latter character is an exotic which exists only south of Mason and Dixon's line, Miss Helen."

His tones were perfectly calm. If she had not been so swept out of her ordinary self control she might have detected a faint amusement in his voice, but her passion had blinded her perceptions.

"And now, if you have fulfilled your mission," she said after a pause, "you will permit me to find my way home."

"My mission will not be fulfilled until I have seen you safe at your mother's door," he said gravely, as he lifted his cap and fell a pace behind her. If her life depended upon it she could not have uttered another word of protest. There was nothing to be done consistent with dignity but to hurry homeward and rid herself as quickly as possible of his hated presence. As she pressed swiftly forward, trying to forget that she was not alone, but hearing always that steady, firm step behind her, a hundred questions buzzed in her brain. Why was he alone, and on foot?

She had expected to see a squad of cavalry dash from behind the trees and scurry forward in the direction which Black Bess and her rider had taken. Was he armed? No; she had not thought of it before; but now, as if his presence had been photographed upon her memory, she saw him as he had leaned carelessly against the tree—in a dark blue frock coat, with his cap pushed back from his brow and not even his sword dangling from his side—as peaceful a figure as one might meet on an afternoon stroll. What could it all mean? She was faint with excitement and perplexity. The way seemed interminable, and it had grown very dark. An owl hooted close at hand and the wind sighed in the pine trees above her, and still that firm step sounded behind her, bringing with it—how dared she acknowledge it to herself—a certain sense of protection and comfort. Once he stretched out his hand to hold aside an overhanging bough that she might pass, and then, thank heaven! they cleared the woods, the way grew smoother, and at last the lights of home twinkled before them.

As they entered the long, dark avenue which led to the house it seemed like going into the gloom of another wood. Strange to say Glen was feeling wildly that this silence must be broken—that she must say some word of acknowledgment or dismissal. As she turned her foot caught in the protruding root of one of the old trees, and she would have fallen heavily forward had not a pair of strong arms caught and held her in a close embrace.

"Glen, my poor child, have you hurt yourself?" When the first spasm of pain from her wrenched ankle was over, she heard his low voice in her ear. "Am I cruel to say I cannot be sorry if it has given you to me for one moment? My darling, don't struggle so. I love you, Glen; do you hear me? Love you! What do all the wars of the universe matter to us? Nothing; though I were a traitor for saying so. You do not hate me?" There was only a low moan for answer. "But when this war is ended you will let me come back and win you?"

"You may not care to come back then," she said defiantly. She had drawn herself away from him, though the effort to stand without his aid was blanching her lips. "You may not care to come then. We may be the conquerors."

"No, my poor child, that will never be. For your sweet sake I might for a moment forget myself and my country and echo your wish; but when your gallant commander lays down his arms, when Lee surrenders, Glen, may I come back and claim you?"

"When Lee surrenders!" she repeated mockingly, and then she remembered no more.

CHAPTER IV.

When she returned to consciousness she was lying in her own bed with Maum Betsey's black face bending anxiously over her.

"Dar you is, honey," she said, with a great sigh of relief. "Bless my life, but I thought dem eyes nuver was gwine ter open, and yer ma's jes gone plum 'stracted 'bout yer. She stepped to her room for some mo' arnica, and honey"—Maum Betsey raised her finger warningly—"don't yer tell her how you come ter be heah."

The caution was given not a moment too soon, for just then the door opened softly and Mrs. Helen came hurriedly in. Not that Glen could have divulged something of which she herself was totally ignorant, but the old habit of shielding her mother from all anxiety, which she had shared in common with Maum Betsey ever since she was a girl in short dresses, asserted itself now. When her mother's pale face bent over her she was able to look up brightly and reassure her.

"It is nothing, mother; only the slightest sort of a sprain; you see, I was walk-

"This is not my ghost, darling."

ing so rapidly—but I am perfectly well now. I—I"—becoming vaguely confused—"don't quite remember how I came here, but Maum Betsey found me and put me to bed, so as not to alarm you any sooner than was necessary."

"And your brother, my poor child?"

"Oh! he got off nicely. He was in good spirits, and says we shall hear from him in a few days at farthest. But, mother, I must send you to bed. You look as tired as I am, so good night." But when the door closed gently after her mother Glen raised herself on one arm and looked Maum Betsey eagerly in the face.

"Mammy," she said, "how did I get here?"

"Why, bless yo' life, chile, de capen brung you. You didn't think a meracle done happen ter my old jints, so's I could fotch you, did you? Lawd! when he comed roun' ter de kitchin do', and called me, sorter soft like, wid you in his arms, des es limp es a dishrag, you could a' knocked me down wid a fedder. But he mighty quick 'splained it, and den I seed de coas' was clar, case old Miss was singin Missy to sleep in her room, so we crope in an' up de staircase, an' he laid you down jes as easy as if you'd ben a baby. But Lawd! ain't I gwine ter give dat Nelse a tas' o' my strop in de mawnin'."

"Did Captain Campbell tell you about Nelse?"

"Cose he did. He brung him roun ter me by de shoulder. 'I hain't teched dis young rascal,' he said; 'but he d'serves as sound a thrashin' as you can fin' it in yo' heart to giv' him,' and den he tored off lak mad down dat short cut to de woods."

There was a long pause, and then the girl broke the silence with a sobbing, pitiful cry: "Oh, mammy, mammy! I am so tired. Can't you sing me to sleep like you used to?"

"'Deed I will, honey, 'deed I will. You's all wukked up, I knows you is. Nuver min', nuver min'."

Maum Betsey patted the girl's hand gently, rocking her own body to and fro as if she held in her arms the baby she had nursed so many years ago, and Glen nestling in her pillows was soothed by the senseless lullaby crooned in the quavering old voice.

Baa, baa black sheep,
Whar you lef' yo' la-a-m?—
Way down yander in de valley.

She was roused in the morning by the trampling of horses, the jingle of spurs and a bugle call on the lawn below. Maum Betsey, who had kept faithful watch all night by the girl's bedside, roused at her startled cry. "It's de sojers, honey," she said drowsily. "I clar, I furgot dat Mars Capen' done cha'hged me to tell you dat he done got his orders, and hed to march de fust ting dis mawnin'."

And so upon that day Glen took up life anew with an added burden—a secret, awful burden that weighed upon her girlish heart. All through that fatal month, in which the March winds clothed the woods with beauty, the days went by in that old house, wrapped in a mist of fire and blood and carnage. No news of the outside world reached them. No communication stirred the pall of dread and anxiety which had settled down upon them, but at night they could see the red light of fires blazing against the quiet skies, and shuddered in their beds when the sullen boom of cannon shook the earth. Not one word or line came from the absent son and brother, and to the anguish that was whitening her mother's hair Glen dared not add one pang by disclosing this traitorous, disloyal, nameless feeling that had grown up in her heart. Oh! that she could crush it out like a poisonous thing—this strange madness which had changed her from a careless girl to an anxious, saddened woman. The old rooms and the quiet wood where she often wandered to escape her mother's eyes seemed to mock her with memories of things that had passed away forever.

It was one day late in April, when she was returning from one of these aimless rambles, that she saw a body of horsemen moving along the road before her. They might be a squad of cavalrymen like those who had passed and halted many days before, she thought, unconsciously quickening her steps. But no, they wore the Confederate gray, a straggling, disorderly band, torn and tattered, with unkempt hair and beards. Many of them reeled in their saddles, with songs and reckless laughter, but she felt no fear of them. She put her hands to her mouth, trumpetwise, and shouted:

"What news? Has Lee surrendered?"

And the leader, swaying heavily over his horse's neck, shouted back with an oath:

"No, miss, and he'll never surrender!"

"He'll never surrender!" they all yelled in a wild chorus, as they put spurs to their maddened horses and disappeared in a cloud of dust.

When she reached the house her mother met her, with a new light on her stricken face, and led her gently in, and there upon the sofa lay her brother, pale and worn and wasted indeed, but sound in body and limb. "It is all over, Glen," he said, springing up to meet her and clasping her in his arms; "it is all over, and Lee has surrendered." He broke down in a burst of sobs.

And now a strange hope awoke in Glen's heart and lived there. It budded with the spring, and blossomed with the summer flowers that opened this year to shed their petals upon many graves; but when the autumn came and the wood dove moaned all day in her plaintive tones and the wind awoke in the pines, a newspaper, the first in many weeks, founds its way to them. It was out of date, but still welcome, and Glen went to the open window to read it and there, in a list of the dead, she saw his name.

She was alone, but she did not cry out or faint. She had never been guilty of anything so weak and womanish but once in her strong young life, but she stepped out upon the lawn, though it was raining heavily, and went like a wounded thing down the long dark avenue of moaning cedars. "He is dead," she said to herself, when at last she reached the great gates and stopped; "dead, and he will never know that I prayed he might come back to me—that no matter what happened he might come back—that he might only, only come back."

Through all the wind, and the falling rain, and the darkness did he hear that despairing cry? For he was there, clasping her in his passionate arms.

"It was not I. This is not my ghost, darling," he was saying, as he showered kisses upon her white face; "I have come back in the flesh to claim you mine, Glen—mine—always mine!"

* * * * * *

"And to think," she said, lifting her happy eyes to the tall man who leaned against a tree beside her, leisurely smoking and watching her as she rested on her royal couch of pine needles, "to think that in this very spot I was once so very, very angry with you, Alan!"

"And to think," he answered, bending down to pat the sturdy youngster who, seated in his mother's lap, was pulling all her bright hair down with his brave hands, "that just four years after a southern girl—a Virginian of Virginia—should confess that she blessed the day 'when Lee surrendered!'"

THE END.

THE ROAD-RUNNER.

Prominent among the quaint productions of the Sierra country is the road-runner, often called the "chaparral cock," and again the "cock of the plains." Like all the bold challengers of the bird creation, the road-runner is crested. He is no relative of the grouse, being, indeed, an unique creation. Strangely enough, he is classified with the cuckoos, which are denizens of the groves and are gentle, if not spiritless. But in our road-runner, the slight, short legs of the cuckoo have become long and strong, almost matching those of the wild turkey. The feet, designed apparently for climbing or perching, are also long and strong, with two sharp toes reaching forward and two turned backward. A friend in Santa Fe, N. M., tells me that he has seen a road-runner take a telegraph pole, and with three skips, as it were, mount to its top.

He has something of the look of the great crested log cock—the gallant high strutter of the "woodpeckers." A long, strong, sharply pointed bill provides the chaparral cock with as keen a weapon of offense as any raven's beak, but it never by any chance dips into carrion. A brilliant eye with the glitter of the mustang's is in the large, well-poised head. As though to proclaim his carnivorous habit, a small red gule, bare of feathers, is planted on the neck below each cheek.

This cock of the plains is the picture of sinewy strength and lightness. His hue is dark, with many horizontal flecks of white. His glossy black tail—over a foot in length—is held up proudly, but straight back. He uses it as a rudder to steer his fleet passage over the ground. The jack-rabbit for a 10-yard stretch has not half this bird's swiftness. Our road-runner will not waste his strength to long racing, but shoots with arrowy snakes, tarantulas and the deadly vine-speed to his covert or point of attack.

He is the foe of all vermin, especially of gerone. He often compasses the death of large snakes by surrounding them with cactus spines, and then tantalizing them till they impale themselves on the sharp spikes. With his wings, which he disdains to use in flying, he can strike the threatening snake-head a blow that will so stun and scatter the senses that the prey is easy to the relentless enemy.

This bird loves the ardent sun, the spiky cactus, the thorny mesquite bush, and the serried bayonets that guard the yucca. All these plants of the desert furnish sure hiding places on the exposed plain for the chaparral cock and his faimly. Wary and fierce as he is by nature, he seems to know well that he is of friendly meaning to man. His boldness gives him a certain confidence or trust, and he is easily tamed, becomes semi-domestic, and at once is man's sure ally in destroying the sly pests of the granary, with the spiteful centipedes and scorpions that sneak into houses. He is worth a dozen lazy cats to the Mexican ranchero.

The tail of the chapahrral cock—made of many broad, stiff feathers not (plumes)—did not grow in Darwin's sentimental house of sexual selection. Its owner has to "get his living," and cannot afford to dawdle. This tail—unique and unrivaled among bird-tails—swings from side to side like a broad oar, as the bold, industrious cock turns a corner. No boatman ever feathered an oar so skillfully and masterfully in rounding turn; no rope-walker ever used his blancing pole more adroitly. With it the bird can arrest his swiftest flight, and make the sharpest angle in his course, zig-zigging, almost lightning-like, across your field of vision. Such doubling was never done by any fox-afield as is possible to our bird, skimming in airy grace like a keen skater over a field of ice.

It is said that in winter this adventurous bird migrates afoot several hundred miles southward, much after the manner of the wild turkey. It is found in winter along the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Thus his range is the whole breadth of the continent in the latitude 30 to 35 degrees. Let us hope that he will long remain to enliven these plains and hillsides and to mitigate the pests of this "white and bright land" of New Mexico.—Our Animal Friends.

A relic of one of the most extraordinary surgical casesever heard of is preserved in the Military Hospital at Plymouth. This is the heart of one Samuel Evans, a private grenadier in the Second Regiment of Foot, who died in the above hospital sixteen days after he had been shot right through that organ.

What is the only pain of which everyone makes light?—A window-pane.

SOME VERY CURIOUS TREES.

The largest orange tree in the South is a gigantic specimen which grows out of the rich soil in Terebone parish, Louisiana. It is fifty feet high and fifteen feet in circumference at the base. Its yield has often been 10,000 oranges per season.

The "tallow tree" of China has a pith from one inch to two feet in diameter according to the size of the tree, which is composed of a greasy wax, which is so highly volatile that it often catches fire spontaneously, consuming the tree to the very ends of its roots.

The largest oak tree now left standing in England is "Cowthorpe's Oak," which is seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The oldest tree in Britain is Parliamentary oak, in Clipstone Park, London, which is known to be 1,500 years old.

The largest apple tree in New York State is said to be one standing near the town of Wilson. It was planted in the year 1815, and it is on record that it once yielded thirty-three full barrels of apples in a single season.

There are 413 species of trees found growing within the limits of the United States. The curiosity of the whole lot is the black ironwood of Florida, which is 30 per cent. heavier than water. Well-dried black ironwood will sink in water almost as quickly as will a bar of lead.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of woody growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.—St. Louis Republic.

The Town Trustees of St. Helena granted L. Grothwell a franchise to build an electric road along the main street of St. Helena, also to construct and operate an electric light plant. Grothwell already has franchises from the County Supervisors and the Napa City Trustees, and proposes soon to begin work on an electric road from Napa to Calisotga.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect, into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it it always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasmi are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility, it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

The reason why many New York schoolmarms don't marry is because they don't like to give up seventy-five-dollar positions for two-dollar dudes.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and, by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

They claim to have found a rattlesnake skin near the Illinois river which measured thirteen feet in length, "and very thin." The story is, anyway.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The man who says to his wife, "give me the baby, dear, and I will try and put it to sleep," is greater than he who taketh a city.

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

Du-Prac's Female Regulating Pills, safe and efficient emmenagogue: $1 per box. Richards & Co., druggists, 406 Clay St., San Francisco, sole agents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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The Onward March

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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I Can't Sleep

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Cancer

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 23, 1895.

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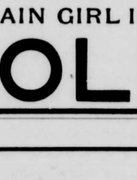

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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HORSE MEAT.

Horses Now Being Slaughtered for Food.

KILLED WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER.

Skinned, Cut Up and Canned, and Every Part of the Animal is Utilized And Sold.

Horse meat killed in the United States is now on the market, and from now on no one can be absolutely sure of the meat he buys. Canned corned beef masquerading as the genuine article may really be the product of Western horses which have been slaughtered because it is cheaper to use them for food than for work.

The slaughtering of horses for food is a new enterprise in Portland, Or. That there is great interest in this question is apparent from the fact that the projectors of the enterprise have been overwhelmed with inquiries regarding methods of killing, canning and use of the various products. If this first attempt to sell horse meat succeeds, capital will doubtless engage in the same business, and the animals now roaming the prairies, half starved and semi-wild, will be slaughtered to make food for man.

This first slaughter of horses occurred Tuesday, July 23. It was to have occurred the day before, but the horses had not arrived in time. This delay was caused by the trouble experienced in getting the horses to swim the Columbia River to Umatilla, where they were to take the train for Portland, en route to Linnton, where an abattoir has been built.

They were a rough-and-tumble lot, of all ages and sizes, Cauyses and half-breeds alike, handy with their teeth, kicking or biting each other on the slightest provocation while waiting for the foreman of the slaughter-room to, barber like, cry "Next!" then be driven up the inclined plane to a closed pen, where a butcher and a sledge-hammer were waiting to send them to the elysian horse plains, perhaps to be ridden by the shades of departed Indians in the happy hunting grounds, where no sleet covers the grass in winter to starve the poor range pony.

The abattoir buildings are fitted up with every convenience. They stand in an old orchard on the banks of the Columbia.

In a field of growing oats are the corrals, from which the inclined roadway leads to the slaughter-room in the upper story. On the ground floor are large wooden tanks for steaming the fat out of the meat, a number of smaller tanks of galvanized iron, two large vertical digestors or retorts, a press for pressing the oil out of the meat, a kiln, heated by steam, for drying the bones; a bone-cracker, resembling a rock-crusher; a disintegrator or machine for grinding the refuse into a fertilizer, a boiler and an engine. All of the by-products will be utilized, so that the profit is not only in the flesh.

Near the abattoir were several horses which, as one of the butchers said, "broke their fool necks jumping down an embankment trying to get away."

Before the slaughter could commence the carcasses of these animals had to be got out of the way. This was quickly done. The legs were cut off at the knees, the mane and tail were removed, a slit was made the whole length of the skin, and the heads were skinned and also a part of the neck.

Then a rope was made fast to this loose skin, so that it could not slip; a chain was put around the neck and fastened to the trunk of a tree, and a steady-going pair of old horses were hitched to the rope. In ten seconds the skin was off; a few cuts and slashes and the carcasses were in the steam tank being converted into fertilizers.

The horse is a pachydermatous animal, like the hog, whose hide grows close to the flesh, so that it cannot be removed in the same manner as the hides of oxen and sheep.

The method of killing the horse was about the same as that of killing a steer. The horses were trotted up the inclined roadway from the corrals and each was inclosed in a pen. Then the executioner hit them on the forehead with a sledge-hammer, and they fell senseless. The doors of the pen were opened, or rather lifted, the carcasses drawn out on the floor, dressed and hung up. Trenches in the floor and chutes carried the offal out of sight, and in a little while a number of carcasses were suspended by the gambrels from the iron tracks above. The pile of hoofs in one corner and a pile of horse tails in another were all that remained to show that anything unusual has taken place.

Immediately after being stunned by the blow from the hammer, another man comes along with a big knife which he slashes across the throats of the unfortunate beasts. It may be said in favor of this mode of execution that it must be quite painless. The blow from the hammer at once deprives the animal of consciousness. The subsequent gash with the knife deprives it of life.

The flesh, after it has been quartered and hung for awhile, acquires a bluish tinge, which is not agreeable to one who has been accustomed to eat real beef. It looks very tough and sinewy, and on the whole extremely uninviting. It is asserted by some who have tasted of horse flesh that it is quite as agreeable as beef, and in fact that the difference can hardly be detected. In Berlin and some other cities on the Continent it is said that horse meat is more tender and more toothsome than much of the beef sold there, and that in many of the restaurants it is surreptitiously served as beef. In the roast the peculiar flavor of the horse flesh can always be detected, but in hashes and stews the deception has worked very well.

Every part of the animal's carcass is put to some use. The meat is eaten, the hide sold for various purposes and the hoofs and bones for manufacturing glue and the blood for manufacturing albumen.

The chief condition observed when a horse is subimted for slaughter is that he shall be in good bodily health. The age does not appear to make any particular difference. In the case of animals which have met with accidents, such as a broken leg from a fall in the street, the animal is likely to have contracted a fever, and it is not advisable to kill him in this condition.

As a matter of fact, horse flesh is perfectly harmless, and there is no good reason why people should consider the habit of eating it a revolting one. The animal is much cleaner in its mode of life than the cow or bull. It carefully avoids dirty food and water whereas the cow will invariably select the dirtiest water to drink. Still this may not be of much importance in view of the fact that men eat and enjoy lobsters and pigs.

It may be a source of wonder why horse meat should be killed at all, as, at first thought, it might seem to be more expensive than beef. Such, however, is not the case. A much larger profit can be made, under certain conditions, from the sale of horse meat than from the sale of regulation beef. Good, fat horses with ringbones, incurable spavins and other diseases can be bought for $3.50, while good beef costs considerably more than this. The introduction of cable and trolley cars is throwing many a horse out of a job. Most of these creatures at the time of their being supplanted are already broken down by their few years of street-car service. In some cases such animals have been bought up for the abattoir. In view of this fact it is just as well to be careful about the meat you buy. Since most of our butchers have their meat killed for them, it is possible that they also may be deceived, and may sell you horse flesh under the impression that they are giving you beef. This, indeed, seems scarcely possible, yet it is well to be careful.

As to sausages, one is always so uncertain in regard to the materials of which they are composed that the problem of detecting whether horse flesh be present or not seems a hopeless one. Even in this city cases have been discovered where owners of bologna-sausage factories have designedly and knowingly substituted horse for other flesh in the composition of their sausages.

DRUG FADS.

The discovery on the streets Thursday of a woman unconscious from the effects of an over indulgence in camphor has brought to light the fact that the habit, while a strange one, is by no means a rarity in St. Louis. A number of druggists and physicians who were seen yesterday testified to this effect. Camphor eating is not as pronounced an evil as the excessive use of some other drugs, but it is nevertheless an existent evil.

"Only last week," said Mr. Fernow of Fernow's pharmacy, "a woman called here and said: 'Please give me a dose of camphor.' She didn't say what she wanted it for. I offered to give it in solution or in any palatable form possible. However, she insisted on the ordinary gum camphor, and she got rid of a chunk of it that surprised me. 'Why,' she exclaimed, I take it that way all the time.' "

At Judge & Dolph's pharmacy a gentleman stated that "many people carry a lump of camphor about in their pockets, and take a bite at it at frequent intervals." Camphor is supposed to have a sedative effect, but that depends largely upon the quantity taken and the mode in which it is taken. Essence of camphor consists largely of alcohol, and its effects would naturally be similar to that of any other intoxicant. Camphor in itself is a stimulant and an irritant, and when consumed to excess would usually lead to disagreeable sensations in the throat and stomach. The after result will be a diminution in the rate and strength of the pulse, together with giddiness, dimness of vision and faintness. Another quality attributed to camphor and alluded to by several druggists is that of allaying the passions.

Probably the improper use of camphor has hardly reached an extent that would justify the use of the word fiend in speaking of its devotees, as in the case of morphine and cocaine. People my be addicted to the camphor habit without being slaves to it.

Quinine is another article that is said to be subject to unreasonable usage. How such an unpalatable and penetrating drug can fasten itself upon any one as a habit or a fad seems remarkable, until it is remembered that the efficacy of quinine in malaria and certain kindred ailments induces many to regard it as a panacea for all torubles to which flesh is heir. The consumption of quinine in St. Louis is simply extraordinary. Drug stores which supply it at cut rates get rid of tremendous stocks of it each week. Quinine victims, with their nervous headaches and general shakiness, are numerous, and the first indication of sickness is usually made the pretext for immediate doses of the bitter powder.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The receiver of the Wichita (Kas.) National Bank has brought suits for over $200,000, the greater portion of which is money borrowed on personal notes.

Some wish they did, but no man disbelieves.—Young.

BICYCLING.

The Good Effects of the Wheel Noticed.

IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN TOWNS

Wayside Inns Springing Up Along the Cyclists' Route—Good Roads Badly Needed.

As a revolutionary force in the social world the bicycle has had no equal in modern times. What it is doing is, in fact, to put the human race on wheels for the first time in its history. The proportion of people who are riding bicycles in nearly every community is astonishingly large. In many instances, it may be said that nearly every able-bodied man, woman and child has a wheel, and is a regular rider. When we consider the increase in rapidity of locomotion which is attained, and the fact that it is self-supplied with such ease, it is not surprising that the changes required to meet the demands of the new order of things are so many and so radical as to amount virtually to making the world over again, so far as traveling is concerned.

This is peculiarly the case in the great cities. In and about New York, for example, there are at present something like half a million bicycle-riders. In the city itself, on pleasant holidays, they swarm like flies upon all the parkways and other thoroughfares having asphalt or macadam pavement. It is very clear that sooner or later they or the vehicles must give way, for both cannot find room to remain with safety. Indeed, there have been many fatal accidents already, some of them shocking in the extreme. The dangers increase as the number of wheelmen multiplies. In a collision with any kind of vehicle drawn by a horse the bicycle-rider is certain to get the worst of it. His vehicle, instead of being in any way a protection, is a menace to his welfare the moment it comes in contact with any other moving body. The fact that he cannot stand still for a moment is also an element of additional danger. These conditions make it an absolute necessity that in all communities in which there are large numbers of wheelmen there should be separate roadways set apart for their especial use. No city park should be laid out in future without its bicycle pathway, nor is it liekly to be. The need of a separate roadway for horseback riders has been recognized in all our great parks, yet in a roadway filled with carriages an equestrian is much safer from harm than a bicycle rider. At present the wheelmen outnumber the horsemen a hundred or more to one, and the need of separate provision for them is consequently too obvious to be questioned.

But it is not in the parks alone that such accommodation is necessary. There has been much discussion in the New York press for some months past about providing a suitable roadway for bicycles from one end of the city to the other, so that riders may pass to and from their business on their wheels. It has been urged that the covering with asphalt of a cotinuous or connected line of streets would supply this, but this is doubtful. The chances would be that heavy wagons and carriages of all kinds would seek the same line of travel because of the superior roadbed, and that it would become too crowded to be either a safe or a speedy thoroughfare for bicycles.

It is not impossible that in time we may see in all our great cities lines of streets reserved for bicycles. This might be done were all the streets of the city paved equally well, and it is one of the most beneficent effects of the bicycle that it is making the advent of this condition of our city streets certain in the near future. There are enthusiasts also who predict that in New York it will not be many years before a lightly built elevated structure will be run through the streets on the water front for the exclusive use of wheelmen.

If separate thoroughfares of any kind are set apart for this use, the result will be a considerable loss of income to the street transit companies. It is a fact that many trolley lines running between Western cities and their suburbs have suffered serious financial loss through the use of the bicycle, since thousands of persons travel to and fro between their offices and their homes on wheels. But while the transit companies have been injured in this way, the whole country has been the gainer by means of the widespread demand for good roads which the advent of the bicycle has aroused. Many States, led by Massachusetts and New Jersey, have taken up the subject seriously and systematically, and the next few years are certain to see great progress made in its direction.

Massachusetts in 1893 appropriated $300,000 to be expended by a highway commission in scientific road-building, and about forty sections of such roads are now under construction. New Jersey has spent many thousands of dollars in the same way, and its number of good roads is increasing year by year, each new one being the most persuasive kind of argument for others. The recent Legislature of New York State recognized the needs of wheelmen more specifically by passing a bill authorizing the construction of a bicycle roadway upon the top of the Croton aqueduct, running for forty miles through a beautiful part of the country north of the city.

An interesting effect of the new order of things is the revival which has been started in the old wayside tavern business. Within the next few years we are certain to see comfortable inns spring up along all the roads which are suitable for bicycle riding. The wheelman cannot carry much luggage, and is especially unable to find accommodation for food. His ability to travel easily fifty or seventy-five miles a day makes comfortable lodging places at night and comfortable eating places by day great desiderata along his pathway. There are old inns within a radius of fifty miles of New York City that have known scarcely more than a customer a week for years which are now overrun with wheelmen and are adopting themselves rapidly to the new situation. Good inns, like good roads, will add immeasurably to the attractiveness of the country and will spread a love for country life among the dwellers in cities which will be in all ways a benefit to us as a people.

The bicycle is, in fact, the agent of health and of a wider civilization. It will give stronger bodies to the rising generation than their fathers have had, and it will bring the city and the country into closer relations than have existed since the days of the stage-coach. What the summer boarder has been doing for the abandoned farms and deserted villages of New England the wheelman is doing for regions surrounding our great cities. He is distributing through them modern ideas and modern ways of living, and is fructifying them with gentle distillations of city wealth. Above all, he is teaching their peoople that a sure way to prosperity lies before them in the beautifying of the country in which they live, and in the preservation of all its attractive natural features.

ODD, QUEER, CURIOUS.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal services of the world are written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

According to the commander-in-chief of India, fifty thousand out of seventy thousand men composing the army have been sent to the hospitals within two years.

A German has invented a small house, capable of holding four or five persons, to be used in diving and working in sunken ships, and valuable wreckage of other character.

The war news of the hostilities between China and Japan cost the newspapers a large amount of money. Every word telegraphed from China costs $1.60, and from Japan $2.52.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

What is asserted to be the oldest lifeboat in existence, is preserved at South Shields, as a valued relic. It was built in 1830, and during more than fifty years of active service was instrumental in saving 1,028 persons.

All the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte cost his country $1,275,000,000, while the wars of Louis Napoleon cost France $2,210,000,000. The former made the enemy pay most of the expense; the expense of the wars waged by the latter was borne by France.

Citric acid, the active principle of limes and lemons, was first extracted by Scheele. It is found in considerable quantities in many fruits besides these, the acid of commerce being, it is said, extracted from almost any fruit, the cheapness being the main factor in selection.

It is said that heat holidays have been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

DIFFENENCE NOT WANTED.

"It is not always pleasant to be treated with too much deference," remarked a woman who was growing old and did not like it. "A young person who evidently meant to be civil got up and offered me her place in a street car the other day, and I was so vexed I could have boxed her ears; I flatter myself I am quite as able to stand as she was."

"What makes me perfectly furious," said her companion, a girl of society who was not so young as she once was, "is to have these chits of debutantes show me such a vast amount of respect. I believe the horrid little things do it on purpose. They rise when they speak to me, and the other day at Mrs. X—'s reception some of my sister's friends drew back to give me precedence, and actually courtesied when I spoke to them."

In fact, very few persons find acceptable the consideration shown to them on account of superior age, and young people are advised to show more tact in their treatment of their elders.

"I find Miss C— so extremely well-mannered," commented a matron who by no means considers herself passee. "She actually has the good-breeding to treat me with friendly equality, and does not jump to pick up my handkerchief, or give me a chair, and make me feel generally as if I were separated from her by a chasm of years as most of her set do. For my part, I think deference from a younger woman to an older one very bad form."

Bees can learn to tell the time of day as well as a clock. A gentleman noticed lately that a large number of bees were frequenting the flowers on his lawn, and every day when he came home to lunch, he put a piece of sugar on a brick in the garden for them. They soon learned the time when they might expect the sugar, and now, when he goes out at noon, he finds about a hundred bees waiting for their lunch.

According to the New York Commissioner of Labor, the introduction of type-setting machines has reduced the number of employes in printing offices from twenty to sixty-six per cent.

MARIE BARBERI.

Condemned to Die in the Electric Chair.

WOMEN TRYING TO SAVE HER LIFE.

A Curious Social Study Whichever Way It Comes Out, for it Concerns the New Woman.

New York is rapidly turning topsy turvy over the case of Marie Barberi, the first woman ever sentenced to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison.

Marie, as all the world ought to know by this time, is the young Italian woman who cut the throat of her lover, Dominico Cataldo. For that offense she is now in Sing Sing under sentence of death—a condemned murderess in the first degree. If she dies according to her sentence she will be the first woman to feel the judicial voltage of the State, and the second to experience capital punishment in the State of New York.

Will she die?

Some philosopher has somewhere remarked that the more revolting the crime the more charming the criminal—meaning, of course, in the eyes of criminalators who perpetually haunt murderers' row and leave a trail of crocodile tears and blush roses.

The rule applies with double force to women murderers, therefore Marie Barberi is the center of all the sloppy sentiment in the State. At Sing Sing she passes her days in the odor of adulation and pity. It is doubtful if she ever before had so good a time.

Outside the prison preachers, politicians, lawyers, business men, new women—yes and countesses—are moving heaven and earth to secure her pardon. Before October, when her case comes up on final appeal, Governor Morton will be confronted with a petition signed by 100,000 persons, embracing every class and condition of men and women, citizens of every State from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate.

At Newport and Narragansett and Bar Harbor, society, yielding to the blandishments of the Countess di Braza di Savorgnan, gladly gives its pity and its cash to "help along the good cause."

The whole sisterhood of new women is crying out against this new example of "the oppression of woman by man." A woman tired by a jury of men, sentenced by a man judge to be executed by a man! A curious fact is that even the sane and level-headed Susan B. Athony is leader of this cry.

An interesting feature of the advocacy of Barberi's cause by the rich, the fashionable and the strong-minded is that no one of any of these classes either cared a ha' penny or knew a jot about the Barberi until she attained the bad eminence of a convicted criminal. It was impossible that they should. The woman was of that class of newly imported Italians not necessarily criminal or immoral, but too often both. The testimony at her trial proved that before she met Cataldo she had forfeited the respect of most men and of all good women. True, Cataldo was a debased brute. He touched the level of his depravity when he answered her demand for marriage with this rejoinder:

"Marry? Pigs marry; not I."

Marie met brutality with brutality. Baffled in her desire for marriage, she deliberately planned murder. She tracked Cataldo to a saloon where he sat with friends, engaged him in talk, and when the chance offered laid open his throat with a razor.

Yet this is the woman of whose case Susan B. Anthony has written:

"My opinion is ever and always against murder, whether by the individual or by the state, but especially am I opposed to the state's murdering a young woman who cannot understand our language and for a crime that is condoned in a man, young or old, with scarce a reprimand. The law refuses to punish the man who, under promise of marriage, robs the woman of her chastity. When the forsaken creature takes summary vengeance upon her cruel seducer the law consigns her, without judge or jury of her peers, to a most ignominious death—whether by electrocution or hanging—for women in the State of New York have no political peers among men save those inside the State prisons, the idiot and lunatic asylums.

"All decency, all justice, is outraged at the barbarism of judicial murder of man by man in accordance with his own man-made and man-executed laws, but when he proceeds to perpetrate the atrocity upon the defenseless head of woman all nature revolts and cries 'Hands off!' at least until women are enfranchised and together with men shall decide what shall be the law and who shall execute it. The whole state of affairs, the two mora codes, the foraging upon poor, ignorant girls—a mere harmless pastime for men—and then consigning their victims to shame and death, all cry out for power in the hands of women to make, shape and control their own moral code not only, but that of men also. Things are surely all one-sided now.

"I hope that the Governor will commute the poor girl's sentence, and that the law for judicial murder will be annulled by the next legislature."

Here is what the Countess di Brazza, already mentioned, says:

"Marie knelt on one side praying in her cell at Sing Sing, ruthlessly separated from the persons to whom she clung as does a drowning man to a straw. On the other resounded the prayers of the people demanding that as a person of position and influence who had come forward the countess must make good her guaranteed help to Marie. This compelled her to feel that she must permit no exaggerated sentiment of courtesy toward one-man power or a one-sided view of justice to further delay the outburst of public sympathy. If her sisters did right to seek to help this unfortunate girl and her family at all, they are still doing right in continuing to them their moral support.

"It would be as difficult at the present moment to stop the circulation of the pleas for the pardon of the girl at Sing Sing as to stem the force of God's ocean, for the waves of sentiment are mightier than the justice which has been exhibited in the recent trial of Marie Barberi. From Texas and Massachusetts have already come news of mass meetings, and from Maine to California requests for the shipment of blank pleas for pardon.

"America is above all things a Government for the people and by the people, and who is the man or woman who would dare to prevent the outworking of our highest inspiration for good?

"Mercy, mercy, mercy! we cry for Marie Barberi and all unfortunate women, and shall continue to do so as long as there is need of it."

It is not pretended that such a creature is not entitled to mercy. That is one thing. But to move heaven and earth in the sacred name of justice to exempt from lawful punishment a creature whose liberty would be a fresh menace to the community, because she is a woman—that is another story.

LIGHTHOUSE LIBRARIES.

The popular impression concerning the lighthouse-keepers is that they spend their leisure time in resting their heads on their hands and gazing far out to sea, watching for shipwrecked mariners, sea serpents and other things. As a matter of fact, however, they don't spend any more time in this manner than they can help. They have their domestic operations just the same as people on shore. In favored locations they are levenable to cultivate a little ground and raise their own vegetables. But they are really very often lonesome, and were more so until recently, when it occurred to some philanthropic Government official that it would be a good idea to provide these watchers by the sea with something in the way of reading matter. The idea took shape in the construction of portable libraries, to be filled by the Government, sent to one lighthouse station, and at regular intervals to be called for and passed on to the next one on the list.

The library now furnished to light-stations is about two feet high, two feet wide and eight inches deep, of shellacked white pine, strengthened with heavy brass trimmings. It has two shelves. Its two doors are secured, the one with an inside bolt and the other with a mortised lock. On the sides are hinged handles. When locked the library cases can stand rough handling.

The cases of the libraries are so constructed that they make a neat appearance when set upright on a table; when closed and locked they are ready for transportation. Each contains on an average about forty volumes of a proper admixture of historical and scientific works, besides poetry and good novels. An exchange of libraries takes place once in about three months, usually at the time when the lighthouse inspector makes his quarterly inspection. Each station to which a library is furnished thus has the use of about 150 different books each year. There are now about 700 of these libraries in circulation, and more are in preparation. Preference is given in their distribution to those lighthouse stations most distant from towns and villages.

A TRAVELLED STICK.

In September, 1892, the daughter of the blacksmith in Canna, an island of the Hebrides, was wandering on the shore, gathering driftwood for fuel, when in a small bay, about a hundred yards distant from her father's house, she picked up a piece of wood bearing the inscription, cut with a knife, "Lachlan Campbell, Bilban, March 23, 1892." On taking it to her mother she became much concerned, as this was the name of her own son, who was a boiler maker in Spain, and, as would be the case with most people, she feared that this message from the sea was the harbinger of evil tidings regarding her son. The family of the proprietor did their best to calm her terror, exhorting her to wait for an explanation.

When writing to her son, she told him what had happened, and was greatly relieved on receiving a reply assuring her of his well-being, but was astonished to learn that he perfectly remembered how, when on a holiday, he had written as described on a piece of wood and had thrown it into the sea from a rock near Bilban. We all know the power of ocean currents, and need not be surprised at this piece of wood having been carried about for six months, but the marvellous, and, except for undoubted evidence, the incredible circumstance in this case is that this piece of wood, after its long drifting, should have been washed on the shore within a hundred yards of where the writer's mother lived, and that it should be picked up by one of his own family and taken home. Had any novelist dared to picture a message delivered as this was by means of an ocean current, every reader and certainly every critic, would have denounced the outrageous demand on faith. And yet the apparently impossible actually occurred in Canna.—Philadelphia Telegram.

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others on ourselves.—Pope.

ROYAL PRINCESSES.

Interesting Dusky Females Have a Lively Time.

TWO DRINK AND ONE CHEWS.

Noble Dames of the Royal Court Who Couldn't Resist the Engaging French Officers.

Madagascar's royal princesses have been prominent, though—from this distance—shadowy figures in all the stirring and dramatic scenes of the war that France is now waging to re-establish her protectorate over that savage isle.

The Sunday World has published full details regarding the personality of the Queen of Madagascar and the Prime Minister, who is also her husband, but authentic descriptions of the other members of the royal family or of the women of the island themselves have not been obtainable. A French man who served his Government at Antansanarivo, the capital, for several years has returned, and gives some interesting side lights upon the manners and customs of that far-off spot.

The Queen's sister, the Princess Rasendranora, is the second lady of the land. She is fat and a little past forty years of age. For years she has kept the gossips of the capital busy discussing her scandalous adventures. She has been married three times and is at present single, her third husband having mysteriously disappeared, as did his two predecessors. It is said she never was very beautiful, even from a native's point of view, but now she is extraordinarily homely and repulsive. She gets shockingly drunk at intervals, and the recent excitement of addressing the populace and urging them to enlist to repel the invasion of the hated white men threw her into the wildest frenzy.

In point of rank the Queen's aunt, Ramasindrasana, comes next. She bitterly hates the French, and since they have been in control of the island her house has been the place where numberless plots and conspiracies have been formed. The meaning of the words virtue and morality is unknown among the women of Madagascar, and the Princess Ramasindrasana is no exception. She is married, but the number of her favorites has been great, and they have succeeded one another with dizzying rapidity. As Catherine of Russia used to do, she sends them in exile to remote quarters of the island, and they are put to death if they return before they are forgotten. The Princess Ramasindrasana is also far from being beautiful or young. Her favorite drink is rum and she chews tobacco.

In her palace (a frame house) on the square of Andalho, at the capital, there are two chairs that are reserved for European visitors. The Princess herself sits on the floor, upon a mat.

The two Princesses and the daughter of Rasendranora, the young Princess Razafindrandriamintra—she is but fourteen, and has, as yet, no history—are the only ones who at present have the rank of "Royal Highness," but they would lose this if the ex-Queen should be chosen from another branch of the family of Andrianampoinimerina, which has occupied the Madagascan throne for more than a century.

The other Princesses, though near relatives of the Queen or the sovereigns who have preceded her, make up the crowd of ladies of honor, or Sakaizandriana, friends of the Queen. Some of them are married and lead tolerably regular lives, but the most of them are single, that is, unmarried, though many of them act as housekeepers for European residents.

Ordinarily these noble dames wear the national costume, which is a loose, white robe, but on great occasions they put on European dress. Their civilized gowns always fit them very badly and are most striking in color, their general effect being made more striking by the bare and dusky feet of the wearers peeping from under the lace-fringed skirts.

From the very first the Frenchmen have been popular with the feminine nobility and gentry of the Madagascan capital and court. When M. Le Myre de Villers and his party halted at Antananarivo in 1886, at the conclusion of France's last war, the brave "marsoutins," of his escort threw the feminine entourage of Ranovalo III. into such a commotion that the Prime Minister, her husband, had to interfere. An edict from His Excellency forbade noble women and ladies of the court from "frequenting the vasahas," as the white men are called, and this measure, which for a time was strictly enforced, gave rise to an incident which is worth recording as illustrating the method of thought of the Queen and her Prime Minister.

There was one native woman—a Duchess—who lived with one of the French residents. So content was she with her lot that she swore she would kill herself rather than obey the new law and leave her European master. Through the intervention of her friend, who had great influence with the Prime Minister, an excpetion was made in her favor. A new decree was issued, authorizing this dusky Venus to remain with her vasaha and serve him as interpreter, and a copy of this amendment was filed, gravely and in due form, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris.

The common people marry and give in marriage, but faithfulness is rare and, though many of them profess Christianity, the Seventh Commandment is never observed by either of the parties to the marital contract. Both before and after marriage the morality of the natives is unspeakably bad.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
ITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11..... 1895

The demand that our Government grant to the Cuban patriots formal recognition as belligerents grows rapidly. The center of sympathy appears to be at Chicago, where on Monday night of last week four thousand persons came together in a public meeting called in the interest of the struggling islanders. Speeches were made by a dozen notable men, including a United States Senator and the Governor of the State. The attendance was largely well-known and responsible people who manifested their sentiments by the adoption of a set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans, demanding their recognition as belligerents and urging their cause upon our Government as a duty under the Monroe Doctrine. While this meeting was intended only as an expression of local sentiment, it brought out letters and telegrams of approval from all parts of the country from men prominent in political and business life. Senator Call of Florida, Ex-Governor Alger of Michigan, Senator Cullum, and others equally influential, were among the writers, and all breathed alike a spirit of warm friendship for the islanders. In Cuba the fighting goes on with varying fortunes, but the insurgents are steadily holding their own. Their weakness is their absolute dependence upon the outside world for arms and ammunition, and while sympathizers in this country and Mexico are ready enough to supply them, it is not an easy thing to get past the blockade which Spain maintains with her fleet. Providence seems, however, to be on the patriot side. A month ago the Spanish war ship "Barcastigui" was sunk in collision in Havana harbor, and on Tuesday of this week another ship—the "Cristobal Colon"—was wrecked by a typhoon while paroling the north island coast. These disasters leave the blockade weak and will allow the Cubans, with the help of outside allies, to stock up for a new campaign of offensive operations.

The agent of the Standard Oil Company in this city declares that the company will appear in this locality as a buyer and transporter of oil. The important feature of the ingress of this company in the field is the conviction of its managers, after a long and careful examination, that the supply here is well nigh inexhaustable. Another interesting and satisfactory feature is the diminution of the imports of coal, in quantity as well as in price, caused by the increasing consumption of the home combustible product. The greatest event to Los Angeles in the past few years has been the discovery of oil, and the happiest feature of it is its acknowledged permanency by the greatest producer and dealer in the product in the world.—Los Angeles Express.

Lieutenant Peary has been "rescued" and has got back home from the Arctic. The net result of his costly expedition was the discovery of a meteorite and the findings of some of the bones of the Greeley party. This whole thing of Arctic exploration is a blooming farce. Hundreds of lives and vast sums of money have been expended, with no result which is of any value to any one.

A comet is after us. According to a dispatch from Paris there are all the conditions described by Professor Flammarion in his book "La Fin Du Monde," incidental to the predicted destruction of the world in the collision between it and the comet of Faye. All over Western and Central Europe rivers are drying up and there is much fever and suffering.

A plan to remove the Chinese capital from Peking to some more secure place in Central China has been reported. If instead, the heads of the horde of corrupt and thievish officials hovering about the young Emperor were removed the Government would ultimately feel a greater degree of security.

The bureau of labor statistics of Illinois has created a great sensation by issuing a report in which it is charged that a great majority of the wealthy tax-payers of the state avoid the payment of taxes by perjury, and that the Assessors are parties to the crimes.

KENILWORTH IVY.

If You Want the Real Thing, Never Go to Kenilworth Castle For It.

"'Could I get some slips of Kenilworth ivy anywhere about the ruins?' I heard a woman ask of the lodgekeeper at Kenilworth castle one day," said a traveler.

"'You are an American, aren't you, madam?' asked the keeper, with a smile.

"'Why, yes, but what of that?' responded the lady, with some slight embarrassment.

"'All American ladies come and ask me for Kenilworth ivy after they have searched in every nook and corner of the ruins for it,' explained the keeper. 'They have told me how common it is in America and how much it is prized, and generally explained that they have promised to take some of the real thing back from Kenilworth ruins for friends at home. They tell me they expected to find the ruins of Kenilworth castle overgrown with the beautiful "Kenilworth ivy," and that it is generally supposed in America that such is the case, and that the ivy first came from here or is named after these ruins because of its abundance here.'

"The woman nodded assent to all this, and the keeper continued:

"'But what you know as "Kenilworth ivy" doesn't grow in or about Kenilworth ruins, as you've no doubt discovered.' And he smiled again, and the woman also smiled in an embarrassed way, for she had been hunting every inch of the ruins over, looking for the plant. 'From the description of the plant which Americans give me I think it is what we call ground or wood ivy that you treasure so much. It has a small, bright green leaf and bears a tiny white flower. It grows on the ground in the thickets and under the hedges in cool places, but I never saw it growing on a wall as the common ivy does. I don't think there is much of it anywhere hereabouts, but it grows in abundance in some places farther south. The American ladies always seem very much disappointed when I tell them "Kenilworth ivy" doesn't grow here in Kenilworth, and I'm very sorry I can't give you some, ma'am.'

"And the woman turned away, with a little sigh, as she thought of the hanging basket at home which was to have been filled with 'real Kenilworth ivy' and of the many friends to whom she had promised slips of the 'real thing' when it had grown. The ruins of Kenilworth castle are covered with thick masses of ivy, but it isn't 'Kenilworth ivy,' but just the common kind."—New York Sun.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 22; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; N E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 5 S, R 23 E; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 14; S E ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 5 S, R 24 E; Lots 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 6 S, R 23 E; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 8 S, R 26 E; Lot 4 of Sec. 5; S E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 7; S W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of N E ¼, E ½ of S W ¼, W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; W ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 15; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 18; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 19; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 20; S W ¼ of N E ¼, W ½ of N W ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; and N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 9 S, R 26 E; S ½ of Sec. 25; and E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 26, Tp. 9 S, R 27 E; N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 10; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 11; S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 13; and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 10 S, R 26 E; Lot 3 of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 21; N W ¼ N W ¼ of Sec. 29; Lot 3 of Sec. 30; S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 32; N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33; and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 10 S, R 27 E; Lot 3, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 1; S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 3; N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 4; Lot 4 and S W ¼ of Sec. 5; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 10; E ½ of S E ¼ of Sec. 12; Lot 2 of Sec. 18; S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 11 S, R 27 E; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 11 S, R 29 E; W ½ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 8; S ½ of S W ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 10; and N ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S, R 29 E. M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 16, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor-General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1895.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EX REL. vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex rel., having claimed—

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 7; S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 8; S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 9; S W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 14; N ½ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 15; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 17; N ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 18; N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 19; S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 20; N E ¼ of N E ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 21; N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 22; N W ¼ of S W ¼, S ½ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 23; N ½ of N W ¼, S W ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 25; N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 26; S W ¼ of N W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 27; S W ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 28; S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 29; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 30; N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 31; and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 11 S, R 28 E; N ½ of N E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 4; and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 12, S, R 28 E. M. D. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on October 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will commence the taking of testimony at the office of U. S. Surveyor-General, 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present, with their witnesses.

W. S. GREEN,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
District of California.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

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EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
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ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 24th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and a so that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June, 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.
T. M. McNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$5 00 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	2 23 50
Paul Lotz trustee	497	4000	40 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	392	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	400	40 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannah, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty-six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 58, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the North-east quarter of Section Thirty-one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Twenty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door, in the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September 1895.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	10.20 a. m.		5.20 p. m
Dayton	11.23 a. m.		4.15 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m		2.35 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv.	11.00 a. m
	No. 3		No. 4
	Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.20 p. m
Luning	7.1 a. m.		6.15 p. m
Sels Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.10 a. m.		4.35 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m		3.50 p. m
Benton	1.50 p. m		11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.		9.50 a. m
Alvord	.05 p. m		8.55 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.		7.55 a. m
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m		6.10 a. m
Keeler	Ar 7.00 p. m.	Lv.	6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Ammon (26 miles), Bodie (33 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dunlevy, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. August 31, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Charles F. Summers against Samuel S. Coburn for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture Entry No. 254 dated August 10, 1889, upon the S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 29 East, in Mono County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Claimant never at any time plowed or cultivated any portion of said tract or planted any part of same to trees, seeds or cuttings, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 15th day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. August 31 1895

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Zenk against heirs of Henrich A. F. Halbreat for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 837, dated January 31, 1894, upon the S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec 23, and N W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 26, Township 8 South, Range 33 East, in Inyo County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, he said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 14 day of October, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRV. H. MULHOLLNND, Register.

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. and Mines

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bank of said Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north-west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

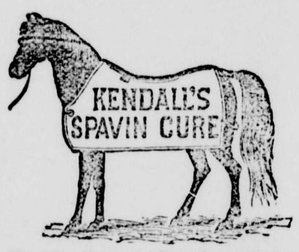
Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a lame of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your Liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin, and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 5th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 6th
" .....May 4th
" .....June 1st
" .....June 30th
" .....August 3rd
" .....August 31st
" .....October 26th
" .....November 2nd
" .....November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GWYN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... .....P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. ....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ 66¾
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5¼
Pig lead.....	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Saturday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

R. S. Miner Esq. left on last Thursday's train for Bridgeport.

A. J. Davis came in from Mazourka last Saturday bringing $21 worth of gold.

F. W. Holbert came down from the north end of the valley last Saturday.

A debating society was formed at the Fort school house last Saturday evening.

The new mill over at the Hirsh mine is expected to start the first of next month.

Miss Maud Cook left on last Saturday's train for Hawthorne where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. A Church.

Tom Ferguson came in from Mazourka last Saturday bringing a little over seven ounces of gold from his placer claim.

Some cattlemen from Visalia passed here last Sunday, going south. They had been in the valley buying cattle and had about 200 head.

The only news from the races at Bishop so far was received this morning; Oscar Wilde, Eibeshutz's horse won the trotting race yesterday in four heats.

The cattlemen have all arrived home from the mountains with their cattle, the bands belonging to Webb & Whitmore, Cook, Mairs and Robinson arriving the last part of the past week.

The *Index* of last Wednesday says the the Fair is a success all around, there being a good attendance visitors as far north as Carson being in attendrnce, one of them biinging a handsome thoroughbred stallion on Monday's train. The asttendance from here was very fair.

The following gentlemen arrived on last Wednesday's train from San Francisco and the east: T. Walker of San Francisco, Joseph E. Truitt of St Louis, Trenmor Coffin of Carson and S. D. Mathews, they are visiting the valley and looking over the land.

In the case of McGann vs. Hines, in the Justice court, Justice Davidson last Saturday rendered a decision as follows: That the Defendant in a reasonable time deliver to the Plaintiff two horses; and each side pay half the costs of suit; but if the Defendant fails to deliver the horses to the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff to have judgment for the sum of $80, and each side pay half the costs of suit. The Plaintiff will probably take an appeal to the Superior Court.

Arrangements are now being made for the holding of the Teachers Institute here the first part of next November. The committee are making arrangements for the building, music and reception of visiting teachers and their friends. State Superintendent Black, accompanied by another able gentleman from the city, will be here. A grand ball will be held on Friday, the last night and a pleasant evning will undoubtedly be spent. An entertainment will also be held each night of the week. Some members of the different committees will meet to-morrow, when further arrangements will be known.

The Milton Lyceum.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held at Camp Independence to reorganize the Milton Lyceum.

The following officers were elected for three months: President, Mr. F. Moore, Vice President, Miss Maggie Gorman; Secretary, Mr. Carl Walter; Treasurer, Miss Annie Bell.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted by which the society will hold regular meetings once in two weeks; the exercises to consist of declamations, readings, debates, music and literary paper—"The Milton Star."

The subject for the next discussion will be, Resolved; that "The statesman has done more for the advancement of civilization than the soldier."

CARL WALTER,
Secretary.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895.
10 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened at above stated time in regular session pursuant to law.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Frank Fitzgerald, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

The Clerk, as directed by the Judge of the Superior Court, proceeded to read the report of the last Grand Jury to the Board. Consideration of the same was passed for the present.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

H. S. Crocker & Co., Record book	$ 24 50
Thos. Callow, boarding prisoners	4 00
Clay Hampton, member of Board of Education	34 80
S. W. Austin, member of Board of Education	34 80
J. D. Blair, medical expert at Coroner's Inquest and Insanity Commission	25 00
J. L. Bourland, board for jurors and prisoners	7 00
Leora B. Rhine, member of Board of Education	30 00

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.
1:15 o'clock

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present, and proceeded to examine claims against the County and allowed as follows:

On General Expense Fund

I. H. Mulholland, County printing	$100 75
Arthur Smith, repairing water pipe	15 00
A. Carlisle & Co., blank books and stationary	30 15
H. Rhine, mdse. and supplies	56 88
Independence Water Co., for $15 75 allowed for	13 00
W. A. Chalfant, printing	67 45
Mrs. F. K. Andrews, witness fees rejected	
Mrs. R. A. Clarke, board of jurors	2 00
Henry Levy, conveying indigent sick to Hospital and meals for jurors for $8 50 allowed on General Expense Fund	6 00
on Hospital Fund	2 50
L. Wood, mdse. and supplies	20 62
A. V. Davidson, Justice fees	15 00
Georgie J. Johnson, reporting Justice Court	5 00
O. I. Mairs, boarding prisoners and meals for jurors $202 60 allowed	199 25
A. M. Given, stamps	4 25
D. J. Hession, stamps, telegraphing and trip to Mono county in connection with Sheep License	82 95
I. J. Woodin, Coroners fees	11 50
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse.	5 75
J. R. Moffett, Interpreting	3 00
F. E. Densmore, member of Board of Education	30 30

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday. October 9, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, October, 9, 1895.
9 o,clobk A. M.

Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart and Chairman Frank Fitzgerald presiding.

Claim of Arthur Smith reconsidered and laid over until next regular meeting.

Claim of P. W. Forbes, expenses attending Justice Court and postage, allowed on General Expense Fund. $22 10

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the Hospital Fund as follows:

T. C. Boland, burial expenses of indigent	$ 10 00
H. Rhine, Hospital supplies	17 25
G. L. Albright, coffin for indigent	10 00
Mrs. M. Lewis, Hospital contract	264 00
I. J. Woodin, County Physician and member of Insanity commission	101 25

Petition of citizens of Lone Pine praying for allowance for Mathias Romero, an indigent person who cannot be removed to the County Hospital, read and ordered that the sum of $10 00 per month be paid to J. J. Stewart for the said Romero, and the Auditor is hereby ordered to draw his warrant in favor of J. J. Stewart for the same.

Resignation of C. J. Shalton, Constable of Second Township, read, accepted and office declared vacant.

Communication from H. E. Wilkinson Observer Weather Bureau, asking permission to display weather and temperature flags from the flag-staff on the Court House, said display not to interfere with the display of the National Colors, granted.

Upon sufficient evidence and due proof being first presented and made to the Board, that ordinance No. 51 of this Board, which was passed and ordained by this Board on the 5th day of January, 1894, was duly published as required by law. It is hereby ordered that said ordinance No. 51 has been and was duly published according to law.

Written opinion of the District Attorney was read and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Board as follow:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the following queries, relating to your power and authority:—

First. Has the Board of Supervisors legal power to aid indigent sick persons whose physical condition will permit of their being removed to the County Hospital.

Second. Has the Board of Supervisors the power to aid the dependent poor of this County, by paying them at their homes a monthly stipend for their maintenance and support.

The power of the Board of Supervisors to provide for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the County, is contained in subdivisions 5 and 6 of Section 25 of "An act to establish a uniform system of county and township governments;" which with the opening clause of said section 25 is as follows:

Sec. 25. "The Board of Supervisors, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law"

Sec. 5. "To provide for the care and maintenence of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the county; erect officer, and maintain hospitals and poorhouses in their discretion, therefore, or otherwise provide for the same; and for such purpose to levy the necessary property or poll tax, or both, therefore; provided, the Board of Supervisors shall appoint (not let to the lowest bidder) some suitable person or persons to take care of and maintain such hospitals and poorhouses, and the Board shall also appoint (not let to the lowest bidder) some suitable graduate in medicine to attend such indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor."

Sec. 6. "To provide a farm in connection with the County Hospital, or poorhouse, and make regulations for working the same."

It will be oceserved that the Board of Supervisors may pursue either of two methods, in careing for the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor; and should they provide a hospital for the indigent sick; then, such hospital, and the care and sustenance provided therein, is the only aid that can properly or legally be provided by the Board of Supervisors as permanent relief.

Contrary to my impressions, I find that the Board have only provided for the care of the "Indigent sick", permanently, and by providing a hospital for their shelter, with food and medical attendance to be provided therein; and for that purpose, the Board of Supervisors have entered into a contract with one Margaret Lewis for the care of the indigent sick of this county, for the term of one year from the 10th day of May, 1895, including medicine, nursing, board, lodging, washing, the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die under her care.

Section 229 of the act above quoted provides that the following shall be a county charge: "The necessary expenses incurred in the support of the County Hospitals, poorhouses, and the indigent sick and otherwise dependent poor, whose support is "chargeable to the County."

"The contingent expenses necesary incurred for the use "and benefit of the County."

The Board having made the foregoing provision for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick of the County, as well as providing for medicine, lodging, washing, and funeral expenses, the proper place for any such indigent sick person to procure aid and sustenance, permanently, is with the person and at the place provided by the Board of Supervisors.

The care and sustenance of the indigent sick being a proper charge against the County, it is the duty of the County to even care for such persons before they gain admittance to the County Hospital, should the same be necessary, and to provide conveyance for such persons as may be entitled to enter the same. It therefore is my opinin that indigent sick persons can only receive permanent aid in the County Hospital.

On the other hand; I fiind that the Board of Supervisors have made no permanent provision for the dependent poor of the County; nor have they provided any poorhouse, and in fact, have made no provision for such dependent poor whatever, except that they have ordered a monthly stipend to be paid to such as they deem to be a county charge

One of the first duties of government, as well as that of individuals, is to provide for such persons as by reason of sickness or other misfortune, may be unable to earn a livelihood, and in in fact every percept, both devine and human is in favor of this duty.

Having fully investigated this matter; and finding that the Board of Supervisors have made no other arrangements for the maintenance of the dependent poor, I am of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors have power to aid the dependent poor of this county, by paying them, at their homes, reasonable monthly sum for their maintenance and support; otherwise, under existing regulations (or lack of them,) the dependent poor might or would perish, or be thrown entirely on private charity.

Respetfully submitted.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney of the County of Inyo.

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

1 o'clock P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment at above stated time, all members present.

Communication of Chas. Wonacott, asking for an extention of time for one year to a certain right of way heretofore granted by this Board, was read and upon motion by Freeman, seconded by Eldred, it was laid over until the next regular meeting by the following vote:

Aye; Shaw, Freeman, Eldred, Stewart, Fitzgerald.

Statement of fines in Justice Robert O'Neal's Court of the first Township examined, approved and accepted.

Claims were examined and allowed on General Expense Fund as follows:

Geo. L. Drake, Constable fees $58 30 allowed	$ 43 30
W. E. Smith, Constable fees $68 80 allowed	61 30
C. J. Shalton, Constable fees	31 05
G. W. Naylor, Constable fees	10 00
J. W. Murphy, Coenstable fees	13 05

Petititon of Geo. W. Huckaby, praying for private road, laid over from last meeting being under consideration, was laid over until next regular meeting.

Petition of citizens of Big Pine and vicinity concerning a monthly allowance heretofore granted to J. G. Mitchell and charging Supervisor J. R. Eldred with improper conduct in connection therewith, being under consideration.

It was moved by Stewart and seconded by Freeman, and by the following vote: Aye; Shaw, Freeman, Stewart, and Fitzgerald, Eldred not voting. Ordered that the same be rejected, and further ordered that it is the sense of this Board that Supervisor Eldred was in no way improperly connected with said allowance, and that the charges contained in said petition against Supervisor J. R. Eldred are not well founded.

Claim of Geo. T. Rives heretofore laid over considered and rejected.

Ordered that the monthly allowance now being paid to A. J. Gould, Mrs. Wilson and M. Whooley be discontinued on and after Nov. 1, 1895. And further ordered that the monthly allowance of $20 per month now being paid to Mrs. Keppler be reduced to $15 dollars per month after November 1, 1895.

Petition of citizens of Indpendence and vicinity praying for monthly allowance for Emilie Tiebeaut considered and rejected.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. Thursoay, October 10, 1895.

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest; D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

Weather Summary. Week Ending October 10 1895.

Highest barometer 30 115 date, 10.
Lowest " 29 683 " 2.
Highest temperature, 89 0 date, 1.
Lowest " 72 3 " 5.
Mean " 42 4
Average dew point 26 0
Total precipitation, .00
Wind, highest velocity & date 22 N. 3rd
No. Clear days 7
No. partry cloudy days 0
No. cloudy days 0
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0

GEO. S. WOOD,
Acting observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Liberty Distuct School Report.

Report of the Liberty public school for the first month, ending Oct. 4, 1895.

Enrollment—boys 15; girls 9; total 24.

Pupils whose deportment and class standing was 90 per cent or over: Bertha Partridg; Edna Partridge; Arthur Smith; Grace Smith; Edward Anger; Leonard Partridge; Iona Partridge; Bert Anger; Glen Breeding; Clarence Breeding; Oscar Smith; Chester Partridge; Edith Anger; Lester Anger; Alfred Wright.

Miss M. M. GREGORY,
Teacher.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water, house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

FIGURES REASONABLE TERMS EASY.

Address—A. C. Stock,
Hawthorne, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 29, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (Main Line) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 25, TRACTS SELECTED BY SOUTHERN PAC R. R.—MAIN LINE GRANTED LIMITS.

Independence District.

Lands situated in Township 29 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July, 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Soutnern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is now open to the public for inspection and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST NO. 23.
SOUTHENR PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS
INDEMNITY SELECTION (MAIN LINE).

Independe ce Land District. California.

List No. 8, approved September 28, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

List No. 11, approved September 26, 1894.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.
Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

List No. 7, approved June 18, 1889.

Lands situated in Township 27 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 25, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Railroad has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Receiver.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO CLEAR LIST NO. 24.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,
MAIN LINE.

Independence Land District.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 34 East, M. D. M.

Lands situated in Township 26 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the **WORTH OF YOUR MONEY**

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 9, 1894.
j164tf

NATHAN RHINE,

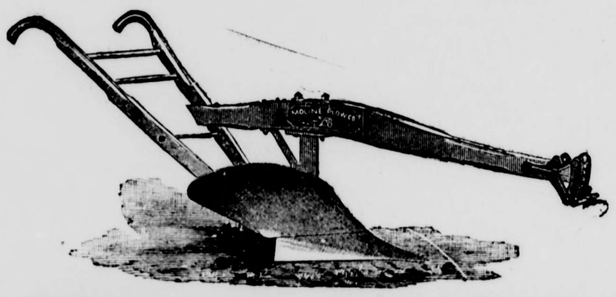
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per poun.
j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) ☜
☞ (Opposite Court House) ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE HOSIER'S GHOST

I.

"Look well at that window."

We have become epicures in the supernatural. The respectable and conventional ghost and the haunted chamber of the old manor house no longer serve our turn. A specter to command our respect must be, nowadays, of original habits, and so stand somewhat apart from the other members of his extensive clan.

I was therefore not a little pleased when, a few years ago, I succeeded in lighting upon a specter of somewhat unconventional type.

My treasure trove was acquired as follows:

I happened to be detained for a short time in a small and exceedingly tumbledown old town in the middle of the Black forest.

The place of which I speak is little better than a large village, though in deference to the feelings of its worthy inhabitants, who consider it no doubt as the "hub of the universe," I have dignified it with the appellation of town, and it lies quite out of the ordinary run of tourists, high and dry above the restless ebb and flow of the great excursional ocean.

Let us call the old place by the name of "Dummelsheim;" it will do as well as any other name, and will convey a delicate and not unmerited compliment to its respected inhabitants.

Dummelsheim, then, lies in one of the loveliest of the many lovely green valleys which run like tongues of verdure between the pine clad heights and crags of the Black forest. It is set down on a small patch of tableland, above which rise some wonderful shapes of crag and pine forest, and below which a little mountain stream rushes frantically night and day, raging and tearing its little life out among the great bowlders and between the fern clad banks, yearning to obliterate itself in the nearest river that offers a refuge.

I happened to be detained in this place on special business for a whole fortnight.

A fortnight in Dummelsheim, with nothing to do, represents about five years of ordinary existence in length and tedium.

I explored the lovely valley, not without duly feeling the charm of its peace and isolation; I drank, as in duty bound, very many tumblers of the peculiarly nauseous spa water, of which the Dummelsheimers are so unreasonably proud; and then time began indeed to hang heavily on my hands. There was no gaming table, no theater, no concert hall; a few noisy Gasthauser in which German lieder made night and morning hideous, and where the lager beer was the worst that money could purchase, afforded the only amusement of which the stupid little place was capable.

To be sure there was "billiards." Every one plays billiards in Dummelsheim, otherwise its folks could not exist. Even billiards, however, with cork pool and the fearful delight of overturning your opponent's cork with its pile of silbergroschen, begins to pall upon one in time, and ere my fourteen days' sojourn drew to a close I became not only weary of poor little Dummelsheim, but began absolutely to loathe the place. I could not leave it however. A certain event had to happen, a letter to arrive, and before my time I could not stir.

At last I discovered a diversion. It came in the shape of a compatriot, a resident compatriot. Not that in appearance or garb he was much of an Englishman. Twenty years' residence in Dummelsheim had made him more German than the Germans, and had quite obliterated the handiwork of the good old land that gave him birth. He had all but forgotten his mother speech, and when he endeavored to use it his sentences were patched together by the Teutonic words and phrases which came most readily to his tongue. He was as regardless of his personal appearance as the most inborn of the Dummelsheimers and as devoted to the consumption of tobacco as the best of them. It was supposed that he was a bachelor. At any rate, of "womankind" he had none, and lived alone with merely the intermittent aid of a supernaturally hideous frau at those times when scouring and cleansing became a bitter necessity.

It was in a cafe that I first met with him. I thought when I first saw him, "What a dreadful shaggy old German that is; no one could mistake his nationality, at any rate." He seemed to be a part and parcel of the green, moldy place, a sort of human lichen, an animated fungus, on two short and sturdy legs. And his smoking and spitting were an honor to his adopted country, and would have been creditable even in a citizen in San Francisco, or a dweller in "Poverty Flat." However, a compatriot is a compatriot, and if one has to scrape the dirt from his countenance in order to recognize him, the operation must be gone through for the sake of the dear land of our fathers.

My German Englishman proved, as a companion, decidedly better than none at all, and in his morning rambles with me pointed out with great care what he knew of the antiquities of the little town; showed me a wood where one of the Dummelsheimers had once, in a fit of playfulness, applied a hatchet to the back hair of his betrothed, and also the jail in front of which he was afterward hanged as a punishment for his little escapade. Many other spots of interest, where incidents of a less tragic though still striking character had occurred, were also designated by his kindly walking stick as we strolled along. After a day or so my newly found friend began to resume his native speech, so long disused, and by that time I also had learned to translate into ordinary English his quaint and puzzling Anglo-German expressions.

So we managed to get on very well together, and I found him an interesting if a slightly dirty old man. The town, when explained by such a cicerone, was invested with quite a new charm of interest. It was quaint enough without any extraneous help, and the houses, being for the most part ancient timbered edifices, and the gables leaning forward with age and hanging over the streets, one obtained every now and again a street vista of delicious picturesqueness, in which the ancient houses, nodding toward each other, seemed to be whispering forgotten and piquant scandal of the good old German days.

There were at every turn and corner abundant "bits," which an artist for an illustrated paper would have found very handy, and sketches of which he could have rapidly converted into current coin of the realm.

I am no artist, but to my great surprise I discovered that my dear and dirty new found acquaintance and countryman was. One day, having accompanied him to the queer and humble lodging which he inhabited, I found on the walls certain indubitable proofs of his artistic bent. There were many admirable sketches in chalk and sepia of striking points in the valley, and of certain buildings and objects in the town itself.

The fountain in the market place was there with its great St. Christopher as its center figure. There were the porch of St. Christopher's church, the quaint turret at the angle of the town hall, and the crumbling ruins of an ancient fortress on the Ganzberg. Among other things I noticed a sketch of a certain picturesque old house which I had indeed seen, but the locality of which I did not remember at the time.

I mentioned this fact.

"Ach nein, I have not shown you him. He is in the Lederstrasse," he replied. "We will see him together auf morgen."

On the morrow, accordingly, we walked together to the Lederstrasse.

As we entered the dirty old street my companion remarked, "I have never been in this street for twenty years or more, and I never wish to enter it again."

My curiosity was roused.

"Why?" I inquired.

"I got so great a fright here once, and I was so much laughed at," he answered.

"Why, what is there about this street to frighten you? It is old enough, certainly, and quaint enough, and smells rather—pah!" I exclaimed, as a full flavored German stench saluted my nostrils; "but nothing terrible, after all."

"Well, mein Herr, it is not the street; it is that house, and—the ghost in it," the Anglo-German replied, with a sort of shudder, so to speak, in his voice.

"Oh, oh! then you have not lived long enough yet, and you are not quite a boy, to get rid of your superstitions, eh? You are still afraid of ghosts, are you?"

"I was afraid of what I saw," he replied, with a certain amount of dignity, as if hurt by my light manner and my tones of mockery.

My curiosity was of course aroused, and I doubt not yours, reader, would have been by this speech, and I was about to question him further when, pointing with his stick, he said briefly:

"That's the house there."

I looked and recognized in the ancient timbered edifice on the farther side of the street the original of the chalk sketch in his lodgings.

It was a tumbledown pile, with overhanging stories and carved "barge board," having, moreover, a curiously twisted chimney of ancient, ruddy brickwork, and certain obscure remains of armorial bearings over the door. There was a date which, however, I could only make out in its state of dilapidation to be fifteen—and something or other.

The edifice seemed to have been long deserted, and the grass was growing in tufts among the stones at the front door as if the passers by had long been accustomed to avoid a too near acquaintance with the old tenement.

Indeed, something about the building said as plainly as the German version of Tom Hood's poem could have said:

The house is haunted.

Nay, the very street itself seemed to be haunted. It was in a great part deserted. The tumbledown buildings on either side of the picturesque house seemed to be devoid of occupants, and the few sordid and wretched houses in the street which appeared to enjoy the presence of tenants had, to my imagination, and in the gathering dusk of evening, a scared and terrified aspect.

"Look well at that window," said my conductor, pointing to a large, battered casement just above the door, "and when we go I will tell you what I know about it. That will do," he continued, taking hold of my arm; "you have seen it, and it is not good to stay in the street; it chills the blood, I imagine."

"Indeed it does," I replied, and we moved off, not, I fancy, without a thrill of pleasure at leaving behind us the ghostly atmosphere of the Lederstrasse. A few crows, fitting inhabitants of the desolate street, were wheeling about the roofs and chimneys of the house as we departed.

II.

I went with my acquaintance back to his lodging, and there, over a plentiful supply of lager beer and the smoke of two big pipes, he told me his experience of the house and street we had quitted.

"Twenty years ago—I was rather younger then, I fancy; I mean not in years merely, but in life and hopes—I had recently come to this town, and before I was long in it I heard much talk about a queer ghost, quite unlike any ghost I had heard or read of, which was said to haunt the Lederstrasse, and which the people of the town so much dreaded.

"Hans Hubbler, down the Ganzstrasse, had seen it when a boy, and old Frau Hertzler had all but died from fright when she was sixteen years old in consequence of a mere glimpse of it. It was the celebrity of the little town as well as the bete noir of the little place.

"Well, mein Herr, I laughed at all of the stories, and grew very courageous over the matter in my cafe when the night grew late and the bottle was low. Some of the fellows there tried to chaff me on the score of my nationality. 'Ein Englander,' they said, 'always asserts that he will brave anything—dog or fiend or fraulein—but let him be set to the test and he is not always so brave as a lion.' Then one of them said:

The form was that of a man.

"This Herr Englander here, he has a card enough and is brave, but let him face a test we will give him if he be a brave Englander, and we shall see.'

"So one night in the Restaurant Klippart, in the milk market—I remember well that night. Ach, mein Herr, is that door fast? So! I remember that night. I was fired with courage, and I said, when they spoke of the ghost, that I would face it, come what might.

"A grin of incredulity passed over the countenances of my listeners, and they puffed away at their pipes in contemptuous silence. At last big boned Krantz Hubscher, the butcher, made me a bet that I would not sleep for one night in the old house in the Lederstrasse alone.

"'Done!' I cried, and the money was staked; not much, a few silbergroschen, and I was pledged to an adventure.

"It struck me afterward that a great number of the ghost stories I had myself read turned upon some unused house or room and an undertaking to sleep there; but further than this, as you will see, my case had little resemblance to any other spectral adventure. Nor did this render my case less real or less terrifying.

"'What sort of a ghost is it?' I asked; 'tell me just that, so that I may know what kind of an appearance I am about to face.' 'Ach nein!' they said, 'mein Herr must just see him as he is, and enjoy him as he will.'

"So the night was fixed upon and the key of the ancient house procured. A mattress and some candles, and also a pistol at my request, were taken into the biggest and best room, that one just over the doorway. A good bottle of Zeltinger and a supper for me were got ready, and a roaring fire of big logs was built up in the afternoon in the fireplace there.

"The people living in the Lederstrasse were much astonished and a good deal interested at the unwonted glare in the windows of the haunted house, and, when they were informed of the reason of the illumination, expressed a good deal of pity for the mad Englishman whose craze had tempted him to brave the ghost of the locality.

"Night came—a dark night it was in November, with windy gusts every now and again sweeping down the street and among the crazy old chimneys. There was a pale, gibbous moon that showed itself at intervals from between the drifting clouds, in a very weird and uncanny fashion. 'Just the night for a ghost story,' I said to myself, and thought, as I felt a little thrill come over me, 'Shall I pay the small bet and have done with the matter? Shall I cry off and smoke my pipe at home and turn into my bed at my usual hour in peace?' No! I decided, after a bit of consideration, I will go through with my undertaking now, come what may, and show these Germans what an Englishman can do, and will do, at need.

"So I made all my preparations for my adventure, and about ten o'clock entered the house with two or three friends, who had resolved to accompany me in order that they might see me comfortably disposed of.

"The crazy old stairs creaked a good deal as we went up them, but the room looked exceedingly cozy, for the great logs were smoldering in the chimney, and cast out an agreeable heat. In all the corners and hanging from the beams were many dingy cobwebs, the work of generations of spiders, undeterred from their work by the house's evil reputation. Save these cobwebs, my mattress, a couple of chairs and a small round table, upon which stood my supper and the good bottle of Zeltinger, the room was unfurnished.

"As a further aid to courage I had provided myself with a flask of eau de vie, and of course had my pipe.

"My friends, having cast an approving glance around the room, sat down smoking for a few minutes, then bade me guten abend and gute nacht, and left me to my meditations.

"I listened to their heavy boots as they went stump, stump, stump down the stairs, and to the street door as it shut to with a bang.

"I was alone in the house of evil repute.

"'Stay a bit,' I said to myself; 'this is perhaps a joke, a trick, and it will be with the living Germans that I may have to deal. Well, the pistol will give an account of them; but I will make myself as safe as I can.'

"So I took from my pocket a screwdriver and a paper of big screws, and with a quiet smile at my own cunning—for of these screws I had said nothing to any one—proceeded forthwith to screw up the door.

"The door made fast, I walked round the room and carefully took stock of it. There was a small corner cupboard. I opened this; nothing there but spiders, their webs and the carcasses of their victims.

"On the other side of the fireplace was a very low door, about the height of my shoulder. Another cupboard, I thought, and endeavored, for a long time without success, to pry it open. When at last it yielded, I discovered, with some surprise, a step and another low door, evidently strongly nailed up, and which, from its appearance, had been for ages in the same condition.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WALNUT GROWING IN VENTURA COUNTY.

Quite a number of walnut trees have been set out in the vicinity of Saticoy, Ventura county, in late years. The three and one-fourth acre walnut orchard of D. S. Blackburn yielded a little over $700 last season. Mr. Dickenson's walnut orchard paid $115 per acre, dry as it was. The ten-acre walnut grove of Geoge Sweatt is one of the best kept and has made nearly the best growth of any orchard around there. During the four years it has been set out the land has produced an average of $20 per acre each year in the bean crop raised between the trees. This grove bore a full flour sack full of nuts last year and is well fruited this year. No finer property could be desired than the walnut orchard of Elijah Burton, on Saticoy avenue, adjoining the Overmire place. This was planted four years ago and has made a fine growth and is now coming into bearing. Mr. Burton has planted Royal apricots between his walnuts and these are in bearing this year. Fred M. Smith has his grove planted to Lady Washington beans.

It is a very common thing for a reindeer to have a horn broken off, and it is very easily done. Indeed, by the middle of winter, nearly every reindeer has lost one or both of its horns, or fragments only are left.

The leading decorations of the Legion of Honor is a red ribbon worn in the buttonhole.

The Attractive Exhibit of the "New California" Range by Steiger & Kerr.

No exhibit at the Fair is more worthy the attention of every good housekeeper than that made by Messrs. Steiger & Kerr of the "New California" Range. We hear much talk on all sides about patronizing home industry. Now here is the opportunity of putting the theory into peactice, and deservedly so, too, for the "New California" Range possesses not only all the good qualities of the imported stove or range, but several new ideas in addition. It really becomes the duty of everyone interested in the welfare of San Francisco, about to purchase a range, to at least request their dealers to show them the "New California." It can then stand on its merits alone, and it will then appeal to the would-be purchaser the equal if not the superior of the imported article.

Thousands of dollars have been invested to bring this range before the public, and thousands of dollars will annually pass into the hands of the workmen who construct it. Messrs. Steiger & Kerr had the pluck to invest their capital in this home industry, and are certainly entitled to the patronage of every true Californian. All interested in home industry are cordially welcomed at the works, 350 Main street.—*San Francisco Evening Post, August 24, 1895.*

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Du-Prae's Female Regulating Pills, safe and efficient emmenagogue; $1 per box. Richards & Co., druggists, 406 Clay St., San Francisco, sole agents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million *free*. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, *absolutely free*, 500,000 copies of this complete, interesting, valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, at the above address, this little COUPON with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing *only*, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as those sold at $1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send NOW before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

COUPON No. 114

RENEWING THEIR YOUTH.

A STRANGE STORY FROM A NEBRASKA VILLAGE.

The Villagers Excited Over the Increased Health and Vigor of the Older Inhabitants—The Experience of Two "Vets."

From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

A *World-Herald* reporter was attracted by the evidence of renewed activity of some of the older inhabitants of the village of Bruce, a suburb of Omaha, Neb., and enquired the cause. Mr. Andrew Finkenkeler, who was a member of Company B of the First Iowa Volunteers during the war, made the following explanation so far as he himself is concerned:

"In July, 1866, while my company was on the march through to Austin, Texas, I was attacked with rheumatism of the worst kind in one leg, at Alexander, La. Being weak I was sunstruck and remained unconscious for several hours. Every summer since I have been unable to stand the heat of the sun, and have been compelled to give up my work. There was in my head a bearing-down feeling, which increased until it seemed my head would burst, and it caused a ringing in my ears, and palpitation of the heart set in, so that the slightest noise would set my heart thumping. Several times it has rendered me unconscious for from seven to ten hours at a time. In addition to this the rheumatism extended up my entire side until it drew my head down on my shoulder. I lost my strength and flesh and was totally unfit for work.

"For twenty-eight years I have consulted physicians and taken their prescriptions without deriving any material benefit. My ailments increased in intensity until I was assured that there was no hope for me. During last year I went into the butcher business, but the dampness from the ice used increased my rheumatic pains to such an extent that I was not only compelled to quit the business, but was confined to my house and bed for nearly six months.

"In November last I read in the *World-Herald* a case of a man who had been entirely cured from the ailments from which I was suffering, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. On November 28 I purchased a Box. In a week I was astonished to know that I felt better than I had for six months past, and before I had used half a box the ringing in my ears began to lessen in volume and finally left me. The pain from the rheumatism gradually left me, so that within one week from the time I took my first pill I was able to sit up in bed. On January 1st I was able to go out and walk around a little. The palpitations of my heart entirely ceased. On February 9 I was so thoroughly cured that I accepted a position as night watchman in the Forest Lawn Cemetery, remaining out of doors from 6 p. m. until 6 a. m. I have gained in weight from 141 pounds, which I weighed in November last, to 172 pounds, which I weigh now."

For nerve building and for enriching the blood Pink Pills are unexcelled. They may be had of druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

If you think nobody cares for you just stand up at the circus. You will be surprised at finding how many people will take an interest in your uprising and downfall.

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE

Of approbation to the pinnacle of popularity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has acquired a commanding position, which has occasionally made it a bright and shining mark for knaves, who seek to foist upon the community spurious compounds in the guise akin to that of the real article. These are mostly local bitters or tonics of great impurity, and, of course, devoid of medicinal efficacy. Beware of them and get the genuine Bitters, a real remedy for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervousness, constipation and biliousness. Physicians of eminence everywhere commend the great invigorant, both for its remedial properties and its purity. A wineglass thrice a day will soon bring vigor and regularity to a disordered and enfeebled system.

A Boston paper has a column of clipped items under the heading of "Looted Wit." "Diluted Wit" would be proper.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Did Hope tend a turnpike gate when it "toll'd a flattering tale?"

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

There is no activity in business circles to compare to that of the buzz saw.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

Tired Women

Nervous, weak and all worn out—will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is sold by all druggists. $1: six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Ely's Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

COCOANUT-OIL CAKE

NO BETTER FEED FOR DAIRY COWS AND stock. For sale in quantities to suit. Apply to EL DORADO LINSEED OIL WORKS COMPANY, 208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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PALMER & REY, San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

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For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, there is no cure equal to **Pain-Killer.** Get a bottle to-day. Keep it constantly on hand, for there is no kind of pain or ache—internal or external—that

Pain-Killer

will not relieve. Accept no imitation or substitute. Genuine has PERRY DAVIS & SON on bottle. The quantity has been doubled, but the price is still 25c.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists.
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Kerosene or Coal Oil Gas Engines.

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Pardee's Remedy,
THE GREAT CURE
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A SPECIFIC FOR
Scrofula, Rheumatism,
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And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

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GAS ENGINE.
Run With Gas or Gasoline.
Your Wife can run it. Requires no licensed engineer. Makes no smell or dirt. No Batteries or Electric Spark.
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BEATS STEAM POWER

A SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense Itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to
DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY,
which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays Itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
For sale by all Druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS
A MILD PHYSIC.
ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.
A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or a full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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An unfailing Cure for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago and Acute Nervous Diseases.
For sale by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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FROM JAPAN.

The Buddhist Celebration of All Souls' Day.

FLOWERS AND RICE FOR THE DEAD.

Japanese Have No Need of Chiropodists—Where Postmen and Messengers Run—Other Gossip.

According to the Shinto and Buddhist calendars this is All Souls' Day in Japan and everybody is celebrating it. Loving hands have laid fresh flowers and foliage before the tombs of the dead as we do on Decoration day, and in every house bouquets and bowls of rice and sweetmeats have been placed upon the shrines and before the ancestral tablets, for their spirits are abroad tonight and pervade the atmosphere to receive the homage of the living. It is a great holiday and a time especially favorable for changing a residence or occupation or commening new work. Services have been going on since dawn in the temples and will continue until midnight—prayers and masses for the souls of the restless dead—while sampans, the long, clumsy boats they use here, decorated with bright colors, have been poled up and down the canals, bearing priests of the Buddhist faith, and temporary altars at which prayers have been offered continually for the repose of the souls of those who have died by drowning.

Holidays in Japan are very frequent. The banks recognize forty-one, and suspend business as they occur annually. Each district and precinct in the city of Tokyo has its own anniversaries, and they occur so often that a festival is going on somewhere nearly every night. But tonight everybody in Tokyo is interested, and in fact everybody in Japan.

The street cars in Tokyo charge only 1 sen for a ride—that is, half a cent.

They make their own bicycles in Japan now and call them jin-ten-sha, which means literally man-wheel-vehicle.

There is a Chinaman in Yokohama named Ah Look.

There are no chiropodists in Japan. The people go barefooted except for straw and wooden sandals and tabis, which are low stockings that fit closely over the foot. When it rains they put on high wooden clogs, which are held to the feet by cords that pass over the instep and between the first two toes. There is a Chinese chiropodist in Yokohama who attends to the feet of foreigners, but the Japanese who wear the native costume never need his services.

Japanese kites do not have tails, but have a lot of thongs rigged upon them like an Æolian harp, which make a noise like a buz-saw.

The Japanese fold the kimino from left to right upon the living and from right to left upon the dead, and it is a very bad omen to get mixed up on that matter, as foreigners usually do.

The children in the public schools are uniformed according to grade.

The only lottery in Japan is owned and managed by foreigners on the foreign concession in Yokohama under the protection of the consul of a European nation, in violation of the laws. It was formerly conducted by an American, and was started with American capital, but when the Japanese government complained of it the consul-general of the United States ordered it off the reservation. But instead of closing out, the institution was transferred to a nominal European ownership, under the jurisdiction of a consul who approves of the lottery business and protects it.

The laws against gambling are very strict, as are those against opium smoking. The only places where opium smoking exists to any degree are in the foreign concessions in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and other ports. There it is not interferred with. The other day in Tokyo two men were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each for indulging in the vice, and the man who sold them the opium got six years.

On the fourth of July the Japanese shouted "Bei-koku banzai" whenever they saw the United States flag. "Koku" means country, "banzai" means live forever (literally 10,000 years,) while "bei" is the term used in both China and Japan to describe America.

The roofs of the houses are thatched with straw, sometimes two feet thick, or ornamental steel-colored tiles of porous clay. Modern slate is being introduced, however, by the government. In the country people plant the iris and other flowers at the apex of the roof, which adds much to the picturesqueness of their dwellings. This custom is said to have originated in an ingenius method adopted by the women to evade an edict of the shogun. They used upon their faces a powder made from the roots of a certain plant which disfigured them and ruined their complexions, and he issued an order prohibiting its further cultivation "in the ground." Therefore they planted it on the roofs of their houses. The Japanese yell "Oi! Oi! Oi!" into a telephone. The Spaniards call "Oyez."

The Japanese soldiers wear on the top of their knapsacks little tin arrangements that have given rise to the story that the entire army in China was furnished with field glasses. But they are not field glasses at all, but only little cylinders which contain a day's rations of rice.

Before every temple in Japan is either a fountain or a tank filled with running water, where people may bathe their hands, and their faces, too, if they please, before they say their prayers.

There is a suggestion of Palm Sunday in the Japanese custom of hanging a little bunch of green over the door of a dwelling on the 1st day of June.

In the interior the working-women wear tights of blue cotton.

The Japanese farmers train their pear trees over trellises as we train our grapes.

On nearly every block in Japanese cities is a public oven, where, for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them. It is a great measure of economy. They prepare the dishes ready for cooking at home, then take them to the oven, and while they are cooking sit around and gossip with others who are there on the same errand. This saves them the expense of fuel and an oven of their own, and in hot days their houses are not heated up by the fires.

The postmen and messenger boys of Japan run at a jog-trot when they are out on duty.

The "soraban," or adding machine, is used by everybody, in the banks, shops and counting houses.

All of the cashiers in the large commercial houses of Japan, particularly those of foreigners, are Chinamen, and are called "shroffs." They have a guild, whose headquarters is in Hong Kong, and the whole guild is responsible for each member. In other words, each shroff has every other man in the guild on his bond. The employment of Chinamen for this service is explained by the statement that, as a rule, they are more accurate and honest than either Japanese or foreigners. A Chinaman will cheat you if he gets a chance, but if you trust him with money it is perfectly safe; and if he makes a contract or utters the words "can do" he may be depended upon. The Japanese are not so reliable. The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank in a public speech at a banquet given him recently, when he was retiring from active business after a service of forty years, declared that he had never known a Chinese defaulter. But here they tell of two cases. One Chinese shroff ran away with about $50,000 of his employer's money, and another forged orders upon the government customs warehouse by which he secured 84,000 cases of kerosene oil and sold it for his own benefit. Before his dishonesty was discovered he retired from the employment of the company and his whereabouts is unknown.

Mr. George Racine, the buyer for a large Paris silk and fur house, told me that in dealing with Japanese he always made written contracts with a heavy forfeit, but never required any writing from a Chinaman, whose word is as good as his contract. Mr. Racine says: "If a Chinaman says 'can do' to me it is equivalent to a bond with good security."

It is also the custom of foreigners in Japan to employ Chinese superintendents or foremen to take charge of Japanese laborers. These are called "compradors." It is also customary for business men to have a Chinese "banto," who is a sort of private secretary, confidential clerk, valet and messenger combined. A business house requiring a large number of laborers contracts with its comprador to furnish so many coolies at a fixed price a day, and he gets his commission or "squeeze" out of the coolies—perhaps 1 to 2 cents a day from each.

A foreign merchant in Yokohama very seldom handles any of his own money himself. His shroff will not permit it, but receives all that is paid in, pays all bills, keeps the bank account, and is the only one who knows the combination of the vault in which cash is kept. If his employer wants money he writes what they call a "chit," which is equivalent to a bank check, and it is cashed by the shroff just as it would be by the paying teller of a bank. It would be quite as irregular for the president of a bank in the United States to take in or pay out cash as for a business man here to do so if he employs a shroff.

The only trade union in Japan that attempts to regulate wages and hours of labor is the Kaiyusha, or Association of Guides, who have their regular fees, charges and printed rules, and are as arbitrary in dealing with their customers as any assembly of Knights of Labor in the United States. A tourist arriving in Japan must apply at headquarters if he wants a guide, and he gets the man whose name is first upon the list, regardless of any personal preference. This is often annoying, because some of the guides are competent and agreeable, while others are not. The only way to get a particular guide is to write several weeks in advance of your arrival and apply for him. Your letter is placed on file, and when his turn comes he is assigned to you, and, whether you reach Japan before or after, his services and his pay commences on that date. Most of the guides are good cooks which is a great advantage to one who is traveling in the interior, out of the reach of foreign hotels.

They use the American brass baggage check upon the railways here.

The express service is cheap and excellent. The other day we had eight small packages to send from Tokyo to Yokohama. They left the hotel at the former place about half an hour before we did, reached the hotel at the latter place about half an hour after we arrived there, and the charge was 70 sen (35 cents).

The telegraph service is also prompt and reliable. You can send a message of ten characters in the Japanese language to any part of the empire for 15 sen, which is 7½ cents in our money, but 5 sen a word is charged for messages in a foreign language. Sometimes, however, it requires two or three Japanese characters to express the meaning of a single foreign word. There is no decoration on the walls of Japanese houses. The woodwork is usually polished in the natural grain or covered with lacquer. The walls are always of some soft gray color, without the slightest thing to vary the monotony. The ceilings are usually of polished cedar in small panels. The partitions are made with sliding screens, many of them being simple frames of pine wood, with windows of oiled paper or stainsed glass; but in the reception-rooms and other portions of the lower floors where company is entertained they are often of beautiful lacquer and gold work, and are some times painted by famous artists. Some of the screens are very valuable. A single one may be worth as much as all the rest of the dwelling. The only other ornaments are placed in a little recess called a "tokomona," which is raised about six or eight inches from the floor and is considered the place of honor. The emperor would sit there if he ever visited the house, but as he does not enter the homes of his subjects, under anycircumstances his statue or his portrait so often placed there, with an ancestral tablet, a kakemono or picture roll and a vase of flowers.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

IT WAS NOT FOR HIM.

At one of the recent Gounod rehearsals a little bit of triangular comedy took place which was not previously rehearsed and in which Mr. Agramonte had no part. During the intermission, when there is a general stir and those in the chorus talk with their friends in the audience, a Yale member of the society stood idly gazing around, dividing his time between a nascent mustache and the various pretty girls in the chorus—and by the way, what a power of pretty girls there are in the Gounod Society—when suddenly his eyes became rivited. A very sweet specimen, whose attention he had vainly tried to attract, had now turned in her seat, and was apparently beckoning to him. Could it be possible? Another glance convinced him—of course it was possible. There she was, looking straight at him and putting untold magnetism into that fascinating motion of her hand.

Here was the looked-for opportunity. He had evidently made a great hit. Moving down the aisle with the courage and assurance born of noble lineage, he took a seat beside the fair damsel. "Good evening," quoth he, encouragingly.

"Beg pardon," was the reply, "but I think you have the advantage of me."

A thin wall of ice seemed to rise up between them. Thinking possibly he should have introduced himself, he offered further encouragement by saying, "Pardon me. I am Mr. ——, of '90 and some odd."

The wall of ice grew visibly thicker. Through it came the reply: "But I fail to see how this piece of information concerns me, and I would suggest that if you have no other facts to impart more valuable it would be better to take them where they would be appreciated," and the pretty mouth shut with a bang.

This might have been discouraging to an ordinary being, but you can't bankrupt a Yale youth quite so easily.

"Pardon me, but didn't you beckon to me just now?" persisted he.

"Beckon to you!" flashed back the lady in seven volumes of withering scorn, and then as the truth dawned upon her a suspicious convulsion seized upon her face, and she gasped out agin, "Beckon to you! I should think not. There's the man I becokned to," pointing to a tall, sedate man, who had just come up and was quietly standing just behind them. The luckless youth faced about and beheld a well known Yale professor looking down at him with precisely the same smile worn in the class room when he, the youth, was floundering on the verge of a dead flunk. A few moments later an agitated representative of Yale was clinging to the arm of a classmate as he watched two people at the other end of the hall seated side by side in an attitude of the direst merriment.

"Jack, who is that young lady Professor —— is talking to?"

"That—why, don't you know? That's his wife!"—Curtain.—New Haven Register.

DANGEROUS ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Despite the general opinion, there is considerable danger of fire from the incandescent lamp globe in store windows, through the ignorance of window trimmers. Desirous of making as light and fluffy a display as possible he winds loose and highly inflammable material around the butts of his lamps, and occasionally is bold enough to envelope the bulb itself with tarlatan, canton flannel, cotton lace, or similar light material. In notion houses, a celluloid comb is often placed where the light will show it off best to the outside spectator, regardless of the danger of ignition, or a semi-transparent sheet of like material will be adjusted close to the lamp, at the imminent risk of putting the whole window in a blaze.

It should be clearly understood that incandescent lamps throw off sufficient heat to start fires under anything like favorable conditions. Not long ago a fire broke out in a Boston dry-goods store through an incandescent lamp being allowed to remain for a few moments on a plie of cotton cloth in the packing-room. The person in charge left the room for a short time, having, as he said, "the idea that the electric lamp couldn't set fire to anything," and when he returned the cloth was blazing. Another fire broke out while a window-dresser was preparing a Christmas snow scene. The incandescent lamps in the window had not been changed for a year, except when there had been breakages. The carbon in an incandescent globe has a life of 600 hours, and as the filament wears out increasingly more heat is thrown off upon the glass bulb, and even upon the metal fittings.—New York Times.

GREATEST OF ALL.

The Yacht That Brought the Cup to America.

A PREDECESSOR OF HERRSHOFF.

How She Beat the Pick and Flower of the English Yachting Fleet—Broke England's Heart.

All sportsmen, yet perhaps not all the readers of the Herald, know that the famous yacht America, the original winner of the cup whose defense has resulted in a long and brilliant series of victories for our yachts, is still extant, and until very recently was still sailing on the waters of which she once was queen. Until recently, I say, because at the present moment she is at the Chelsea Yacht Club docks, housed and covered in.

A stiring, adventurous career hers has been. Built by Americans for the express purpose of meeting and vanquishing the yachts of England, which proudly professes to rule the waves; vanquishing them all with the greatest ease; next purchased by an Englishman and wearing the Union Jack instead of the Stars and Stripes; becoming a blockade runner during the war and actually fleeing from the very sight of the flag which she once bore to victory at the Isle of Wight; sunk to the bottom of an obscure Southern river to escape a Northern gunboat; raised to become a training ship at Annapolis, and at last finishing her career, as she began it, a yacht, dedicated to sport and pleasure rather than to the serious business of life.

She was built by George Steers, the Herreshoff of his day, and launched in March of 1851. Her principal owner was J. C. Stevens, who, in 1844, had founded the New York Yacht Club and became its first Commodore. A man of large and liberal ideas and an enthusiastic yachtsman, he already owned two famous boats, the Gimcrack and the Maria. The exploits of the latter had won her a world-wide fame, had gained great glory for American yacht builders and shown the world that England had a redoubtable rival in her legitimate descendant. But Mr. Stevens was not satisfied. He determined to own a yacht that should exceed all others afloat. With four of his friends he raised the money to build it and intrusted the work to Mr. Steers.

The year 1851 was notable for the opening of the first world's exhibit ever held. This was at the Crystal Palace, in London. It had been a pet idea of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. They had carried it through with all kinds of oposition and misrepresentation. When first the project was moted hardly any one had a good word to say for it. Members of Parliament in the House of Commons prayed that hail and lightning should be sent from heaven to destroy it; it was bound to be a financial failure; it would ruin Hyde Park; it would bring into London every desperate criminal in Europe. Its actual success was beyond anticipation, and as a sort of culmination to the ceremonies that attended its opening there was to be a great international assemblage of yachts at Cowes, England. Many races were arranged for. The America was sent over to represent the nation which had built her and whose name and colors she bore.

Never was there greater excitement in the sporting circles and in all classes, high and low, in England. Never did a greater crowd flock over to the Isle of Wight. The New York Herald's correspondent of that day gives a vivid picture of the hopes and fears which that crowd entertained:

"From the moment of our leaving the Waterloo road station on Thursday evening until our arrival at Cowes nothing else was talked of by railroad and steamboat passengers. Good-humored surprise was expressed by some, ill-natured annoyance by others, but the most singular unanimity prevailed through all that the 'Yankee' (as she is most improperly styled) was able to outsail creation, with the exception, at least, of another Yankee, the Maria. Yet still the lurking hope which ever filled Mr. Micawber's bosom that 'something might turn up' to save the honor of the old land, was lingering round many a heart, and now and then the cheerful assurance would burst forth that even if the America carried off the cup this time, there would be half a score of British schooners this time twelvemonth ready and able to beat her. Then she was 'only a trick of build.' She would only win once and then be found out. Besides, she was so ugly and had so little room in her, with a hundred other crumbs of comfort, the very enjoyment of which only served to mark how deep-seated was the feeling of utter despair of her being matched, at least for the present."

Among the crowds came majesty itself. The royal family and the court felt the influence of the universal curiosity which was excited to see how the stranger of whom such great things were reported would acquit herself when put to the test of actual conflict. The royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, bore its distinguished namesakes down to the Isle of Wight to gratify this curiosity.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday morning the yachts were at their stations off the clubhouse, the America laying considerably astern—a strange-looking craft enough with her long, low, black hull, her breadth of beam and her thick, stiff-looking, rakish masts. Pitted against her were fourteen yachts, of which six were schooners and eight cutters. Among these were the flower of the English sporting navy, the choicest products of transatlantic shipbuilding skill. At 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired from the clubhouse. Before the smoke had well cleared away the fleet was under way, moving steadily to the east with the tide and a gentle breeze. The only laggard was the America, which did not move for a second or so after the others. Steamers, shore boats and yachts of all sizes buzzed along on each side of the course and spread away for miles over the rippling sea.

If the British heart leaped with a momentary exultation over the slowness of the America in getting underway, it was only momentary. She soon began to creep up on her opponents, passing some of the cutters to windward. In a quarter of an hour she left them all behind, save only the Constance, Beatrice and Fairy Queen, which were well together, and went smartly along with the light breeze. In another quarter of an hour she was clear of them all. Off Sandown bay, the wind freshening, she carried away her jibboom, but as she was well handled, the mishap produced no ill effect, her competitors gaining a trifle, but not approaching her. From the moment she rounded St. Catherine's point the race was practically over.

"Pshaw!, sir! catch her! said an old seadog to the Herald correspondent. "You might as well set a bulldog to catch a hare."

When finally she reached the starting vessel, at twenty-five minutes to 9 p. m., there was no competitor in sight. The news reached her Majesty, the Queen, on board of her yacht.

"Who is second? asked the Queen.

"Your Majesty, there is no second, said the messenger.

This was true at the moment, but twenty minutes later the Aurora arrived at the stakeboat and was awarded second honors.

The victory was received by the British public with good-natured regret. Something of the popular sentiment is shown in verses that appeared at the time in Punch.

On the following Saturday the America made a visit to Osborne in response to an invitation from the Queen, who had expressed a desire to inspect her. The Victoria and Albert also dropped down to Osborne.

The royal pair, with their suit embarked at 6 in the evening in the state barge. On nearing the America the national colors of that vessel were dipped and raised again when her Majesty had proceeded on board. She remained half an hour, and was graciously moved to express admiration for everything she saw.

The Titania, a crack British yacht owned by Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., had not taken part in the regatta. She was reserving herself for a final contest with the America, which had been arranged for the succeeding Thursday. Once more the America was triumphantly successful, winning in fifty-two minutes.

But next year her pride had a fall. No people on earth were ever more astonished than the English, when, on July 22d, in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta, the America, after having led her three competitors while the breeze lasted, was passed by two of them in what was practically a drifting match at the close, and the race was finally won by the Arrow. She was an old boat, but she had profited by her owner's study of the America. He had improved her on the lines suggested by the Yankee boat.

But it is comforting to know that on this occasion the America carried the British and not the American colors. She had been purchased by Lord de Blaguiere; she was owned and manned by Englishmen.

In future contests she redeemed herself and proved that she had lost none of her old prowess by her change of ownership. Then came the period of the civil war in the United States. The sailing qualities of the America tempted a syndicate to purchase her for use as a blockade runner, and she was a yacht no more. She continued in her career as a blockade runner. Lurking about the Florida keys, dodging men-of-war and now and then slipping swiftly over to Nassau or Bermuda, the America lived the life of a pirate schooner. Finally she was caught and sent to St. Johns river, Florida. A gunboat was sent to capture her. To prevent this her Captain scuttled and sank her.

Preparations were made to raise her, and soon the prize began to move toward the surface. Great was the enthusiasm as her beautiful lines emerged from the water. She proved to be in excellent condition, although without sails, running gear or ground tackle.

She was sent to New York with a prize crew, but when it was learned that the Government wished her for a training vessel at Annapolis the captors by common consent abandoned all claim to prize money, and thus practically made her a present to the country.

Then came the year 1870, and the challenge of Commander Asbury for the America's cup, then, as now, in possession of the New York Yacht Club. It was the unanimous desire of the country that the America should be allowed to compete for the defense of the cup, which she had originally won. She had won it against a fleet, and in those days a fleet was sent out to defend it against the British challenger, the Cambria.

But, though in this race she beat the Cambria by 13 minutes and 47½ seconds, she herself was only fourth at the finish, the Magic, Idler and Silvie being ahead of her. After the race she went back to Annapolis and resumed her duties as a training ship.

Three years after she was condemned by the Government and sold to General Benjamin F. Buttler, who made constant use of her up to the time of his death. Then she passed into the hands of his son, Paul Butler, who is still her owner.

EXPENSIVE BIKES.

A Woman Visits a Factory and Stores Information.

A BLOOMERITE'S EXPLANATION.

All About Sprockets, Rims, Ball-Bearing Joints and Assembling—Some Interesting Disclosures.

Lillian Russell's appearance on a bike recently, and the fact that her wheel was an expensive one, led to some interesting disclosures by a Murray Hill belle relative to the vast amount of labor expended in turning out one of the noiseless steeds. One of the dear girls, in commenting on the swell outfit of the airy Lillian, remarked: "And she was on a new wheel, too and it looked like a very expensive one.'

"All good wheels are expensive," announced a girl with a strong face."

"But they oughtn't to be," put in a chubby little bloomerite. "Didn't you read about the case of Peter Rappold, who was charged by a Pennsylvania company with stealing a large number of parts of bicycles from their works? The real cost of manufacturing a wheel came out in the testimony, and the defendant produced a beauty which he made after his arrest. The material for its construction was purchased from large dealers at retail, and cost him $25. He said he built the wheel in one week, without assistance. The jurymen rendered a verdict of 'Not guilty' without leaving the box."

"I think Peter Rappold was a grand fraud, or at least his $25 bicycle was," said the thoughtful girl, "and I'll tell you why. I visited a bicycle factory last week, and if you could see the great amount of work, as well as the army of skilled workers required in the making of a single wheel, you would understand very readily why such a simple-looking machine costs from $75 to $150. In the first place, special machinery and very expensive labor are employed in making the bicycle. The best material is used in good wheels. To one who has never been through a factory a wheel seems only to have four different parts, the wheels, frame, running gear and steering apparatus, and, indeed, a racing man once told me that a bicycle had only twenty-six parts, but I've learned for myself that 500 is nearer the truth. All of these details are worked out by different artisans, and each separate part passes through many hands before it is finished. A queer old German at the factory told me he counted the different parts one day, and that the links, nuts, bolts and rivets of a chain numbered 138 pieces; there were over 150 miniature steel balls in the bearings; the two wheels had each thirty piano wire spokes; the saddle contained a dozen and a half pieces, not counting the rivets that fasten the leather to the metal; and each pedal had ten parts. There are also four mechanical contrivances in the valves in the pneumatic tires, and then there are the hubs, tires, sprocket, shafts, rims, frame, axles, cones, and dozens of others that I shan't mention."

"Gracious me!" interrupted a gray-haired woman, "my wheel grows more and more valuable to me as you proceed."

"In a high-grade machine the smaller parts are all made by automatic machinery, which often costs hundreds of thouands of dollars. Wheels can be made lighter now than ever before. Formerly solid steel bars were used in making the frames, but now hollow steel tubing is used. This not only lessens the weight very much, but gives added strength. And instead of the joints being made with the old heavy castings and re-enforcements, they are brazed one piece into the other. Heavy castings are also out of date now.

"Special machinery is required in the manufacture of the running gear of a wheel, and only experts are employed in operating it. Not a single detail of this gear is allowed to go into a wheel until it is positively ascertained that it will work perfectly, and each piece is handled a dozen times, and thoroughly tested for every possible strain."

"How about the rims of the wheles?" asked a young woman, who was intensely interested.

"Oh, it was jolly to see them make the rims. A man would put a sheet of steel four feet wide and twenty feet long into a cutter that slashed it into just the right widths and then cut it into the correct lengths. These strips were put into another machine that bent them into circular form, and then another one still curved them into the shape for holding the rubber tire. The ends are next soldered together, holes put in for the spokes, and all your rim needs for completion is nickeling and polishing. Mind you, the hub, washers, spokes and spoke nipples are all handled separately.

"Certain sizes of leather are soaked and put through a number of shaping presses, finally coming out saddles. The nuts, rivets, oil cups and other small parts of a wheel are made by automatic machines. These machines bite off pieces of steel, turn them about a few times on automatic lathes, when out they come finished rivets, nuts, etc. The sprocket wheels are first cut in circular form and then strung together in lots of not less than a dozen in a machine whose teeth eat out spaces in the rims. Next they make the notches, one row at a time, on which the propelling chain works. None but experienced hands can put the spokes in hub and wheel, and another puzzling trick is to get the tires in the rims. You all know how the enameling, nickeling and polishing are done. The different parts are all sent to a large room and each one thoroughly tested, and from there they go to the assembly-room, where they are put together. A bicycle is a very complicated thing and can not be made in a day."

"Well, I should say not," volunteered an entusiast who had protested vigorously against paying $100 for a wheel, "and after one considers the capital invested in machinery and buildings, the expenditure for marketing, not to speak of the expensive labor, it is easy to see that a high-grade machine costs far more than the buyer would suppose at a casual examination."

The women then began to set forth the merits of the make that each owned, but a girl who was riding a rented machine soon got tired of this and said: "I do wish cyclists and pedestrians could come to a better understanding."

"What's the matter now?" queried some one.

"Oh, nothing much, only I go bowling along the street and see a man or a woman who looks as if he or she had good sense at a crossing ahead of me. This person sees me coming and, instead of going ahead across the street, stops still and begins to calculate as to what way I'm going. Talk about bicycle faces! They are nothing compared with the average masculine pedestrian's face when he comes in contact with a cycler. His muscular contortions are something fearful, and shift from his face to his legs as the rider comes nearer, for he gyrates backward and forward, and the poor cycler comes almost to a standstill and zigzags around like a drunken man. Finally the pedestrian makes a rush at the cyclist and down they both come, but the former is never to blame. Oh, no! This could all be avoided, but I'm afraid that a convention of riders and non-riders will have to be called before anything is effected.'"—New York Sun.

FUN WITH ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Several hotel men were standing in a group in an unknown hotel recently, chating. The conversation turned upon the eccentricities of guests, says the New York Tribune. The many odd ways in which different people handle electric lights came up, and one hotel man said:

"Nearly every one now knows how the incandescent lamp is operated, but still we meet with some funny instances of ignorance. Last week we nearly had our hotel set on fire on account of a piece of stupidity on the part of a guest. The building being fireproof alone prevented a conflagration. A woman came to the house who was in the habit of sleeping with a dim light in her room, and the electric lamp bothered her. She either had to let it burn brightly or else turn it off altogether. Finally she hit upon the idea of wrapping a towel around it. Then she began to question whether the towel would catch fire. Then she adopted the happy expedient of wetting the towel. That was the worst thing that she could do. She soon dropped asleep, and of course the towel soon began to burn. A blazing piece dropped on the curtains, and soon the whole room was afire. She was badly scared, and, of course, the contents of the room were ruined."

"That was odd," said another one of the party, "but the strangest thing I have heard of was the case of a farmer who came into St. Louis. He went to a hotel where electric lamps were used. He tried for an hour to put it out, and then sent for a call-boy. The guest explained his dilemma and the boy promptly stepped up to the lamp and turned the button. There was a moment of silence and then from the place where the farmer stood there came a flash and a report, and a bullet buried itself in the wall, narrowly missing the boy. Again and again the pistol was heard until every chamber was empty. Fortunately the boy escaped, and the police entered the room and placed the farmer under arrest. The old fellow was talking incoherently and seemed mad clear through. When he finally quieted down he gave his reasons for shooting. He said that he had been trying to put out a new-fangled sort of a light and had not been able to do it. Then he called a boy, who blew it out. Just after the light went out he heard a click and knew that some one had cocked a revolver. He at once thought he was about to be murdered and robbed, and did not wait, but began shooting at once. When told of his mistake he was much chagrined and apologized most humbly."

Ths story brought forth another one from a member of the party who had not yet spoken. He said:

"When we put electric lights in our hotel we placed them so that they could be moved to any part of the room, plenty of wire being allowed for that purpose. One night a man came to the house who was untamiliar with the light, and could not find the way to put it out. Evidently he did not wish to show his ignorance, and as he could not sleep with the light burning he cast about for some way to get rid of it. Finally he drew the bureau up alongside the lamp. Then he took the globe and placed it in one of the bureau drawers and closed the drawer tightly. The result was the light was practically put out. The chambermaid found it there in the morning, and it was still burning brightly. He admitted his ignorance then, and we showed him how the machine worked."

The following is the reply which a man sent to a bill from his bookseller: "I never ordered the book; if I did you didn't send it; if you sent it I never got it; if I got it I paid for it and if I didn't I won't."

All birds that live on seeds are furnished with strong gizzards.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.....1895

(Official.)

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Sept. 20th, 1895.

Sept 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since June 30, 1895, date of last report.

Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$7,870 72
General Exp. Fund	2,583 73	
Salary Fund	3,543 14	
School Fund	471 05	
Hospital Fund	787 40	
Bridge Fund	68 00	
Unapportioned	10 00	
Rd Dist. No. 1 Fund	165 17	
" " " 2 "	90 73	
" " " 3 "	111 10	
" " " 4 "	111 00	
" " " 5 "	89 50	
	$7,870 72	$7,870 72

Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

Inyo County	$62,990 55	
Inyo Co. Bonds		62,000 00
Old Gene al Fund		990 55
	$62,990 55	62,990 55

June 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition

Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$62,990 55	
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness		$5,400 33
Rem'ng Indebtedness		$57,590 22
	$62,970 55	$62,970 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County. D. J. HESSION, County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved the 10th day of Oct., 1895, by the Board of Supervisors.

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

GRAND BALL
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
Independence String Band
FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.
Tickets, $1.50
Tickets, $1.50

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

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COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

July 1, 1895, Cash on hand	$ 8,763 77
A. M. Given, Tax Collector	1,032 85
P A Chalfant, Assessor	2,614 0[illegible]
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	58 00
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	22 05
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	34 25
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	72 95
P. H. Mack, Int State land	44 80
F. J. Reynolds, "	89 60
Walter J. Harris "	10 36
Thos. J. Perry "	12 14
Samuel T. Black, State School	1,897 75
R. P. Keating, Redemption fees	1 98
Samuel Jones, " "	8 15
Mrs. G W DeLaMatyr "	18 60
" " Int State land	59 60
	14,760 86
Aug. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	485 10
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	36 36
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	39 85
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 10
A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	46 50
J H Chambers Red'mpt'n S.'t'l'd	29 84
Martha J. Sanborn "	11 83
Marion L. Smith, Int State land	44 80
Jas. E. Woell "	153 00
	15,643 14
Sept. A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	3 6 50
P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	265 38
D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	68 75
D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	39 50
A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	12 50
A. M. Given, Tax-Collectr fees	25 00
	16,3[illegible]0 75

DISBURSEMENTS—

July Lone Pine School Bond Fd	1,400 00
Bishop School Bond	140 00
Hospital Fund	687 30
Salary	1,399 98
General Expense	1,557 18
Sundry Road Districts	567 50
Bridge	68 00
Bishop School	76 95
Round Valley School	6 70
Union School	93 25
Milton School	33 98
Fish Springs School	6 00
Lone Pine School	6 00
Warm Springs School	4 85
Union Library	3 00
Round Valley Library	1 77
County School	15 00
	6,067 46
Aug. Salary	1,024 98
Hospital	20 00
General Expense	1,0 00
Unapportioned Property tax	10 00
Big Pine School	64 76
	7,837 40
Sept. Salary Fund	1,138 18
Hospital Fund	80 00
General Expense	676 25
Lone Pine School	95 00
Big Pine School	10 75
Warm Spring School	27 30
Union School	5 00
Milton School	11 74
Twelve Library	9 00
County Bond	1,500 00
Cash on hand	5,400 33
	16,350 75

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Oct. 1, 1895

To the Salary Fund	$	4,206 55
General Expense "	406 83	
State General "	1,497 61	
Hospital "	520 29	
Bond "		817 55
Bishop Special Fund	5 18	
General Road	260 72	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No. 1	198 30	
No. 2	198 97	
No. 3	132 78	
No. 4	35 80	
No. 5	59 11	
Unapportioned County Fd.	103 88	
Road Poll Tax	931 46	
Bridge Fund	421 62	
Swamp and overflowed Land Institute	264 61	
Big Pine special School	80 00	
Teachers Library Fund	56 00	
Coroner's	43 50	
Unapportioned Property Tax	2 009 23	
County School	17 48	
To the various School Dist Funds:		
Riverside	89 40	
Round Valley	125 78	
Irving	297 40	
Bishop	462 09	
Station	124 99	
Warm Springs	252 74	
Big Pine	519 90	
Milton	144 42	
Independence	220 41	
Fish spring	113 52	
Union	148 01	
Lone Pine	407 04	
Liberty	83 24	
Valley	83 24	
Taboose	83 24	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 62 77	
Round Valley	1 24	
Irving	26 07	
Bishop	125 92	
Station	81 59	
Warm Springs	11 66	
Big Pine	48 10	
Independence	20 81	
Union	42 69	
Riverside	19 56	
Lone Pine	29 59	
Fish Springs		25
Independence Bldg Fund	8 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Independence Bond Fund	57 53	
Bishop (old) " " "	71 02	
Union " " "	22 84	
Bishop (new) " " "	106 55	
Big Pine " " "	58 13	
Fish Springs " " "	18 92	
Lone Pine " " "	157 89	
Cash Balance		$5,400 33
	$10,424 68	$10,424 68

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Oct., 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of Oct, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heinman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole, sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 28th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the persona property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS, Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$50 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41[illegible]	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	450	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	1000	100 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO., 611-621 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 518, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the North-east quarter of Section Thirty-one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN, Sherriff.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURUKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.50 a. m	5.20 p. m
Dayton	11.25 a. m.	4.45 p. m
Wabuska	1.40 p. m	2.30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 5.00 p. m	Lv. 11.00 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	N. 4. Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.1[illegible] a. m.	6.15 p. m
Sodа Springs	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.10 a. m.	4.55 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord	.05 p. m.	8.55 a. m
Independence	4.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine	5.20 p. m	6.10 a. m
Keeler	Ar 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains on Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

Carpet Weaving.
MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

FIGURES REASONABLE
TERMS EASY.

Address—A. C. Stock, Hawthorne, Nevada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WODDIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, Ca
New House New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure sort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE CAL
New House, New Furniture, Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the South-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy Place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Displicada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George's Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a 4 year old of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or. S. Z. CAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .67
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

DIED.

MITCHELL—At Big Pine, Cal., October 7, 1895, John G. Mitchell, a native of Scotland, aged 55 years.

Raining again to-day.

Under-Sheriff Clark went to Olancha on Wednesday.

J. R. Moffett returned from Big Pine last Saturday.

The open season for shooting game began last Wednesday.

J. C. Crocker of Big Pine spent a couple of days in town this week.

There will be two days racing at Bakersfield on November 5th and 6th.

Roadmaster McBride of the C. & C. R. R. was in town yesterday afternoon

Mr. McPherson came down from Bishop on Wednesday returning next day.

Arlie Mairs and Arthur Smith got back Wednesday evening from a trip to the Coso Hot Springs.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived yesterday morning from a visit to San Francisco and Bakersfield.

Perry Love came down from Round Valley early in the week and made a homestead filing.

The Keeler & Mojave Stage line is traveling "up to date" lately, making the through trip in twenty hours.

A. K. Briggs brought P. W. Bennett Esq. home from the fair and has been spending several days in town.

Charley Kaiser and Joseph Zink were down from Bishop early in the week on business in the local Land Office.

Examinations for the Railway, Mail, Indian and Department Service will be held at Reno, Nevada, October 24st, 1895.

Henry Gerken, accompanied by Joe Conda and Fred Albers, came down from Bishop last Monday and made final proof on his homestead claim.

Billy Borgwardt and Oscar Rodgers arrived here from Bakersfield on Tuesday, remaining here till Thursday morning, when they went to Big Pine.

C. W. Craig, formerly of this place is now business manager of the *Citrograph*, published by the Redlands News Company at Redlands, San Barnardino Co. Cal.

Hon. N. D. Arnot is expected frow Alpine county on Monday. There are quite a number of cases to come up in the Superior Court, including what is known as the "sheep cases."

Hon. Trenmor Coffin of Carson was in town last Monday. Mr. Coffin came down from Carson last week with a party for the purpose of making an inspection of the Eastside canal property.

A great deal of preperation is being made for the Teacher's Institute to be held here during November. An interesting programme is being prepared for each night during the week, including a grand ball to be given on the last night. See ad.

John Clarke came down from Bishop on Wednesday bringing to the County Hospital an Indian woman known as Mrs. Johnson, who came for the purpose of having a leg amputated. The injury was caused by a bullet wound received when a young girl.

J. C. Miller has opened the Capitol Saloon, on Edwards street, opposite the Court House. The place has been thoroughly refitted and a first-class stock of goods obtained. Call around and see how you like it.

The Institute.

A meeting of the Committee on arrangements was held in Independence last Saturday, all the members and Supt. Austin being in attendence. Chairman Densmore has received special rates at the hotels and from the C. & C. R. R. for the approaching Institute. Teahors will be accomodated at the hotels for $5.50 during the week and the rail-road has made a reduction of one-half on the round trip tickets. The Court House has been decided upon as the most appropriate place for the meetings to be held, and in case Court is in session during the week the School house will be used for day meetings. The committee on Programme assure a first class series of entertainments. State Superintendent Black will lecture one evening and Professor Search of Los Angeles, one evening, with music and recitations interspersed. If convenient an informal reception will be held to welcome the visitors Monday evening, the 4th. The teachers will undoubtedly meet with a cordial welcome and all are anticipating a delightful week.

The Fair.

The Ninth Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, held at Bishop this year was an unqualified success. Notwithstanding the fact that the Directors were without an appropriation the programme was carried out just the same as in previous years and the entire affair was conducted harmoniously. In the place of premiums diplomas were given in most instances, and a very credible exhibition was made, more particularly in the art department. Better racing was had this year than ever before. The purses were hotly contested for by a good class of horses and the District track record was lowered. Independence will hold the Fair next year and the people of this place will pride themselves in endeavoring to equal the Fair held this year at Bishop.

Weather Summary. Week Ending October 18 1895.

Highest barometer	30.054	date, 12.
Lowest "	29.878	" 17.
Highest temperature,	69.0	date, 14.
Lowest "	54.0	" 17.
Mean "	64.6	
Average dew point	28.	
Total precipitation,	.065	
Wind, highest velocity & date NW		
No. Clear days 2		
No. partly cloudy days 2		
No. cloudy days 2		
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 1		

GEO. S WOOD,
Acting observer.

Darwin Notes

DARWIN, Oct. 15, 1885.

Mrs. Loy and child came in town last Friday, also Miss Berkshire, formerly of Lone Pine.

Chas. Anthony will start for his mines in the Panament district to-morrow.

Supervisor Fitzgerald passed through town from the valley yesterday.

D. C. Lane is expected here to-morrow.

JIGGER.

E. J. Reynolds came down from Reno on last Monday's train and spent the week visiting with his people. He and B. F Gray, formerly of Keeler, have been working together for two years past at a borax marsh about eighty miles north of Reno Mr. Reynolds will join Mr. Gray at Carson in a few days and the two will go to Alameda where they are under engagement with Smith, the borax king.

R. P. Hession came down from Big Pine on Wednesday, returning to-day. He expected to start for Los Angeles on to-day's stage in company with his brother, D. J. Hession, but the latter was unable to get away, owing to a number of cases to be tried in the Superior Court next week.

Miners and prospectors should observe that the necessary assessment work will be required to be done this year in order to hold the claims. The filing of notices of intention will not be sufficient. All work must be done before the first day of January.

N. E. Conklin Esq. will arrive here next Monday and will assist P. H. Mack Esq. in conducting the sheep cases to be tried next week. Mrs. Couklin will accompany him and go to Bishop for a short visit with relatives.

Quite a number of the young people of Independence and the Fort gathered at the residence of Wm. Dean, at Camp Independence last evening where a number of happy hours were passed with music and games.

A hunting party consisting of Ed. Brown and Billy Douglass of Soda and Agent Ellis of the Indian Agency at Walker River came down on Wednesday's train and are enjoying some excellent shooting in this vicinity.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Typical Saddle Horse.

The saddle horse is a modern production, based on a growing demand for something not only handsome, but comfortable as well, for saddle use. The origin of the saddler is of course found in thoroughbred blood, supplemented by the blood of easy pacers which have proved potent in imparting saddle gaits.

In appearance the typical saddler is a combination of thoroughbred and trotter, having the size, gameness and easy, clean going action of the former, with the quiet, intelligent appreciation of education at the trainer's hands which we find so marked among the trotters. All colors are found—bays, browns, blacks, chestnuts and grays, about in the order named. Stallions weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds; mares proportionately less. The head is fine, neck slender, but well arched and muscular; shoulders and girth deep and ample; back short; rump close and generally sloping quarters, long and well muscled, and legs fine boned, neat, close fleshed and without feather.—E. T. Reddeck.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, October 10, 1895.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Frank Shaw, A. C. Freeman, J. R. Eldred, J. J. Stewart, and Frank Fitzgerald, Chairman, presiding.

Report of Road Viewers J. V. Skinner, J. R. Moffett and Surveyor Joseph Seeley heretofore appointed was accepted and approved. Said road commencing at section corner common to Sections 14-15-23-24 situated in center of county road and following the present established county road Mag. Var. 15deg. 30min. E.

South 20 00 on land owned by Charles Skinner on the east and the estate of Wm. Meyers on the on the west to the S. W. corner of the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of sec. 24 thence

East set stake on east line of said established road 25 feet north of center line of proposed road and 25 feet south of said center thence following said line on land owned by Chas Skinner

East 40 00 Set stake 25 feet north and 25 feet south on line between Chas. Skinner and Wm. Jenkins land.

East 81 00 on land owned by Wm. H. Jenkins set stake 25 feet north of line and set stake 25 feet south of line on line between Wm. H. and Wm. J. Jenkins thence east on land owned by Wm. J. Jenkins.

East 20 00 Set stake stake 25 feet north of line and set stake 25 feet south of center line of road, thence

East on land owned by J. J. Stewart on north and Wm. J. Jenkins on south, set stake 25 feet north of center line on west bank of Owens River and stake 25 feet south of center line of road and on west bank of Owens River on land owned by Wm. J. Jenkins.

Petition of citizens of Road Dist. No. 2 for road running south from a point on the county road running east from the town of Bishop, where the line between the land of Mrs. John Eldred and C. H. Currie intersects said county road, running thence south four miles. Laid over next regular meeting.

Rates of Deep Spring Valley Toll Road established for the ensuing year as follows:

For each wagon and pair of horses..$1 00	
" " additional pair of horses....	50
" " horse and rider.....	25
" " pack animal 12½cents	
Loose stock, per head	10
Sheep, goats and swine, per head..	05

Report of Road Viewers in District No. 3 laid over until next regular meeting.

Ordered, that A. M. Given be instructed to procure 250 feet four ply fire hose in 50-feet lengths and necessary attachments for use at the Court House, and the Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of A M. Given to pay for the same on order.

Ordered, that the Sheriff be authorized to move closet to north east corner of Court House lot.

Baord adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1895.
1 o'clock P. M.

Board convened pursuant to adjournment at above stated time.

In the matter of the issuance of Bonds of Taboose School District, Inyo County, State of California.

Whereas it appears to this Board that the Board of Trustees of Taboose school district in this County did, as authorized by law, call an election and submit to the electors of said district whether Bonds of said district should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and building one or more school houses, in said district and furnishing the same.

Whereas it appears that such election was called by posting notices signed by said Board of Trustees in three of the most public places, in said district for more than twenty days before said election and by publishing notice in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County; not less than once a week for three successive weeks, before the holding of said election.

Whereas it appears that such notices did contain; 1st, the time and place of holding such election; 2nd, the names of three Judges to hold said election; 3rd, the hours during the day (not less than five) in which the polls would be open; 4th, the amount and denomination of the Bonds, the rate of interest, and the number of years (not exceeding eight) the whole or any part of said Bonds were to run.

Whereas it has been proved by competent evidence, to the satisfaction of this Board that such election was duly held and conducted in all respects according to law.

Whereas it appears that said Board of Trustees of said Taboose School District have certified to this Board all proceedings had in the matter of the issuance of such Bonds, as required by section 1884 of the Political Code of California.

Whereas it appears to this Board and this Board hereby finds and declares that more than two thirds of the votes cast at said election were in favor of issuing such Bonds and that said Board of Trustees met and canvassed said returns and caused an entry of that fact and the votes cast to be made upon its minutes, and

Whereas It further appears that the whole amount of bonds so voted does not exceed five percent of the taxable property of the district as shown by the last equalized Assessment Roll of the County

Now, therefore on motion of Supervisor J. R. Eldred, seconded by Supervisor A. C. Freeman, it is by this Board hereby

Ordered that the bonds of said Taboose School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, do issue to the number of eight of the denomination of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars each, aggregating the sum of One Thousand Dollars. All of said bonds are hereby declared to be payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America with interest thereon in like coin at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid. The interest on said bonds to be paid on the 20th day of December of each and every year. The principal and interest of said bonds to be paid out of the Bond Fund of said Taboose School District the money therefore to be raised upon the taxable property of said District

The principal of this issue shall mature as follows, to wit: One bond of $125.00 maturing December 20th, 1896 and one bond of $125.00 annually thereafter until all shall be paid.

The form of said Bonds shall be as follows, to wit:

United States of America
State of California

Bond of Taboose School District in Inyo County, California. Taboose School District in the County of Inyo, State of California, hereby acknowledges itself indebted to, and hereby promises to pay to————or to the holder of this Bond the sum of One Hundred and Twenty five Dollars, which sum the said School District promises to pay to the holder hereof at the office of the Treasurer of said County, in the town of Independence in said County on the 20th day of December, 189— with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum payable annually on the 20th day of December of each and every year from and after the date hereof, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid on the presentation and surrender of annexed coupons or interest warrants both principal and interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States until this Bond be finally and fully paid. This Bond is one of a series of eight Bonds of like tenor and date, each numbered respectfully from number one to number eight inclusive amounting in the aggregate to One Thousand Dollars. This Bond is issued by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County under and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 of the Political Code of the State of California, and the issuance hereof was authorized by more than two-thirds of the votes cast by the electors in said school district voting at an election held therein on the 11th day August, 1895 which said election was held to determine whether bonds of said district should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in such District and furnishing the same.

It is hereby declared that said election was duly called, duly held and conducted and the notices thereof duly given and the result thereof canvassed and declared in accordance with the provisions of the sections of the Political Code mentioned and that all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of said Taboose School District and of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County in the matter of the issuance of this Bond were regular and in strict accordance with the provisions of the sections of the Political Code above mentioned. This Bond is in the form prescribed by order of said Board of Supervisors duly made and enacted in its minutes on the 10th day of October, 1895 and shall be payable out of the Bond Fund of said Taboose School District and the money for the redemption of said bond and the payment of the interest thereon, shall be raised by taxation upon the taxable property in said district.

In witness whereof the said Board of Supervisors has caused this Bond to be signed by its Chairman and attested by its Clerk, with the seal of said Board attached this —— day of -—— 189—.

Attest————————
Clerk of Board of Supervisors

————————
Chairman of Board of Supervisors

————————
County Auditor

To each of said Bonds shall be attached interest coupons which said coupons shall be in the following forms, to wit:

Coupon.
No.

The Treaurer of Inyo County, California will pay to the holder hereof out of the Bond Fund of Taboose School District in said County on the 20th day December, 189— at his office in the town of Independence, said County, the sum of-—— Dollars for interest on Bond No.——

————————
Chairman.

————————
County Clerk.

————————
County Auditor.

Said Bonds shall be sold by the Board of Trustees of said School District to the highest and best bidder for cash in Gold Coin of the United States, provided, that the price paid in no case shall be less than par and the proceeds of the sale thereof must be deposited in the County Treasury of said Inyo County to the credit of the Building Fund of said Taboose School District and be drawn out for the purpose aforesaid.

Returns of special election in Riverside School District, voting special school tax, returned for correction.

Ordered, that W. T. Bunney be and he is hereby authorized to make a set of maps, plats and townsites of Inyo County in conformity with section 3658 of the Political Code of California as amended statutes 1895, at a compensation not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Board adjourned to meet Friday, October 11, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Attest: D. J. HESSION, Chairman.
Clerk.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11, 1895.
9 o'clock A. M.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Shaw, Freeman Eldred, Stewart.

Chairman Fitzgerald presiding.

Minutes of preceeding meeting read and approved.

Report of Road Viewers on a proposed new road in Road District No. 3, over lands of J. W. McMurry, Charles Stewart, J. D. Shaw and others, heretofore laid over from last meeting, being under consideration, it was ordered that said report be again laid over until next regular meeting for want of funds.

Reports of Road Commissioners filed, examined and approved as follows:

Commissioner Shaw;	Road	District	No.	1
" Freeman	"	"	"	2
" Eldred	"	"	"	3
" Stewart	"	"	"	4
" Fitzgerald	"	"	"	5

Claims and vouchers for labor and material used in the various Road Districts were examined and ordered allowed and apportiond as follows.

Frank Shaw, Road Dist. No. 1 Fund.....	$167 32
As follows:	
Frank Shaw, per diem, Road Commissioner	18 00
Frank Shaw, cash for Indian hire...	13 50
Joseph Lewis, labor.....	6 00
W. E. Smith, labor and team hire....	75 00
Sterling & Leece, material.....	30 42
Thomas Hughes, scantling	40
S. P. McKnight, viewing road.....	10 00
C. R. Thompson, viewing road.....	6 00
J. H. Dehy, viewing road.....	6 00
W. R. Berger, labor.	2 00
A. C. Freeman, Road District No. 2 Fund.....	182 13
Apportioned as follows:	
R. W. Ford, labor.....	75 00
Murdock McIver, labor & material..	43 64
Sterling & Leece, material	29 49
J. M. Horton, labor.	4 00
A. C. Freeman, per diem, Commissioner	30 00
Claim of J. R. Eldred, Bridge Fund..	50 50
Apportioned as follows:	
Joseph Zorne, labor and team hire...	12 00
L. W. Barnaby, lumber	38 50
J. R. Eldred, Road District No. 3 Fund	272 67
Apportioned as follows:	
J. W. Smith, viewing road.....	12 00
Joseph Seeley, viewing road.....	15 00
Joseph Seeley, viewing road.....	18 00
J. Pohhl, labor.....	14 00
W. R. Tibbets, labor.....	4 00
D. W. Pitman	10 00
T. W. Hill, building scraper.....	3 00
Clifford Baxter, labor & team hire...	25 00
Louis Joseph, lumber etc.....	24 40
Joseph Zorne, labor.....	21 00
L. W. Barnaby, lumber.....	16 47
Louis Wood, nails	6 80
L. A. Anger, labor and hauling	55 00
W. M. Wills, viewing road.....	6 00
John Alexander, viewing road.....	6 00
J. R. Eldred, per diem Commissioner.....	36 00
J. J. Stewart, Road District No. 4	98 00
Apportioned as follows:	
A. W. Simonson, labor.....	8 00
John C. Anton, labor.....	8 00
Jerome Nerny, labor.....	2 00
E. J. Reynolds, labor and team.....	12 00
Joseph Seeley, viewing road.....	35 00
J. V. Skinner, viewing road.....	3 00
J. J. Stewart, per diem Commissioner	30 00
F. Fitzgerald, Road District No. 5 Fund	65 50
Apportioned as follow:	
W. K. Miller, labor.....	15 00
Ira Brown, labor.....	2 50
Archie Bull, labor.....	17 50
R. R. Slack, labor.....	12 50
F. Fitzerald, per diem Commissioner	18 00

Claims of Supervisors for mileage and per diam were examined, approved by the District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn upon the Salary Fund as follows:

Frank Shaw.....	$38 40
A. C. Freeman.....	36 00
J. R. Eldred.....	33 30
Jj J. Stewart.....	28 40
F. Fitzgerald.....	44 40

Board adjourned for the term.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

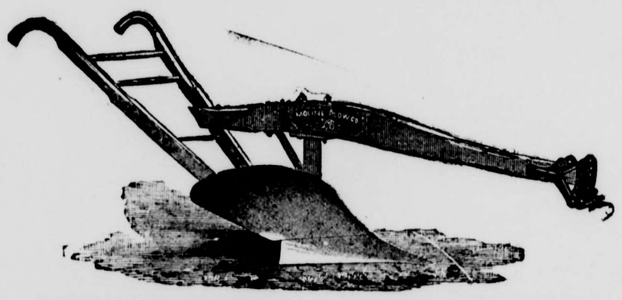
Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz
Independence, Cal.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE
Agent for
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere
E. CHENOT.
Bishop, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164f

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ALSO TRANSACTS A
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.
PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.
All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Address orders and packages to
HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVADA

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Inyo Stage Company.
REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.
FINE COACH
FAST STOCK
The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful
Redrock Canyon
And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.
Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.
Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. K. MILLER,
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INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
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BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR
Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

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BLACKSMITHING.
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A SPECIALTY
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BREEZY BITS.

Teddie—What are Woman's Rights, pa? Pa—Everything they want, my boy; always remember that.—Boston Courier.

"You seem to be cultivating old Kajones. What do you see about him to admire?" "His daughter Laura."—Chiago Tribune.

Nell—I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything. Belle (sweetly)—You couldn't get into them, my dear.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Hazeum—How in the word did your husband get so terribly choked?

Mrs. Snapper—Eatin' boneless codfish.—Boston Courier.

It was Henry Clay, was it not, who said: "I would rather be right than be president?" "Yes, but he wasn't." "How?" "He was left."—Brooklyn Life.

"Bill Jones' Jim has got his eddication, ain't he?" "You bet! He's the best pitcher in the team, an' kin jump higher'n a hoss kin kick."—Atlanta Constitution.

Miss Amateur—Are you musical, Professor Bisten? Professor Bisten—Yes; but if you were going to play anything, don't mind my feelings.—Sing Sing Courier

Trolley Car Conductor—Settle, now, or get off. Dignified Citizen—What do you take me for, sir? Conductor—Fi' cents, same as anybody else.—Indianapolis Journal.

"You told me," said the weary collector, "to bring this bill the first." "Yes," replied the editor, "but I meant the first time I had any money."—Atlanta Constitution.

"It seems to me," observed Criticus, "that Scribbler's book reads as though he were addicted to the bottle." "Yes," assented Wagg. "To the mucilage bottle."—Harper's Bazar.

"Mr. Triolet,' said Mr. Snaggs, with a facetious air, "how is the poetic license paid?" "With postage stamps, generally," replied the maker of verses with a sigh.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"I hear that you are engaged to a girl with an ideal. You are likely to find that sort of girl pretty hard to get along with" "Oh, I guess I am all right. You see, I am the ideal."—Cincinnati Tribune.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Whatever may have happened, modern stories of premature burial in England belong to the domain of the novelist rather than the scientist. The writer of a recent newspaper article says that medical journals rarely take cognizance of reported cases, with a view probably of maintaining the infallibility of medical death certificates and preserving professional reputations. In this view we can assure him he is absolutely mistaken, and if we do not often take notice of these alleged occurrences it is either because the circumstances under which the story is told are not such as to entitle it to belief, or because no particulars are given enabling us to inquire into the facts for ourselves. We are, however, always open to conviction, and if the correspondent will furnish us with the name of the doctor who certified the death that he mentions as having occurred in his own family, we will do our best to ascertain the truth, for if these cases of premature interment really do occur even occasionally in this country, then the sooner we revise our beliefs as to the signs of death the better. But until we have had the opportunity of investigating one of these cases we shall continue to maintain our attitude of disbelief. The writer incidentally mentions that decomposition is the only reliable sign of death, but if coldness and rigor mortis do not satisfy him, we are surprised that he should accept anything short of actual disintegration of the body as convincing proof of death. Of course the one crucial early sign of death is the entire and continuous cessation of the heart's action; all other signs are of quite minor importance in comparison with this, for no matter what they may tell us, so long as any trace of movement of the heart can be made out the subject is still living; and, on the other hand, in the words of the leading authority on forensic medicine, it is impossible to admit that the heart can remain for even half an hour in a state of absolute inaction in a human being, and then spontaneously recover its activity.—London Lancet.

RUSTIC ANTIQUITIES.

There was not a single feature of the old yard that was intact. This was fortunate. Any lingering newness robs all old objects of their charm. It is not enough to be old; they must look it. We were among ruins; not the product of sudden disaster, but the havoc brought about by long use, no attempt at repair, and the general ravages of time and season. On every side we were surrounded by such ruins, and the pleasure of reconstruction was ours.

Here, for once, the imagination had full swing, and how we revelled! What we did not know we fancied, and what we fancied we fell in love with. This is the proper business of loitering. Bent upon our own amusement only, our aimless method was not a loss of opportunity, and we were acquiring as much truth as does the professional historian by his scientific procedure. Does he not sometimes go astray almost as much as the woman who said she did not believe her folks ever cleaned flax with such a machine, looking at the time, at the skeleton of a spinet?—Lippincott's Magazine.

Illy—I don't see why the doctor has to come here twice a day. He leaves medicine on his first visit, doesnt' he?

Mrs. Illy—Yes but he has to come again in the afternoon to leave an anti dote for the medicine he left in the morning.

THE HOSIER'S GHOST

"This discovery gave me for the moment what the ladies describe as 'a turn.' 'What a strange thing,' I said to myself, 'a passage leading to somewhere; just like these haunted chambers usually have. However, I will take good care that no one makes use of this passage tonight, at any rate.'

"And so closing the low door I proceeded to make it fast with some more of my great screws. As I did so and was driving the screws home I felt a queer sensation from my right hand to my elbow, something like a faint electric shock; 'pressed on the nerve somehow,' I said, and continued my work.

"This done, I had my supper, lit my pipe and drank the half of my wine. The chimes of St. Christopher's tower startled me sounding the hour of eleven. I was, however, in a peaceful frame of mind, without the least fear of anything human or supernatural, and I gazed placidly at the red smoldering logs and puffed my pipe in peace.

"Suddenly, however, the fact that the hour of midnight would soon approach gave me just a little shiver. I quickly quenched the feeling with a drop of my eau de vie.

"Nevertheless, I thought, there is no use in sitting up thus. I may as well go to bed, then I shall, without doubt, fall asleep, know nothing till tomorrow morning and be able to go home with flying colors.

"Accordingly I prepared for rest, and as I can never sleep well with my clothes on pulled off all my attire with the exception of my shirt, took a final drink of the eau de vie, laid ready my pistol and lay down upon my mattress, drawing a single blanket over me.

"I lay with my feet turned toward the glowing embers, which diffused grateful heat and gave sufficient light to enable me to discern the objects, such as they were, in the chamber after I had extinguished my candle. The feeling of security, born of the fact that I had securely screwed up the only two doors which opened into the room, did its work, and in a very little time I fell asleep.

"I cannot tell how long I slept. All I know is that I seemed to wake up from a feeling of cold, as if some one were blowing upon me with a pair of bellows. I rubbed my eyes, remembered where I was, and experienced a slight feeling of unhappiness to find that the night had not passed over and that I was still in the haunted chamber.

"The fire was all but dead, the moon, as I could see through the uncurtained window, seemed to be plunging her way among great banks and masses of cloud, the room was fitfully lighted here and there with a strange twilight of moon and fire.

"Somehow my eyes fixed themselves on the low door by the side of the hearth. Could it be possible? Was that door opening? No; impossible! I had screwed it up far too tight for that.

"Yet something strange was taking place. Whether the door was opening or something was coming through it I could not tell; but I felt that a change was taking place, and sat up in my bed in silent terror, with that peculiar sensation in my body which persons of an imaginative disposition are pleased to call 'gooseflesh.'

"Fixing my gaze firmly upon that mysterious door, I sat and watched it. Little by little the aspect of the door changed. It became white, bleached as it were, and then, to my intense horror, a something seemed to pass through it and to stand in front of it. Yes; that something gradually assumed shape and proportion. I could see the head, the body, the arms, the form was that of a man. Then, while my hair stood upright upon my head with terror, I no-

Higher and higher crept the ice cold stocking.

ticed its stern, wan face, its costume of a long bygone age, its lean and withered arms and its attenuated legs. Could it be a man in the flesh? No, clearly no; for I could see through it and discern that the little door at the back of it was fast screwed up as I had left it. This was no man in whom was the breath of life, a phantom, a form, a show, merely an image, and how inexpressibly ghastly and terrific! When I had fully realized this fact I became a prey to the most abject terror. It was true, then, about the ghost! It was no trick, no joke, that I was to be subjected to, but before me was a supernatural shape for the first time in my life. I became seized with a species of fascination as well as by terror; I gazed fixedly at the appearance, covered as it was by a strange, unearthly white light.

"It was the figure of a tall, lean man, for it had by degrees risen far above the height of the low door from which it had emerged.

"Its eyes were fixed upon me, and over one of its arms it carried a number of dark objects, the shape of which I could not make out.

"But horror of horrors! it was quietly nearing my bed.

"I arose at once and stood erect, trembling in every limb. In vain I tried to speak; my lips refused to utter a word. I could only stare fixedly and in silence at the strange, glittering figure. The form, doubtless it was, of some creature who had walked in the streets of Dummelsheim in the flesh and lived in this house some two hundred and fifty years ago, still haunting in its ancient shape the well known spots.

"The specter advanced and I retreated before it, holding out my arms as if to ward it from me.

"I never thought of using my pistol save at one moment, but the fact that the figure was transparent at once convinced me that to fire at it would be of no avail.

"Still the terrible shape approached with a silent, noiseless stride, then on reaching the middle of the room it seemed to motion me with one of its arms toward the chair.

"I hesitated. Its action became imperative and I was constrained to obey. Once seated, the specter, which appeared to have acquired a perfect control over my paralyzed senses, took something from over its left arm, and signed to me to stretch out my leg. I did so mechanically—and then—how can I convey to you the feeling that came over me as it proceeded to pull what seemed to be a stocking of ice upon my left leg? I can even now at times feel the horrible icy coldness of that spectral hose. It was a stocking that the figure was pulling upon my bare leg and foot. I was chilled to the very bone, my hair bristled, my head swam, my heart ceased to beat for a moment: higher and higher crept the ice cold stocking upon my leg. The stocking was on. This accomplished, the specter motioned me to stretch out the other leg.

"My horror now fairly broke the spell that chained me. I fled to the door, the specter glided after me smoothly and silently as a fate. I seized the handle of the door—miserable! I remembered that I had fastened myself in with the ghost! My reason seemed to be escaping me. The steel-like glitter of the specter's eyes was fixed upon me. Like a hunted and doomed animal I fled round the apartment. I leaped at the window, crashed through it, and fell into the street below.

I leaped at the window.

"I must have lost consciousness at once, for the next thing I remember was lying on my bed in my own lodgings, with my good landlady and the acquaintances who had dared me to the terrible trial standing around my bed.

"It was said for some time after that the poor Englander was going mad, as all the others who had seen the ghost of the Lederstrasse had done. I cheated them however. My head was too strong, I suppose, for I got over my fright, and after my broken leg had been set, could listen to their recital of what had taken place. I learned that those who had set themselves to watch in the street had heard first a strange, low, grinding sound—my screws no doubt—then after a long interval my frantic screams, a crash and the clatter of broken glass, and had seen me fall as a lifeless lump upon the street pavement.

"They picked me up, and one of them described that as they did so he chanced to look upward and saw at the broken window above, shining in the moonlight, a pale, shadowy face and the glitter of two bright eyes.

"It is not strange to say my right leg was broken by the fall; but it is, I think, somewhat strange to relate that my left was blackened to the knee as if scorched; nay, it is so to this day—see!"

My friend showed me his blackened leg.

"And that is all?" I asked.

"All, lieber Himmel! Is not that enough? Can you wonder after what I have told you that I don't like the Lederstrasse?"

"Wonder; not I! I would not go near the place again after dark for a grand duke's ransom. But who do they say the specter was?"

"I do not quite know. There is a legend of some hosier who once lived in that house and was rich, who fell into some disgrace, and the reigning duke of Saxe-Dummelsheim seized upon him, and with a refinement in cruelty, in order to extort from him his money, caused him to be put to a torture something in the manner of our ancient machine called 'the boot,' which crushed the leg of the victim. In this case the instrument was a hose of steel, which was at the onset icy cold and was then heated by fire to almost a red heat. The poor hosier sank under the dreadful torture.

"It is said that his ghost now seeks to avenge itself upon all who approach his ancient abode, and that he tries on them his ghastly hose; if he succeeds in getting both hose on their legs they die and his spirit is released from its wanderings."

Such was the case of the queer old Anglo-German. I went to my inn and to bed; there I lay and pondered long upon the strange story I had heard. My sleep, when sleep came, was not of the best. Every now and again I awoke with a start and a shudder, and fancied that a ghostly hosier was pulling upon my own legs the spectral hose of the story.

A day or two passed by, and one night, as I was packing my portmanteau for my homeward journey on the morrow, I was startled by a great yellow light in the sky. Soon after I heard the hoarse and blatant voice of the alarm bell. I dressed and went out, and found the whole population of the place running in one direction. I followed the stream of folk. It was a fire, some one told me, in the Lederstrasse; the haunted house was burning down. We arrived in the ancient narrow street; the sight was magnificent; the whole dwelling was enveloped in flames. No one took the slightest trouble or endeavored to get the flames under control. All were staring and gaping in idle curiosity.

"It was a bad place," some one said, "and they were well content to see it perish."

How or by whom the fire was kindled I never knew.—True Flag.

English Firemen.

Firemen's clothes in England are in the future to be made of asbestus or mineral wool. The efficiency of suits composed of this material depends on three facts. It is noncombustible, a nonconductor of heat and in no way injured by water.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

Work of Bloodthirsty Redskins Quickly Avenged.

EFFECT OF TOO MUCH FIREWATER.

A Historic and Dreadful Slaughter of a Husband and Wife, Early Settlers of the Northwest.

The death of John Bonser, one of the earliest pioneers of Oregon, at Sauvie's island, near Portland, recalls one of the bloodiest tragedies that ever occurred in King county, and one which will go down in history as the greatest example the pioneers had of the evil effect of giving whisky to the Indians. The event is memorable for another reason, and that is that the daughter of John Bonser, wife of William Casto and probably the most beautiful woman in the territory, was a victim.

"I don't take much stock in the handsome, charming women we read about," said C. B. Bagley yesterday, "but Mrs. Casto, if placed in Seattle today with the face and form as when she came among us in 1864, would be among the most handsome women in the city, and I shall never forget the sensation created in our little settlement when messengers arrived from Squak valley, where the Castos moved, with the news that Mrs. Casto, her husband and John Holstead had been killed by Indians, and that a friendly Klickitat had slain the murderers."

At that time there was no bluebook, and in fact women were scarce. It is not surprising, then, that the arrival of William Casto, a man aged 38 years and a true representative of the Kentucky colonel type, with his young wife, the daughter of John Bonser of Sauvie's island, Columbia river, near Portland, should have been a memorable occasion. Mrs. Casto was a natural, not an artificial, beauty—one of those women to whom all apparel adapts itself and becomes a part of the wearer. She was admired by all and fairly worshiped by her husband. In the spring Casto took up a ranch in the heart of Squak valley, where the Tibbetts farm now lies. Here he built a small house, put in a garden and commenced clearing. In order to create an income for himself and wife he opened a small trading post and carried on the manufacture of hoop poles. The valley was peculiarly adapted to this business owing to a dense growth of hazel bush, the very article most desired. White labor was scarce, but Casto, with an eye to business, employed Indians. For a wonder they applied themselves diligently and became expert workmen.

Casto had great influence over his workmen and was looked up to by them as a sort of white "tyee" or chief. He had one fault, which goes hand in hand the world over with a free heart—he loved liquor and now and then drank too much. He also got in the habit of giving it to the Indians in his employ. On several occasions the true Indian nature, under the influence of stimulants, came out, and it required all his authority to avoid bloodshed. His neighbors, who could be numbered on the fingers of both hands, with some to spare, cautioned him not to give "a redskin whisky and arouse the devil," but he laughed at them, and when they warned him of treachery thought they spoke nonsense. He would not believe that the men whom he had treated so kindly and befriended in every conceivable manner would do him harm under any conditions. He reasoned that his neighbors did not judge the character of the native correctly and underestimated his influence. There was no reason why he should not give his Indians liquor if he so desired. He acted on this decision on the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1864, and then went to his home for supper.

The Indians got gloriously drunk and then commenced to thirst for blood. In the crowd were two of the Snohomish tribe, bloodthirsty brutes and still seeking revenge for the death of their tribesmen and chief on the Snohomish river the summer previous. Their resolve was made. Casto's life would atone for that of the chief, his wife and friend, John Holstead, for the other two. They secretly took their guns and went to Casto's house. The curtain of the room wherein all three were seated at the supper table was up, and the breast of Casto was in plain view of the assassins. There was no hesitation on the part of the Indians.

The first shot crashed through the window and pierced Casto in a vital spot. He arose to his feet, staggered and fell upon a lounge. His wife sprang to his assistance, but the rifle spoke again and she fell to the floor. The third shot hit Holstead, but not fatally, and the Indians, determined to complete their bloody work, ran to the front door. They were met by Holstead, who fought like a demon, but at length fell, his body stabbed in more than 20 places. Not content with the slaughter already done, the bloodthirsty wretches drove their knives into the body of Casto's beautiful wife in a manner most inhuman. Having finished their bloody work they left the house, never for a moment thinking their lives were in danger. In this particular they made a fatal error.

The shots fired had attracted a Klickitat Indian named Aleck to the scene. He was a true friend to the white man and held Casto, his employer, in high regard. It took him but a brief period to comprehend the situation. He concealed himself, and when the brutes came out of the house he crept up behind them. One shot was enough to end the earthly career of one of them, but the other took to his heels. Aleck followed him with a hatchet he had drawn from his belt, and being fleeter of foot caught up. Then with one swift blow the skull of the fleeing Indian was cleft, and as he fell headlong to the ground again the bloody hatchet drank blood until the head that but a few minutes before had human shape looked like a chopped pumpkin.

Out of the killing by Aleck of the two Snohomish Indians grew a feud which resulted in the death of Aleck's son. The old man was the one wanted, but he was too quick with the rifle, and they never got him. He died a few years ago, aged nearly 90 years.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN TRIALS.

The question of a new method of taking expert medical testimony is being actively agitated in the Academy of Medicine and in the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Supreme Court Justice Willard Bartlett and Professor Landon Carter Gray are the leaders in the movement.

"Is a reform needed, in your opinion, in the present method of taking expert medical and chemical testimony?" Dr. Gray was asked yesterday.

"The very fact that experts are so much derided by lawyers and regarded with suspicion by the laity," he said, "is evidence of the need of a reform. Besides, those who are thoroughly acquainted with the matters on which experts are called to testify know well that it is the exception to the rule for the juries to obtain the real truth about the matter. And the jurors are the judges. In addition, the best medical men are very reluctant to go upon the witness stand, as they feel that their reputation, laboriously obtained through long years, is likely to be jeopardized by the contradiction of some utterly incompetent person."

"Is not expert testimony often rendered practically valueless by the contradictions of experts assuming to equal knowledge, and between whom the jury is unable to discriminate intelligently?"

"Undoubtedly. That is the reason why I think a reform is needed. The law ought to put experts above suspicion, and it ought to provide for some means of discriminating between the competency of experts.

"The present system is a failure because the experts are employed as partisans, are expected to go into court to fight for their own side and against the other side, and if they maintain, as they should do, a perfectly impartial and judicial attitude and admit something that is damaging to their side, they are considered to be disloyal.

"The theory of the law is that the qualities of an expert can be determined by cross examination, but this is a fallacy, for there are few lawyers—not one out of a thousand—who will coach themselves for the task, and there are even fewer lawyers who are capable of mastering the subject in such a short space of time."

"What new plan would you suggest?" Dr Gray was asked.

"I have two plans," he replied, "which I believe would go far to remedy the evils of the present method of taking expert testimony.

"I would suggest, in the first place, that the experts in jury cases hold a conference and examine the plaintiff, either before or during the trial. Second, I would suggest that in cases tried by a judge alone, the judge select two medical men of reputation in the branch of medicine under discussion to act as his medical advisers and to sit with him on the bench for that purpose, to be paid by the state or city.

"The first plan or system of conferences has been for many years the custom in Leeds, England, and is spoken of by Sir James Fitzstephen in his history of the English criminal law as having been so successful that the medical men are scarcely ever cross examined, although it should be, I think, the privilege of counsel to do this, if they so choose.

"In such a conference the medical men are almost certain to agree on the facts, as experience has shown in England and in Brooklyn since it was suggested there first by Judge Bartlett several years ago. Judge Bartlett has tried the plan with unvarying success."

"Would the first plan proposed by you make it easier to get at an expert on cross examination?"

"Manifestly it is much easier to cross examine a witness as to the validity of his conclusions when the facts are agreed upon than it is when the facts are in doubt, because the conclusions are matters that can be tested by statistics and by textbooks.

"In the cases that are not tried by a jury, but only a judge, the addition to the court of two medical advisers makes no changes in the law in any essential particular, because the judge himself is not subject to cross examination, and there is no possible hardship in associating with him two competent men to advise him, even though they are free from liability to cross examination. Moreover, the custom will not debar the plaintiff or the defendant from introducing other expert witnesses, paid by themselves, if they choose, who can be subject to the usual cross examination.

"By this double system medical men of the highest standing will feel that they can go into court with dignity without the danger of having their expert knowledge subjected to ignorant, flippant or malicious criticism."

"Suppose the experts on a jury trial could not agree on a set of facts or symptoms?"

"There has never been a failure to agree. I have been a member of several conferences of this sort, and there was no trouble about agreeing."

"How would the judge select his advisers?"

"In a large city like New York, unless the judge knew some man thoroughly competent in the branch of medicine under discussion, he could address a letter to the president of the Academy of Medicine, who could give him a list of the best men in that line. Inasmuch as the academy elects a new president every three years, there could not be much cliqueism in the names suggested.

"In the smaller communities the reputation of physicians is so well known that the judge would have no difficulty in making a proper choice."

"Could the conclusions of experts from an agreed set of facts or symptoms differ very greatly?"

"No; not if the experts in the conference were competent men.

"I am not a lawyer," said Dr. Gray in conclusion, "and therefore I am not competent to judge of what is in accordance with our code of legal procedure, but I really believe that the best method to remedy this evil of contradictory expert testimony would be to create a medical judge, with the rank and salary of a supreme court judge. He would go on circuit with the other judges and would sit as a side judge in cases involving medical matters. He should be elected by the people.

"I have been told by my legal friends, however, that this is impracticable, and I fear myself that the selection of such a medical judge would have so much politics in it as to put on the bench only the political doctors.

"The idea of medical advisers to a judge was suggested to me by the fact that in the admiralty courts in England the judge is allowed to suggest two retired naval officers, who are called the nautical assessors, and who sit on the bench with the judge in an advisory capacity, so as to keep him properly informed in all nautical details."—New York Times.

"I tell you, my brethren," cried the rector, "the devil does not stay at home; he's at work—he is abroad."

"I know what's coming," whispered the head warden to his wife. "He's going to put in a bid to be allowed to go abroad after him."

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Political and Social Wickedness Which Makes it an Outcast Nation—Terrible Tortures.

Bulgaria, which just now is in the public eye owing to the fate of Stambuloff, is one of the most uncivilized of civilized nations. It is the land of the cutthroat, the torturer and the poisoner. Hedged in by great nations, all anxious to seize it, it is ever at the mercy of enemies without and of conspirators within its narrow confines. It is a veritable plague spot of diplomatic chicane, of treason, of outrages committed in the name of public honor, of political treachery and of social and moral rottenness.

Although subject to a Christian ruler, says the New York World, it is infinitely more barbaric than Mohammedan Egypt or Buddhist Siam. The murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff in broad daylight and in the principal and most crowded street of the capital, is but one of a vast number of analogous outrages, some known, others left unrecorded, which have stained its recent history.

Kidnapings, forgeries, floggings, arbitrary imprisonment and confiscation of property have been quite as frequent as the frightful butchery which was used to put Stambuloff out of the way, and the murder of that statesman will have served some purpose if it has the effect of calling the attention of the civilized world to the fact that Bulgaria is very far from being the progressive and up-to-date country that the literary guests of the craven Prince Ferdinand are so fond of picturing her to be.

Several other Ministers several of them colleagues, of M. Stambuloff, others his political opponents, have been struck down by assassins in the streets of Sofia. It was but four years ago that his most intimate friend, M. Beltcheff, the Minister of Finance, was shot down while walking by his side. The two men were not merely bound together by community of political and financial interests, but were even related to each other. Yet, after the removal of Stambuloff from the office of Prime Minister, he himself was actually charged with having shot his friend and kinsman, and his political adversaries so worked upon the feelings of the weak-minded widow of M. Beltcheff that she actually lent her name to the preposterous accusation, the result being that M. Stambuloff was arrested and was out on bail under an indictment for murder when he himself was killed.

Another Minister who met with a violent death was Major Panitza, at one time Minister of War, who was arrested by Stambuloff in person, court-martialed and shot in twenty-four hours later on charges of conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand, charges which however, have never been satisfactorily proved until this day.

Panitza was not the only distinguished dignitary who suffered death at that time, and in the same connection. There was also a Colonel Markhoff, Chief of the Military Household of the Prince and Commandant of the Palace, whose conspiracy conveys an idea of the lack of security that prevails at Sofia.

One night a grand ball was to take place at the palace, previous to which the Prince entertained a small company at dinner. The guests had scarcely taken their seats at table when an officer of the name of Major Marinoff asked his neighbor why Colonel Markoff was not present.

"Why, he has been ill for three days, and not been able to leave his house."

"You astonish me," exclaimed the Major, in tones which attracted the attention of the Prince himself, "for I would swear a solemn oath to the effect that I saw him five minutes ago coming out of His Highness' bedroom."

"That is impossible," interruted the Prince, and perceiving that he had failed to carry conviction to the Major's mind, he gave orders that the four Macedonian janissaries, who were on duty at the two entrances of the private apartments should be relieved and report to him at once in the dining-room. As soon as they entered the Prince inquired if they had seen any one within the last two hours, save those seated at the table. The men having carefully examined the faces of all those present replied in the negative, and were commanded to return to their post. During the remainder of the dinner the Major was the object of much chaff and banter on the part of every one, and was even taxed with a belief in Spiritualism.

The ladies had retired with Ferdinand's mother, the Princess Clementine, and the gentlemen were in the smoking-room with the Prince, when suddenly the curtains were pushed aside. An officer was brought in who had demanded to see the Prince upon a matter of life and death. He was brought to his Highness' presence as pale as death, and with his uniform, that of a Lieutenant of the Ferdinand Regiment, much disordered. He said that he had come to Sofia that afternoon and had gone to the cavalry barracks to see a brother officer. While there he fell asleep, but was awakened shortly after dark by the sound of voices in the adjoining room. Hearing the words "Austrian" and "Coburger" repeatedly used, he listened intently, and learned that sharp at midnight, when the Prince's ball was in full swing, two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were to surround the palace, while a regiment of artillery with their guns were to command the palace square.

Up to this point the Prince had listened with considerable skepticism. He then inquired whether he had heard anything else. The Lieutenant replied: "Yes, Monseigneur. I heard the following remark made by one of the conspirators: 'Markoff is as well known at the palace as a yellow dog. He is familiar with all the corners and back stairs, and he has given us his solemn word of honor that as soon as ever the Prince leaves his apartments for dinner he will cut all the telephonic and telegraphic wires without any one becoming aware of the fact. The palace will thus be cut off from all communication with the outside world, and none of its occupants will be able to summon assistance from the city.'"

At the mention of the name of Markoff the smile vanished from every face, and Major Marinoff hurriedly left the room. Three minutes afterward he returned with blanched cheek, and in tones of tremulous excitement exclaimed: "So, I was right after all, sir, when I observed that I had seen that sneaking scoundrel, Markoff, before dinner. Go gentlemen," he continued, telling the others, who had meanwhile entered, "and convince yourselves that I made no mistake. The electric wires have been cut in His Royal Highness' room just beneath the bed, and every wire has likewise been severed in the aid-de-camp's room.

Messengers were at once dispatched, summoning Prime Minister Stambuloff, and before midnight Markoff, the Perfect of Police and a number of high officers and dignitaries had been arrested. Colonel Panitza, the officer who had commanded the left of the victorious Bulgarians at the battle of Slivanitza, in 1885, being, as stated above, taken a prisoner by the Prime Minister himself.

At a reception given at the palace police officials appear suddenly upon the scene, arrested and carried off to jail two of the fairest guests, ladies belonging to the high circles of Bulgarian society. Months elapsed before they recovered their liberty. The sole reason for this outrageous breach of the laws of hospitality on the part of the Prince was that the Princess happened to have been seized with a fit of vomiting after receiving an iced drink from one of these ladies, a circumstance which she at once ascribed as an attempt to assassinate her. The second lady was arrested because she was the sister of the guest who had the misfortune to hand the Princess the iced drink.

Besides Panitza, Stambuloff and Beltcheff, there is the former Prime Minister and Regent, Karaveloff, who was detained for several years in prison, repeatedly flogged and subjected to torture in order to induce him to sign documents calculated to render any future political action on his part impossible. Popoff, Milaroff Georgieff and many more Bulgarian statesmen whose names could be mentioned have been similarly subjected to torture, the most shameful case being perhaps the cruelties inflicted upon the 17-year-old Daniel Tufektchieff, whose sole offense was that he was the brother of one of the leaders of the Rissophile party, which aimed at the overthrow of Prince Ferdinand and of Stambuloff.

The boy was tortured six months before finally succumbing to his sufferings. Splinters of wood were driven under his nails; he was kept for days and nights together without food or drink; on one occasion he was left for three entire days up to his neck in a hogshead of ice-cold water; his feet and hands were sprinkled with petroleum and then set on fire; in fact, there is no torture that the most cruel oriental mind can conceive which was not perpetrated, both to induce him to make compromising revelations concerning his brother and to persuade the elder of the Tufektchieffs to abandon his plottings against the Prince and against Stambuloff. These and many other particulars concerning the tortures to which the lad was subjected are described at length in the appeal which the union of Bulgarian ladies addressed to the various governments of Europe in 1892 entreating their intervention.

It is definitely known that it was the elder of the Tufektchieffs who was the ringleader of the band who murdered M. Stamubloff the other day, although no attempt has been made to arrest him. It is no secret that Tufektchieff had sworn to take the ex-Preimers life, holding him principally responsible for his young brother's sufferings.

After Stambuloff's fall from power Prince Ferdinand had permitted him and all other political exiles and refugees, who had been driven from the country by the ex-Minister, to return. Stambuloff well knew the danger to which he was exposed. So, too, did the Government, which, however, pointedly declined to take any steps whatsoever for his protection. Indeed, Tufekcheff was actually received by the present Cabinet Ministers of Prince Ferdinand, treated by them with marked consideration and premitted to figure as their friend, associate and political ally.

Stambuloff readily perceived that, under the circumstances, he could look for no interference in his behalf on the part of the authorities if the man happened to attempt to carry out the threats which he had openly made against him. It was this, more even than the condition of his health, which lead Stambuloff to apply for permission to betake himself to Carlsbad. The Government, however, refused him permission to leave the country, holding over his head the preposterous charge of having murdered his most intimate friend, Beltcheff.

That his end was at hand became apparent when, two weeks ago, the Bulgarian deputation dispatched by Prince Ferdinand to Russia was greeted at St. Petersburg with an admonition in the Muscovite press, and verbally by the chiefs of the Pan-Slavist party, such as General Count Ignatieff, that acts, not words, could prove that Bulgaria had abandoned her anti-Russian policy and sentiments, and that, as long as Stambuloff remained at Sofia or had any political action, there could be no definite understanding between the two countries. Then it was that Stambuloff was murdered and carried home, dying, with one eye gouged out, both hands severed by the heavy, keen-bladed Macedonian yatagahns, and with some twenty or thirty stab wounds about his head and body. The police not only declined to arrest the assassins, but even threatened civilians and passers-by who sought to arrest the fight of the murderers. Within a week after this tragedy the Russian Government had announced to the Bulgarian deputation its determination to inaugurate a line of steamers from Odessa to Bourgas, besides bestowing many other significant tokens of good will.

There can be no doubt that torture is still recognized in the judicial procedure of Bulgaria. During the trial for conspiracy of Police Official Andonow the Prosecutor declared: "Andonow has been closely examined, even beaten and tortured, but he still persists in denying his guilt.' Fac simile letters bearing Stambuloff's signature likewise refer to this or that prisoner having been "tortured in jail," as if it were a mere matter of course. Possibly torture is necessary to keep under control such a crowd of cut-throats as are now assembled in the Bulgarian capital.

Kessiakoff was high in favor with the present Government and with the Prince, and he behaved with the utmost savagery during the Turkish war of 1878, forcing the wretched inhabitants of Turkish villages to dig their own graves, into which they were then cast alive or after being bayoneted and shot. He was the ringleader of the band of conspirators who kidnaped Prince Alexander, the predecessor of Prince Ferdinand, in his palace at night and carried him off into Russia a prisoner, thus forcing his abdication.

Another man high in royal and official favor at the present moment at Sofia is Duressna, who, with Nicola Tufektchieff, murdered Dr. Valkovitch, the Bulgarian Envoy and Minister Resident of Constantinople, three years ago.

It is only natural that Prince Ferdinand should hesitate about returning to Sofia, since he is to all intents and purposes assured of the same fate that has overtaken the man who placed him upon the throne, and who so repeatedly interfered to save his life. From henceforth his days are menaced, not only by those who murdered Stambuloff and who have the same grounds of animosity and revenge against him, but is likewise threatened by the numerous relatives, friends and followers of Stambuloff. As matters stand now, if the Prince were to be assassinated not a single court in Europe would or could, according to official etiquette, go into mourning. He is to all intents an outlaw, without recognition among the Powers.

A TRUE TALE.

Three small boys who live on the north side have a father who was once a small boy himself—at least that is what he says, and he ought to know.

The three small boys are abnormally fond of ice cream, a trait which they possess in common with others of their kind. A few evenings ago the family had ice cream for dinner, and the boys petitioned before the meal began for two dishes each.

"I know how much you like ice cream," said their father, benevolently. "I was once a small boy myself."

The three boys had sometimes been skeptical on this point, but they didn't say anything.

"When I was young," continued the father, "my mother used to tell me that I could have a dish of ice cream for every three slices of bread I ate. Now I'll tell you what I'll do. The boy that will eat the most bread can help himself to the ice cream and eat all he wants."

It was an unusual opportunity, and the three boys were filled with joy.

In a few minutes after dinner began the bread plate was cleared and the boys, watching one another out of the corners of their eyes, swallowed slice after slice. When the meal closed the eldest boy, having the greatest capacity, was declared the winner, and his face beamed with triumph. The idea of having all the ice cream he wanted for once in his life was a sensation bordering on the ineffable.

The ice cream was served in three brimming dishes, and everyone at the table began to eat it. After taking a few mouthfuls, however, the three boys wiggled about in their chairs, and finally laid down their spoons, sheepishly. They were so full of bread that they couldn't eat even one dishful apiece.—Chicago Record.

NANTUCKET'S STREETS.

The streets of Nantucket are not the least wonderful of its points, and they certainly demand a large share of the unwary stranger's thoughtful consideration. They are extremely narrow, the sidewalks on many being merely footpaths, scarce wide enough for one, so that if any one overtakes you and wishes to pass he must either climb the fence or cross the street. If two vehicles meet one must back out. These streets are either paved with cobblestones or made of sand, and they wind about like streams. They seem to have been laid out haphazard, and the dwelling-houses occupy all positions with reference to them but the right one, it seeming to have been a point to get a corner of the house or the rear facing the street, but never the front.—Denver News.

OUR FUTURE.

Some Pertinent Facts Concerning Transportation.

NEW ENTERPRISES TAKING SHAPE.

What It Would Cost to Double Track the Panama Road and Add More Wharves.

The headquarters of the Board of Trade of the State of California, on Market street, San Francisco, are closed. Only the flotsam and jetsam of the collection of California products remains there; nearly everything of value is on its way to Atlanta. The city of Atlanta is within a few hours' striking commercial distance of 10,000,000 people. The exposition includes large and handsome buildings and it will be the center of observation on the Atlantic coast for some months to come. California, or at least California counties, in sending forward their exhibits, have undertaken the show business in the locality where the largest immediate results may be realized. No doubt can be entertained that much larger benefit would have resulted to California had the wares and goods representative of California's soil and industries which were collected at the Midwinter Exposition been exhibited at some center of Eastern population where much less is known of California than ought to be the case. Attention is called to the fact that the Oregon Industrial Exposition will soon open and that the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest is actively engaged in trying to persuade the people of the Northwest to make the most creditable showing in their power.

The example of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, an organization which originated with the active men in the city of San Francisco, has stimulated imitation elsewhere. In a period of four months the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association has enrolled a membership of about 1,000. In addition to the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, which has practically the same aims as those which actuate the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, an association of manufacturers of Los Angeles is in the formative stage. A canvass is being made for members. Los Angeles claims to have about 250 factories representing a wide range of productive industries, and hopes to secure many more. The banquet which probably will be given September 27 under the auspices of the Producers' and Manufacturers' Association in San Francisco, at which only California products will be served, according to all accounts, is likely to prove a good advertisement, as the papers will abound in pictures and descriptive matter and the press associations are counted upon to send a fair account of that happening to the people of the East.

Private advices from New York are to the effect that the belief is generally maintained that the Government commission which is engaged in investigating into the Nicaragua Canal project, considering the difficulties, topographical and otherwise, and estimating the probable expense of construction and maintenance, will make a report favorable to the enterprise. A somewhat new line of facts, or at least facts newly considered, have come to hand. These relate largely to the probable cost of extending the facilities both by sea and land, which now belong to the Panama Railroad Company, and are entirely under the control of that corporation. The distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, along the line of the Panama railroad at the Isthmus, is less than fifty miles. The cost of paralleling the present track of the Panama railroad over this entire distance of fifty miles surely could not exceed $50,000 per mile, or say a round sum of $2,500,000. It is possible at either end of the line respectively, on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus, to construct works extending out into deep water which shall avoid the present necessity of lighterage thus reducing expense and facilitating the handling of freight so that the time in transit between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast can be materially reduced, and it is carefully estimated at New York that these extensions to deep water ought not to exceed $500,000. Therefore, to provide the present system with a double track and the other facilities indicated, would not mean an expense much in excess of $3,000,000. It is easy to see, even estimating the value of the present Panama road plant at the price at which it was unloaded in time of emergency upon the French investors in the Panama enterprise, that the amount of earnings in gross which it would be necessary to earn on the total, need not necessarily imply interest on a very enormous capitalization. These figures are not presented as antagonistic to the Nicaragua Canal, which public men throughout the United States conceded to be a necessity for the promotion of interoceanic commerce. It is well, however, to realize that should the Nicaragua Canal be long delayed, which it is hoped that it will not be, the movement of a large volume of freight can easily be effected between the two oceans by the building of works which ought to pay for themselves in one year, and which once constructed, are in little danger of being swept away by the torrential rivers of the tropics during the rainy season.

It seems probable under the decree of foreclosure of mortgage of the Santa Fe railroad that that property may be sold within the coming two weeks. Very likely the insiders know just what will happen, but the general public of California is excluded from the confidence of those magnates of the railroad world, bondholders and investors in railway property representing interests in the various transcontinental roads, who might tell much that is of interest, if they only would, but which, there is every reason to believe, they never will tell. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have acted so nearly in unison in the matter of rates concerning the part of California lying north of Tehachapi that for a series of years any vicissitudes attending the Santa Fe have possessed little legitimate claim for local interest. During the heat of the conflict between the sea lies, which include the clippers and the North American Navigation Company co-operating with the Panama road, the fact that the Santa Fe reached as far north as Mojave did very little to help San Francisco, if anything. Overland rates simply went down to the point where it was necessary for the overland carriers to meet the rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by sea, with the locals added. The Santa Fe practically retired from a part of the overland traffic to and from California. The lower rates which the Sunset line was able to make via New Orleans and Morgan steamers gave Mr. Huntington the lion's share of the business. It has been satisfactorily shown that of the transportation business by rail in which California is interested at least 80 per cent. of the gross earnings are derived from transportation between points within the limits of this State. The Santa Fe has no local system for distribution north of Mojave. The through lines cannot make it any more expensve for freights in either direction than the sea carriage rates and local rates added, whatever they may be. It has already been demonstrated that it is possible to regulate the rates by way of the isthmus simply by chartering a few clipper ships. California people can therefore await with calm confidence any transaction which may result under the foreclosure sale of the Santa Fe. The press dispatches sent out from New York concerning the possible acquisition of an interest in the Panama railway property by the Southern Pacific Company have been coming along with more or less regularity for a period of upwards of three years, which is a long time swopping jack-knives if any trade is expected.

Some recent events involving new enterprises and the putting in circulation of considerable sums of money may be summarized as follows: San Luis Obispo has voted to provide water works for itself and to complete its sewer system. The Suburban Water Company has been formed at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $100,000, to acquire and lease water rights, ditches, aqueducts, etc. A mining enterprise has been organized at Quincy to work the bed of Nelson creek. A survey has been made for the purpose of bringing into Hollister the waters of Grass Valley. A new creamery will be established at Traver. San Leandro has a scheme for the building of a cannery, and an electric light plant to be owned by the town has been discussed. A new creamery will very likely be established at Selma. Redwood City is ambitiously reaching out for an opera house. The Town Trustees of Alturas have ordered the surveyor to make a survey and estimates for a water system. The Santa Clara valley irrigation scheme still progresses. Palo Alto is preparing to vote on bonds for water works. Suisun has appointed a committee to investigate the proposed site for a reservoir. The laying of pipes near San Jose for the new water company, which will secure its supply from the underground reservoir near Coyote, will be soon begun. A new creamery has been projected for Dos Palos. The excavation work on the canal of the Stanislaus & San Joaquin Water Company has reached Paulsel lake.

The Redding Free Press states positively that $300,000 has been subscribed for the proposed railway from Eureka to Red Bluff, and that the citizens of Humboldt county expect to raise the $200,000 more that is required within a week or two. "There is business for you," says the Free Press "that road will be built and Eureka will become a prominent seaport city, and every industry in Humboldt county will be favorably affected."

J. W. Hartzell, who is known in this city in connectioon with the construction of the San Mateo electric railway and who is now pushing the Stockton & Lodi terminal railway, says that there will be eight depots along the line of his road, including one at the water-front at Stockton, with sheds and a large bulkhead to be constructed at the terminal, where freight will be received and discharged upon the arrival and departure of trains; that there will be a large freight and passenger depot at Lodi. The other six will be small way stations, and the land for the buildings and side tracks has all been secured. The enterprise is progressing. The vitality of Stockton is indicated by the institution of new towns which are projected by the citizens of Stockton.

Within the next fortnight Sacramento will be in all its glory. All its prominent buildings will be illuminated by electricity derived from the power at Folsom, and the assembled Native Sons and other Californians will have a demonstration of the advantages which that city holds out as a manufacturing center, and in all other respects.

Nothing has occurred during the past week in any part of California to lessen reasons hitherto entertained for confidence in California and affairs Californian in the immediate future.

In Jewish marriages the woman is always placed to the right of her mate. With every other nation of the world her place in the ceremony is to the left.

"DOPE" DREAMS.

The Strange Hallucinations of an Opium Fiend.

IN A LAND WHERE ALL IS UNREAL.

Fairy Palaces and Burning Oceans—But the Awakening, Ah! 'tis as Freezing Cold as the North Pole.

It never gets so dark but that at almost any time of the night a few strange shadows may be seen inking themselves in and around Shillito place. This part of Cincinnati is much frequented by characters more or less known to the night watchman of this district, but with perhaps little if any account taken of them elsewhere in this practical busy world. They are only the shadows of mortals that were but are not. The merest afterglow of burnt-out coals ready for the ash bucket of eternity, and yet in many of them slumber, though far removed by eons, the green fields and running brooks of the purer earlier times.

In the words of the night watchman, they are "dope fiends," and carry with them a distempered imagination, which is lighted by the fiery touches of drowsy opiates. Before them the city's walls rise at times like gilded venetian palaces, while in the sluggish waters of the canal they see translucent mirages, and as some limpid festival floats by, deep down in their oppressed senses they hail familiar ones, who in turn kiss back their shining finger tips and move on.

"Do you see that duck coming over there? That's one of em. He'll talk—well, I should say—talk to the devil himself if he met him."

It was a pathetic spectacle. A cadaverous young fellow not over 30 years of age shambled slowly toward us. Under the electric light that spattered and winked as though a fly had buzzed into its eye, so to speak, his face looked pale and haggard. His cheeks were slightly sunken, but he wore fairly good clothes.

"If ever you get a word of truth out of one of 'em," continued the watchman, "let me know about it."

It seems that one of the earliest desecrations made by the habit is along the line of veracity. Deception is a part of the disease from its inception, while its ravages become more and more apparent in the tertiary stages. Truth to these creatures is horrible, and horrors of any and every kind they endeavor to escape.

Fortunately the fellow approached me and asked for a match. Lighting a cigarette, he drew in a deep breath and with the expiration that followed floated a cloud of smoke, dense enough to have asphyxiated an ordinary mortal. Then we talked about this and that for a little time at random, when I proposed that we have a little hasheesh together. I noticed a look of surprise in his eyes, and I wondered if I had made a "bad break." At any rate a delightful expression followed the quizzical look, and I saw that he understood. Having previously prepared for my Sultan of the Lotus Land, I unwrapped a little parcel, handed him the preparation, and feigned taking one myself. Then we fell to talking; or, rather, he fell to talking. As nearly as possible his stories are reproduced.

"My father," said he, "was a sea Captain and a big mine owner. I used to ship with him on long trips in the South. One year we voyaged from Liverpool to the south pole, starting in the latter part of June. Among the Bermudas, as you may have learned, is an island governed by a beautiful woman, who is richer than all the rest of the earth's population. The island is one solid pearl, inlaid with precious metal. The singular feature of it all is that this Queen eats nothing except consolidated sunshine. Of course, you can't understand how this could be, but by a system of refractions through lenses well understood in these islands, made of huge diamonds, sunshine is focused and refocused until it becomes a substance and resembles amber, though much more refined in appearance.

"One pellet of this substance Her Majesty swallows every three hours, and has so dieted so far as I can learn, for something over 60,000 eons; in fact, until the light her own body gives forth is far more dazzling shan a 15,000 candle power electric light."

"Does she experience any trouble in providing herself with modest wearing apparel?"

"Not at all. She also possesses the art of reducing darkness to a substance from which all her royal robes are woven, and by which her splendid graces are eclipsed when she rises at the dawn of day."

"How about her subjects?"

"They are doubtless the most loyal this side of Jasper Heritagas."

"What is the population of her empire or island?"

"Over 900, but it has been a long time since I visited the place. I brought back a pearl valued at an enormous price. It was so large I could not manage it single-handed, and at last parted with the beauty for a song—got hard up, you know."

"Well, from the Island of Pearl we shifted south by west, and ran to a steady breeze for about 60 days, when, on the night of September 2, I was awakened by a terrible uproar on deck. Getting out of my bunk as soon as I could I rushed down, and there found my father endeavoring to govern the crew, which, by the way, was a new one, gathered from Liverpool docks, for no man who ever made this southern voyage ever came back. Cincinnati is no place for young fellows like us; we all ought to go South. I never before saw such an exhibition of frenzied fear. Several had jumped overboard, and others were trying to do so. Some were beating their heads with knot ends and some had fallen in the pandemonium senseless upon the planks, while a fierce light illuminated the pictureqsue scene.

"At first I thought the ship on fire, but at a glance I saw the cause of the disturbance. The ocean was in a flame.

"The heat ascending brought inrushing currents of air from all directions, and in the circular distance I saw the riggings of innumerable vessels all bearing down upon the flames. It was awful, but, when in the midst of it all I saw my father standing perfectly composed, ordering about what few men there were who had regained their senses, I took heart.

"Our sails were full of the hurricane that carried us on, nor would my father hear to their cutting away the masts.

"On—on we skimmed, but strange to say I felt no heat, though the crew seemed to be suffocating. The water was now boiling and foaming on every side. Ship after ship disappeared about us. The last man on deck had fallen broiled, and alone father and I and the ship were hurled into the midst of it all. The old timbers creaked, when of a sudden came a terrific submarine upheaval, and an instant later we stood hand in hand upon dry land. We had been set on terra firma by an oceanic volcano, into whose crater we had drifted, and it was on this island, raised in a few moments, that my father discovered the rich ore with which he has almost demonetized the silver market of the globe. And that's how this siver fight all came about."

With a slight effort I conveyed to him the fact that I understood the whole thing better, and after a [time he continued.

"Did you ever [notice what a power there is about ice?"

I confessed that I had not.

"Now, for instance, you take an ordinary sized lump of ice and swallow it. You may not at the time notice any positive results beyond a slight chilliness, but in time that little bit of frozen stuff will congeal the secretions of your body—yes, of your very soul—and at last will freeze you up as solid as a Christmas pump."

"Then why swallow a piece of the stuff?"

"Because its' better to swallow it and have done with all arguments, for you're going to freeze anyhow, both you and I," and the poor fellow shivered.

"Yes, sir, we're all bound to freeze, never to thaw again. Whisky won't stop it—fire and clothes won't keep you out of the freeze. I well remember how one day I sat down in the warm, beautiful sun, with flowers blooming all about and the birds singing. The lambs played in the green grass, and the scented hedgegrows were white. Honey bees droned by, and lazy fields of golden wheat laved in the inspiring sunshine.

"A brook bubbled at my feet, and its waters were warm, sweet and clear. I lay my head upon my arms and breathed in a little of the natural ecstasy all around, and fell asleep. I could not have slept over three hours, when a chill, biting wind, whistling over, awoke me. I endeavored to arise, but could not, so stiff and frozen were my limbs. The ache of frozen mercury was in my bones. The brook was all ice. The fields were hard, cold and desolate. Crows cawed some where, and sullen clouds, with their artillery of sleets, waited to pelt me. I wandered up and down the trail of ice, knocking my knuckles together. They were ice. Ice had frozen over my eyes. My brain was ice. Everything was i-c-c-c-e-e-e!"

His teeth were chattering and his body was knotted up, indicative of extreme cold.

The effects of the drug were dying slowly away, and the wanderer was again coming back—a disconsolate prodigal to the realties of life, where no fatted calf awaited him.

HAPPINESS AND HEALTH.

It should be remembered that happiness and health are most intimately, if not indissolubly, associated. The man who is happy, not by transient gleams of spiritual sunshine, not by casual, gay surface coloring of his existence, but by a blessedness all through his body, is not, in the proper sense of the word, diseased. The radical idea of the term disease is inconsistent with this state.

Let us remember that life, blessedness and health are one. He who is not blessed, who is not happy, does not really live. He does not realize the idea of what we call life. The wheels of life move, if they move at all, with friction and labor and effort. All action in the line of duty is an uphill exertion and not a spontaneous vivacity.

An unhappy man cannot, in the full sense of the word, be a healthy man. Much of what physicians treat as physical disease is only a mental unhappiness. It follows from this that the best physician is he who blesses others, who makes others' souls happy by the divine sunshine of his words and presence. The sphere of his beneficent life is a contageous peacefulness and undisturbed tranquility. He ministers to minds diseased, calms their fears, allays their anxieties, solves their doubts, quiets forebodings, removes the gloom of despair, supplants their self-condemnation by a sense of pardon, and aims to pluck from the heart every rooted sorrow.—Phrenological Journal.

A public bath-house has just been opened in Turin, where a hot and cold bath, in a private room, can be had for three halfpence, from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

W. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

VOL. OCTOBER 25..... 1895

We would like to have some of our protectionist contemporaries that seem so grievously apprehensive for fear the country will buy more than it sell, explain just how the individuals, for individuals, not countries trade, of a country can buy more than they sell. In other words, how they can buy without selling. The fact that all trade is mutual seems beyond the protectionists' capacity to grasp. They persist in viewing, when discussing the general question of trade, buying and selling as two seperate actions, when really they constitute but one. The terms are simply terms of convenience used to designate a certain stage in the processes of trade. They designate the money stage in trade, the period when one has parted with a product but has not yet received another product, but instead the representative of the other product, money. Of course nobody ever stops at that stage of the game, but at his convenience the recipient of the money converts it into the product it stands for. Nobody takes money for its own sake, but for what it will fetch in the market. So when the party who has parted with property for money takes the latter and gets other property with it he has traded just as effectively as though he had taken this other property at first and had seen no money whatever. The latter plays but the part of a counter in the transaction. Being a sort of order on the markets, it enables the taker of it to exercise a wide choice in what he shall select to compensate him for the property he has parted with. When he makes that selection the trade is complete. Hence it is a logical absurdity to say that people buy more than they sell, or vice versa.—L. A. Herald.

A few weeks ago the State Dairymen's Association met in San Francisco, and among other things suggested the appointment of a milk inspector for that city. He was appointed and entered upon his duties. He happened to be an honest man, and one who understood his business, and a few days ago he ordered a large amount of alleged milk to be dumped into the bay, having found it to be impure. Now the milkmen are after his scalp on the charge that he was appointed illegally. They do not bring an action for damages for wasting the lacteal fluid, as it is evident they could not prove that any milk was thrown into the bay. Some one has an industry that has suffered, and the cow is not in it.

Elections will be held in eleven states this fall, November 5th being the date for all of them. Seven of these states will elect governors as follows: Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Nebraska elect but part of a state ticket. Add to the above the Utah constitutional election.

The United States circuit court affirmed the decision of Judge Ross in the Stanford case and it will be appealed at once to the supreme court of the United States. The victory for Mrs. Stanford was celebrated at Palo Alto by the students. The Judges ought to know the law, but it looks like equity and justice must be on a vacation.

The London Standard estimates the capital put into the South African gold mines at about $1,500,000,000. Whether this amount represents the sums actually invested or the capital stock of the companies whose shares are on the market is not expressly stated.

The honest voters in New York will have a difficult task to perform this year. If the Republicans win it will be a victory for Boss Platt, while if the Democrats are successful it will be a triumph for Tammany hall. It is too bad both outfits cannot be defeated.

The leading bicycle manufacturers of the United States give the number sold last year at about 500,000. It is estimated that the demand for the coming year will be close to 1,000,000.

(Official.)

Treasurer's Report.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County State of California.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1895. Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—

July 1 1895 Cash on hand		$ 8,753 77
	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	1,032 85
	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	2,614 0
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	58 00
	A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	24 05
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	34 25
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	72 95
	P. H. Mack, Int State land	44 80
	F. J. Reynolds, "	89 60
	Walter J. Harris "	10 36
	Thos. J. Perry "	12 14
	Samuel T. Black, State School	1,897 75
	R. P. Keating, Redemption fees	1 98
	Samuel Jones, " "	8 15
	Mrs. G. W. de La Mater "	18 60
	" " Int State land	89 6
		14,760 86
Aug.	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	485 10
	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	36 36
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	39 85
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	35 0
	A. M. Given, Tax Collector	46 50
	J. H. Chambers Redimpt'n S't'l	29 4
	Martha J. Sanborn "	11 83
	Marion L. Smith, Int State land	44 80
	Jas. E. Woolf "	153 00
		15,643 14
Sept.	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector	3 6 50
	P. A. Chalfant, Assessor	265 38
	D. J. Hession, Clerk fees	6 75
	D. J. Hession, Recorder fees	39 50
	A. M. Given, Sheriff fees	12 20
	A. M. Given, Tax-Collector fees	25 00
		16,3.0 75

DISBURSEMENTS—

July	Lone Pine School Bond Fd	1,400 00
	Bishop School Bond	140 00
	Hospital Fund	6 7 30
	Salary	1,3 9 98
	General Expense	1,557 18
	Sundry Road Districts	167 00
	Bridge	68 00
	Bishop School	76 95
	Round Valley School	6 70
	Union School	93 25
	Milton School	33 90
	Fish Springs School	6 00
	Lone Pine School	6 00
	Warm Springs School	4 80
	Union Library	3 00
	Round Valley Library	1 77
	County School	15 00
		6,067 43
Aug.	Salary	1,024 28
	Hospital	20 00
	General Expense	1,0 00
	Unapportioned Property tax	10 00
	Big Pine School	64 76
		7,337 20
Sept.	Salary Fund	1,1 8 18
	Hospital Fund	80 00
	General Expense	656 29
	Lone Pine School	95 00
	Big Pine School	10 75
	Warm Spring School	27 30
	Union School	5 00
	Milton School	11 74
	Twelve Library	9 00
	County Bond	1,5 0 00
	Cash on hand	5,400 33
		16,3.0 75

Treasurer's Trial Balance, Oct. 1, 1895

To the Salary Fund	$	4,206 55
General Expense	406 88	
State General "	1,497 01	
Hospital "	5,0 29	
Bond "		817 55
Bishop Special Fund	5 13	
General Road	260 72	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	193 30	
No 2	193 97	
No 3	132 75	
No 4	35 80	
No 5	59 11	
Unapportioned County Fd	101 88	
Road Poll Tax	931 65	
Bridge Fund	42 02	
Swamp and overflowed Land	264 61	
Institute	80 00	
Big Pine Special School	56 00	
Teachers Library Fund	43 50	
Coroner's	84 25	
Unapportioned Property Tax	2,009 23	
County School	17 38	
To the various school Dist Funds:		
Riverside	89 45	
Round Valley	125 78	
Irving	207 40	
Bishop	462 09	
Station	124 90	
Warm Springs	252 78	
Big Pine	519 50	
Milton	144 42	
Independence	220 41	
Fish Spring	113 52	
Union	148 01	
Lone Pine	407 04	
Liberty	83 24	
Valley	83 24	
Taboose	83 24	
To the various School Dist Library Funds:		
Milton	$ 62 77	
Round Valley	1 24	
Irving	26 07	
Bishop	125 92	
Station	81 59	
Warm Springs	11 66	
Big Pine	48 10	
Independence	20 81	
Union	43 69	
Riverside	19 53	
Lone Pine	29 83	
Fish Springs		
Independence Bldg Fund	3 00	
Fish Springs " "	19 84	
Independence Bond Fund	57 53	
Bishop (old) " "	71 02	
Union " "	22 84	
Bishop (new) " "	106 55	
Big Pine " "	58 13	
Fish Springs " "	18 92	
Lone Pine " "	157 89	
Cash Balance		$5,400 33
		$10,424 08 $10,424 08

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Oct., 1895.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors the 10th day of Oct, 1895

FRANK FITZGERALD,
Chairman.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co., and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co., and afterwards, to wit, on the 2th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heineman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses, two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcherren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and so that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June, 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG,
Clerk.

T. M. McNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	204	5000	$50 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 24	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	392	200	20 00
Alex M. Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
W J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	419	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	499	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	100	10 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4 00	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

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All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

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611-621 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Frederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 548, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty one and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen South of Range Thirty-six East Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895 at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September 1895.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
		Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House		10.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Doyton		11.2 a. m.	4.45 p. m.
Wabuska		1.40 p. m.	2.35 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar.	5.00 p. m.	Lv. 11.00 a. m.
		No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Hawthorne		6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m.
Luning		7.1 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
Sodа Springs		7.50 a. m.	5.55 p. m.
Belleville		8.20 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Candelaria		9.4 a. m.	3.50 p. m.
Benton		1.20 p. m.	11.50 a. m.
Bishop Creek		3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Alvord		3.45 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
Independence		4.35 p. m.	7.35 a. m.
Lone Pine		6.20 p. m.	6.10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., while connection at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles), Bodie (9 miles), Bridgeport and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (7 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

FIGURES REASONABLE

TERMS EASY.

Address—A. C. Stock,
Hawthorne, Nevada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
Mineral surveying and obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the INDEPENDENT Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. Land Cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WODDIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE, SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 18, 1894.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAILS Prop
Jebl2tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The tables always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, neatly furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 48-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bank of Creek along the North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or body of mineral lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Perla Cada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North east quarter of Section Two (2) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North, of Range Twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range Twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered. It is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STAR, LANE CO., OREGON, Feb. 8th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used your KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE for the last twelve years never being without it but a few weeks in that time and I have made several wonderful cures with it. I cured a Curb of long standing. Then I had a four year old colt badly Sweenied; tried every thing without any benefit, so I tried your liniment, and in a few weeks he was well and his shoulder filled up all right, and the other, a four year old that had a Thoroughpin and Blood Spavin on the same joint, and to-day no one can tell which leg it was on. These statements can be proven, if necessary; the four year olds are now seven and can be seen any day at Cottage Grove, Or.

S. Z. PAXTON.

—Price $1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 26th
"	November 2nd
"	November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman .....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GREEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODSON.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt Schools..... .....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ 63
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3:20

Religious Services

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday of each month.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. day in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

BORN.

CLARKE—At Bishop, Cal., October 17, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. M Clarke, a son.

OLIVAS—At Laws, Cal., October 18, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Jose Olives, a daughter.

SKELTON—At Bishop, Cal., October 18, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Skelton, a daughter.

MCAFEE—At Bishop Cal., October 20, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McAfee, a son.

Remember the Institute, Nov. 5th.

During the last storm 84-100 of an inch of rain fell here.

J. D. Lewis Esq. came down from Bishop yesterday.

Corn and barley chopped at Bell's mill for $1.50 per ton.

The Sierra Nevadas are capped with a light coat of snow.

Ed. Murphy of Bridgeport has been spending the past week in town.

Pat Keys will crush about twenty tons of ore at Beveridge in a few days.

J. W. Murphy and W. T. Grant came in from the Coso hot springs last Friday.

E. J. Reynolds, who has spending the past week here left for Reno yesterday morning.

C. B. Rawson and Miss Grace Gifford came down from Bishop last Monday, returning next day.

Judge Arnot arrived last Monday, also Miss Georgie Johnson, and Court opened Tuesday morning.

The "Holiness Band" that stopped here for a month the past summer, is now at Yerington, Nevada.

L. F. J. Wrinkle was a passanger on last Monday's train for Keeler, returning from a visit to San Francisco.

G. Sanger and A. O Collins were among the visitors from the north end of the valley the first of the week.

John Meroney came down from Bishop last Friday and will remain here, and work in the County Clerks office.

Ed. Ring went to Bishop last Monday, returning Tuesday, and bringing down two drummers, Taussig and Marks.

H. E. Wilkinson, observer of the Weather Bureau, is expected to arrive home next Monday, from San Francisco.

Tom Davies returned from Keeler the first of the week and is again swinging the hammer in the Pioneer blacksmith shop.

Arthur Shepherd started for the city last week where he will visit with relatives for a while and then enter a college there.

O. C. Harper, who for the past five months has been clerking at Rhine's, will leave for the city the drst of the coming month.

W. H. and Ed. Walker arrived last Sunday and have been spending the past week here in connection with the sheep license cases.

Mr. Herbert Tally, son of Mrs. G. T. Reeves arrived from his home in Virginia last week and will make his future home with his parents at the Hirsh mine.

Since the last rain most all the dry-washing in Mazourka has stopped and the men have come down. Only a few of the deep diggings are now being worked.

The Superior Court.

Court opened last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the hearing of the "sheep cases" was commenced by Judge Arnot. R. S. Miner Esq. and Dislsict Attorney Forbes appearing for the prosecution, P H. Mack and F. W. Bennett Esqs for the defense. C. B. Rawson, Mark Watterson, A. O Collins, William Watterson, J. C. Crocker and G Sanger, were among the number sworn and examined. Having had experience in the sheep business they were able to give expert testimony in regard to the number of miles etc. traveled by a band of sheep in a day when passing through the valley. The first case, the County of Inyo vs. Pedro Erro, was begun Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and terminated on Thursday at noon. The next case, the County of Inyo vs. Juan Ardolaim was begun Thursday at 1:30 p. m.

Honey Shipment

In the near future the beekeepers of this vicinity and Bishop will consolidate in the shipment and sale of this year's crop of honey. Instead of each person making a seperate shipment, as heretofore, the entire crop will be shipped at one time and will be in charge of Mr. N. J. Cooley of Bishop, who will go east with it to Minneopolis, St. Louis and other large eastern cities, where it is supposed he will be able to realize a better price than can be obtained in the San Francisco market, and at the same time putting Owens Valley honey on the eastern market, where such a high grade of honey will produce a growing demand for future crops. Two car-loads will be shipped.

Liberty Notes.

Teaching was begun in the new school house at Liberty last Monday.

The school children of Liberty District are selling flag tickets in order to buy a flag for their school.

Work was started on the Liberty Ditch this week. The Surveyors are also at work.

A number of men came down from Bishop last Faiday and made filings in the Land Office, and returned the next day. They were George Kogg, John P. Thornton, Archie Cruse, Jonathan W. Hanby, Marion J. Bradshaw and W. S. Irwin.

The hunting party that came down from Nevada last week are having very fair luck. They went out to Fish Springs for a few days, and although the weather was unfavorable, on their return Monday evening they shipped about five dozen quail and a dozen ducks.

Among the visitors from the north end of the valley the past week, in consequence of the Superior Court session, were Messrs Wattersons, S. G. Sneden Esq. and Will Yaney of Bishop and J. C. Crocker of Big Pine.

J. S. Hall, wife and two friends of Los Angeles, who have been visiting the valley for the past few week, started for home yesterday. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the valley.

The application of the C. & C. railway for a reduction in their assessment from $2,000 a mile to $1,800 was refused by the Board of Equlization of Esmeralda county.

J. D. Mairs went to Olancha last Sunday, returning next day and bringing Messrs Shelhammer and Whittle of Los Angeles.

Quite a mumber of sheepmen have been in town during the past week, in consequence of the trial

Yosemite Road.

A public meeting will be held on Monday evening in the Superior Court room for the purpose of asking Congress for an appropriation to build a wagon road from Mono Lake, the "Dead Sea of America," to Yosemite Valley, and thus connect Eastern California and Nevada with that great and interesting summer resort. The Valley and much of its surroundings, almost down to the lake, having been set apart by Congress as a national park, our State has no right to build a road over its sacred precincts, and unless Congress will accede to the wishes of the people of this section of California and Nevada, our people will have no way of reaching the great Valley without crossing the mountains and taking the San Joaquin route, a distance of several hundred miles and a roundabout way. It is the duty of Congress to give the people of Nevada and Eastern California a safe and expeditious route over the mountains of the Park into the Valley, so that our own people and toursits from the East can visit the Yosemite Valley in the summer at the least possible expense and with safety, a very blind and dangerous trail being the only way of ingress to this great pleasure resort and wonderful Valley. The road is also needed for Government purposes, as troops are stationed in the valley every summer, and should it be nedessary to have the troops come to this section through trouble with the Indians, it would take but a few hours, with but little expense to reach this side; and supplies for them could be procured here cheaper and easier than by getting them from the San Joaquin Valley. Had the road been built a few years ago the prompt arrival of troops from the Yosemite would have quickly quelled the Indian scare here and a human life would have been saved. We hope our Senators and Congressmen will give this important matter, as it will be presented to them by this meeting, the prompt attention it deserves.—*Bridgeport Chronicle-Union.*

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

A Rise in Silver.

A rise in silver certificates at the New York stock exchange on Wednesday of last week to 69½ on purchases of 55,000 ounces attracted general attention. This is the first sign of activity in the market for the metal in a year or so, and is due in a measure, so authorities say, to the purchases for Chinese account in connection with the war indemnity. Large amounts have been ordered direct from San Francisco since the cessation of hostilities between Japan and China, and in consequence the New York market is comparatively bare.—*Hawthorne Bulletin*

The *Bodie Miner* of October 19th says: The Ober-Burkham race for $250 a side has been declared off by Mr. Ober who has just returned from Inyo. Each had put up a forfeit of $50, which was paid over to Burkham yeterday at noon. This promised to be a very exciting race and many will no doubt be disappointed to learn that it has been declared off.

Col. L. S. Judd who is superintending operations at Mammoth, has been in town the past week. He says that everything is moving along nicely, and that the mill will be in running order and the stamps dropping before the snow flies. There are two car loads of machinery from Chicago now at the Bishop depot ready to be transported to Mammoth.

The New Woman.

"Rockaby baby, your mamma has gone, she's out at the caucus and will be till dawn; she wore papa's trousers, and in them looked queer, so hushaby baby your papa is here. Rockaby baby your mamma's a terror; she's run the conventions, declared for three fellows; she's great on a traddle, way up on a vote, so hushaby baby, your papa's the "goat." Rockaby baby the dishes are clean, papa's done scrubbing and put on the beans; your mamma is late, seems always to lag, but heaven help papa if she comes home with a "jag." So rockaby baby I'm glad you can't talk, for papa got lonesome and went out for a walk; he was met by a widow, a regular 'dream,' your papa's a dandy, but not of the "scream." So hushaby baby, for flirting's no sin, your dady was tempted, she tickled him under the chin; she was so plump and so pretty, so neat and so trim, so hushaby baby, your dad's in the swim"—*Ex.*

The Detroit Free Press says that a French writer of some note recently wrote to a friend in this country that he was studying English and making famous progress. "In small time," he concluded, "I can learn so many English as I think I will to come at the America and go on the scaffold to lecture."—*Ex.*

John W. Mackay Jr. the eldest son of John W. Mackay, the Comstock Millionair, was killed near Paris last Friday by being thrown from a horse.

A $250,000 mining deal was made in Nevada last week. The property consisted of the Buckeye group of mines.

The two murderers, Hanson and St Clair were hanged at San Quinten last Friday.

At the Nevada State Fair something over $18,000 passed through the pool box.

W. R. Hearst, of the *Examiner* has bought the New York *Journal.*

The cost of the Durrant trial up to date, at an estimate, has been $9,000

Work on the new Valley Road is progressing steadily.

C. P. Huntington is still visiting the coast.

Congress meets next month.

Eloquence Interrupted.

During a political campaign, a well known lawyer in a western state was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers. Like a wise speaker—and a shrewd candidate—he tried to suit his speech to the occasion.

In a tone which he evidently considered both cordial and honest, and with a winning smile, he began:

"My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I myself was born on a farm and was, so to speak, reared between two stalks of corn."

Here his eloquence was rudely interrupted by the trumpet tones of a farmer in the rear of the hall.

"Jimminy crickets!" he shouted, "if you ain't a pumpkin!"

The house "came down," and the candidate, for the moment, at least, was sadly embarrassed.—Youth's Companion.

"I've turned highwayman," said the sofa.

"What!" exclaimed the chair.

"Yes; I held a couple up last night."—New Bedford Mercury.

Weather Summary, week ending October 21, 1895

Highest barometer 26.465 date, 24.
Lowest " 26.10 " 18
Highest temperature, 70.5 date, 23.
Lowest " 38.8 " 24.
Average dew point 40
Total precipitation, .010
Wind, direction, velocity & date NW, 10, 21
No. Clear days 2
No. partly cloudy days 3
No. cloudy days 2
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0

GEO. S. WOOD,
Acting observer.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of J. White Smith, An Insolvent debtor.

J. White Smith having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in Insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said J. White Smith is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The Sherid of the County of Inyo is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said J. White Smith, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or so any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the 1st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated October, 23, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT.
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]
Filed October 23rd, 1895

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of Ambrose W. H. Smith, An Insolvent Debtor.

Ambrose W. H. Smith, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Ambrose W. H. Smith is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said Ambrose W. H. Smith, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, Sate of California, on the 1st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated, October 23rd, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed]
Filed October 23rd, 1895.

D. J. Hession, Clerk.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Attorney for Petitioner

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated October 25, 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

GRAND BALL

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

Independence String Band

FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

Tickets, $1.50

Tickets, $1.50

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

The Capitol Saloon

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

J. C. MILLER

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, & DRESDEN WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Bishop, Cal., March 9, 1894.
2164tfn

NATHAN RHINE,

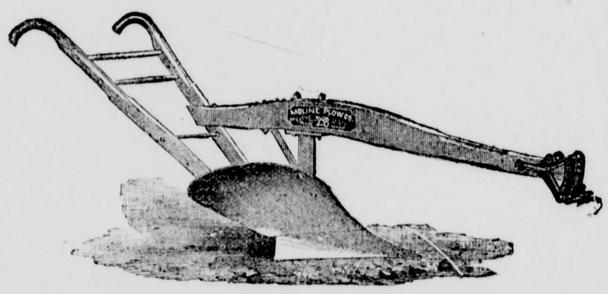
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

A. St. Merry,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON (Work.)

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) ☜
☞ (Opposite Court House) ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Vailey View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resmed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the round or sack.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A TALE OF THE TOWN.

A good story is being told on a well-known Cleveland man who is much given to playing jokes. In this incident, however, the man referred to poses as the unhappy victim, and not the perpetrator of the joke, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One day not very long ago, as the gentleman who delights in playing jokes was walking along one of the down-town streets, he was met by a friend whom he had often succeeded in making ridiculous by his good-natured trickery and who had repeatedly avowed his intention of getting even with him.

It was directly in front of one of the banks where they met, and as they came within speaking distance the friend extended his hand very cordially and said: "Why, hello, So-and-So; glad to see you. Won't you go and have some lunch with me today?"

"Yes, thanks, I'd be pleased to," said the other.

"Well, get right in to my bugy" said the friend, pointing to an elegant rig in front of the bank, "and I'll be ready in a few moments." So saying, the friend went into the bank, while his unsuspecting companion got into the buggy, pulled the duster over his lap and prepared to enjoy the ride home with his friend. He had been sitting in this position for about five minutes when a tall, fine-looking woman with a couple of small bundles came out of a dry goods store two or three doors east of the bank and walked toward the buggy. They did not see each other until the lady got very close to the buggy, as it faced in the opposite direction to the store from which she was coming, and the man was sitting on the side next to the street.

As soon as the lady reached the buggy and was about to deposit her bundles on the seat she saw the intruder, stopped short and gazed at him in utter amazement.

She was the first to speak, and said in a rather haughty manner: "What are you doing in my buggy?"

The man now saw this was one on him, and turning very red in the face he stammered out: "Oh—er—ah, I guess there's some mistake. Beg your pardon."

So saying the poor victim beat a hasty retreat and started toward the bank, where he found his friend just inside the door, nearly convulsed with laughter.

It is perhaps needless to state that the pair remained down-town to lunch that day.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

A clergyman, well known for his love of "horseflesh," was driving through a country village the other day, breaking in a new horse, when he overtook a doctor of his acquaintance on foot.

"Jump in, doctor," he cried, pulling up. "I've got a horse here that is a perfect treat to sit behind."

The doctor jumped in, and the parson drove off.

The horse was "a treat" in the sense of speed and skittishness, and presently stood stock still, and shot both hind legs underneath the trap, splitting it to pieces and throwing out both the occupants.

The doctor jumped to his feet, feeling himself all over to see if he was injured. The man of cloth also got upon his feet.

"Look here!" exclaimed the doctor, "what on earth do you mean by inviting me to ride behind a horse like that."

"Well, you see," gasped the jovial cleric, "luckily there are no bones broken; but when breaking in a beggar like this I like to have a doctor with me!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Experts Strickler and Hart, who have been examining the books of the Denver County Treasurer's office, made a report to the County Board today which shows that the deficiency for which the former bondsmen of Treasurer Wygant are responsible is about $210,000. This money was on deposit in banks which are now defunct.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE CIRCLE OF CACHETTE

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

I.

"Are you well, Cachette?"

Mlle. de Boncour was in a considerable quandary. And she had never been in such a thing as a quandary till she became enthused over some Americans in Paris, their delightful chic, their ravishing sang froid, their piquant extensions of les convenances. She at that time told the compte, her brother, that she feared the ancien regime had become passe, while she was confident that she belonged to New France under certain conditions, to the New World under any circumstances. Of course this greatly shocked the compte, and his friends to a man blamed him for having permitted Natalie so much latitude of association with the American ladies and their peculiar ideas of the eternal fitness of things.

When Natalie met a Vassar girl, in a costume by Felix, who told her that she worked for her living, the die was cast. Natalie was poor herself, the little diamonds bequeathed her by her grandaunt representing all the wealth she possessed, and the compte's unique speculations on the Bourse made even those tentative at times.

She determined to emulate the Vassar girl, wear toilets by Felix, and earn her own living. She knew she dare not approach the compte with this determination, so she watched some American girls to find out the most effective way to cut loose from old, if picturesque, associations.

When one lovely young thing, with eyes the color of heaven and cheeks like tender young rose leaves, told her she had traveled around the world "all by herself" and not a shadow of harm had happened to her, Natalie watched her chance and went to Tiffany's to sell her grandaunt's quasi-historic diamonds. She was told that the stones were only large enough to be used in collar buttons, and was referred to a dealer with a generous type of nose, who offered her what seemed to her to be a ridiculously small sum of money for the jewels. But the Vassar girl worked for her living, and here was money sufficient to carry Natalie to New York and something over; besides, the jewels were ridiculously small also. She let the diamonds go, wrote a letter to her brother that caused him to tear his hair and expunge her name from the family register and become the laughing stock of the Bourse for a bad quarter of an hour, and Natalie sailed for America and freedom, carrying a handbag and a cage, in which fluttered her pet canary.

I believe there was something else that actuated her in this stage of her mad career, and that was that le compte had told her he intended to arrange a marriage between her and the old Marquis d'Epinville, whose head shook when he walked, who wore horribly large white artificial teeth, who drank the delectably green absinthe openly on the boulevard and called Natalie "ma femme."

At any rate, Natalie sailed for the states, and landing in New York went to a beautiful hotel that almost took away her breath by its charges. In New York she met many of those she had known in the colony at Paris. But, not strange to say, they were not quite so friendly when they heard under what circumstances she had come to our hospitable shores, and one woman and mother threatened to write to the compte.

Then the Vassar girl, who it turned out earned her own living by tying her papa's white cambric cravats of evenings, for which task she received a yearly stipend which ran away into four figures, did not ask her to the house on the avenue, and informed her that for her part she would have thought it quite delightful to be the Marquise d'Epinville, especially as the marquis was so old and sure to have another stroke of paralysis soon. But Natalie was not to be discouraged, the combination of French nerve and American ideas is a motor whose power is only to be gauged by pneumatics.

Natalie first of all moved from the beautiful hotel and established herself in a charming flat with a professional chaperon old enough to be anybody's mother and plain enough to be the syndicate stepmother of all the virtues. Now Natalie defied criticism and made her effort toward making her way. She could not go back to Paris, that was certain, and she did not intend to let America "go back on her," as a young man said, the Vassar girl's brother, who met her and admired her, but told his sister she'd better be a little careful, you know.

Natalie could embroider ravishingly; she had learned how to do it from the patient sisters in the convent where she had been educated. She embroidered now. It is not altogether an everyday event to have the sister of a count embroidering your table covers and putting your initials upon your linen, so the orders came in with considerable merriment and the pay was generous—you could hardly offer the sister of a count, a might-have-been marquise, the beggarly sum you might give to some poor soul in a garret.

So Natalie became more and more Americanized, and said "Chestnuts" to some of the stories of former magnificence told her autobiographically by her companion. She considered herself happy for the first time in her life. Of course there were moments when she suffered a little from mal du pays, when the lilies of France meant something to her after all, and she thought of mamma and papa in Pere la Chaise with the bead wreaths upon their tomb.

Yet she would look up at such times to Cachette, her canary, which she had brought away with her from Paris, and say:

"Est-ce bien vous (Are you well), Cachette?" and Cachette would twitter down to her in a wicked American way and aim for flies and say there were none on him. But after a few months patronage fell off—you cannot encourage even a count's sister, a might-have-been marquise—beyond precedent. And just then there came to town the wife of an English baronet who was known to have inspired a tender passion in the breast of a prince, and might have become a princess only that the unwritten law of royalty forbade it. Then began that awful quandary of the rent. This quandary lasted several weeks.

II.

She wanted so many unconscious sittings from the girl.

Natalie wondered if she would have to take a cheaper flat, go gradually down and down till she finally landed in the east side, which she read so much about in the papers and with so much horror. But the cheaper flat came nearer and nearer every day till at last it could no longer be kept off. The companion made room for a lower priced article in the way of a half sized maid who could scorch a chop and ruin eggs in the most accepted fashion.

Still the greatest quandary of all was not yet.

That was next to it when Natalie had not the rent for this cheaper flat, the Vassar girl passed her on the street as one suddenly struck with blindness, and for days at a time Cachette was the only living creature she saw, the "girl" not counting as a living creature, in so much as she existed for the sole purpose of spoiling whatever she undertook and warbling popular melodies to the accompaniment of piano organs that stopped under the windows.

Natalie grew wild of gaze and took walks on the Brooklyn bridge and looked at the water with speculation in her eyes.

And those eyes were remarkably fine ones, too, and consorted well with the clear white complexion and even teeth and a charming figure that came as the ineradicable bequest of a long line of cultivated ancestresses.

Then it came about that Natalie was merely "the French girl," and the flat was a less expensive one still and more heavenward, and "the girl" faded from the perspective, and money was a scarce article indeed, and the shopkeepers said that really we did not want hand embroideries any more—they had gone out, don't you see, and passementerie had taken their place.

It is possible that Natalie's Americanized ideas had undergone considerable moderation by this time, and of nights when she could not sleep for wondering how she would get through tomorrow maybe her thoughts flitted over to Paris and the gayly lighted streets and the theaters, the bright boulevards and the antiquated but kindly friendships she had once enjoyed—from all of which she was separated by more than time and distance.

"Oh, Cachette!" she would cry up to her inseparable companion with his head under his wing, "nous sommes etroitment unis!" (We are very closely united!)

Then the great quandary of all came—she could not pay the rent for even her poor flat, her gown was very shabby, and the pot au feu was neither very succulent nor nutritious—and all this in a year!

The only work she had was a kerchief for Mrs. E. Platt Clayton, and she cried so much that she could hardly see to do it and made a false stitch here and there.

In Paris she had met Mrs. E. Platt Clayton at a reception—of which more anon—and the lady held to her yet. Though it may as well be confessed just here that Mrs. E. Platt Clayton had ulterior views regarding her friendliness, and her sisters and sisters-in-law were beginning to complain; for Mrs. E. Platt Clayton had sent them so many useless embroideries that they spoke among themselves, and mutually owned that Amelia had always been a little odd and that maybe it had gone to her head. Still, eccentricity was a fad in these times—look at the English! The truth is that Mrs. E. Platt Clayton was an artist. She had been in Dresden and the little town of Sevres, and believed the afflatus had come to her and that she was a poet in china. And Natalie struck her from the first as being an ideal subject for illustration.

She worked up to Natalie before she made a direct attack on her. Then she ordered a gorgeous altar cloth, to have put which into the church would have raised a schism. When she ordered that cloth she took off Natalie's head—sketched it, you know. When the cloth was finished and she made it into an afghan for her sister Margaret's baby coach, she had stolen Natalie's arms, her hands, her hair, one eye—indeed, she might have opened a museum of comparative anatomy in a little while. And all because she designed a coup, no less than an exquisite plaque with Natalie upon it, in the style of Watteau and Poisson, the subject, "Ariadne Deserted by Perseus."

No wonder she ordered so many embroideries, she wanted so many unconscious sittings from the girl, and a model is always best, thought she, when she does not know she is posing.

She had Natalie come to her house before the girl's clothes were at their shabbiest, and John Abington, Mrs. Clayton's brother, saw the little thing and laughed long and heartily, and went to Margaret and the rest and told them Amelia's secret, and so saved the family traditions for sanity.

"And what a beauty the girl is!" thought John Abington. "A Dresden sheperdess, indeed. I never thought Amelia had good taste before."

The plaque went on and so did the rent for Natalie's flat, and so did Natalie's healthy young appetite and her power for wearing out clothing, until at last the kerchief was all the work she had, and the plaque was nearly finished But, then, this was the climax, and, as everybody knows, after a climax things can only be worse or better, never as they were before.

Natalie picked up the kerchief one day and set about working a daisy in it. All at once a diamond drop of dew lay in the heart of the daisy—a tear.

The sun touched the dewdrop and flashed up to Cachette's cage, and the bird began to shriek—to sing heavenly, Natalie would have said. Whereupon up jumped Natalie, a second dewdrop on her lily cheek.

"Quel est le prix du loyer!" she said. (What is the rent!) I will soften the heart of my landlord, who admired Cachette only yesterday!"

For the owner of the flat had paid a domiciliary visit to his tenants the day before, and had snapped his finger at the bird for making so much noise, called Natalie "Miss Bunker" and had afterward given the agent a piece of his mind for renting an apartment to a lone girl and letting her get in arrears for rent at that.

"My other tenants are ladies and gentlemen," he said, "and I won't have it. Bounce her next week."

But how was Natalie to know anything of this?

"Ce pauvre Cachette!" (poor Cachette), she said.

Cachette put his head to one side and poured out a flood of melody. Natalie took him from his cage and held him up to her cheek.

"Adieu, Cachette!" she said. "Thou art all that is left. But the landlord must be softened—did he not admire thy song yesterday? He may give me time in which to pay my rent."

She plucked a long single feather from the wing of the bird and dropped it into her basket among the flosses and silver threads with which she was embroidering her daisies.

Still wavering, loth to let it go, she kept the little feathered thing in her hand off and on till evening.

Then with a great wrench and a throb in her throat she finally decided.

She put Cachette into his cage, threw on her hat, and cage in hand went forth to the brown stone apogee of Mr. Cumbersome Brown, her landlord.

And now let Melpomene take her nap.

III.

"Take that murderous animal away."

"Rats!" snarled Mr. Cumbersome Brown, his head padded in raw cotton, for he had caught cold in his drafty flats yesterday, though he would not have owned that an ounce of air ever entered those buildings without a permit from the tenants. He had been subject to neuralgia ever since he stopped legitimate business and took to building flats.

"Rats!" said he on receipt of Cachette. "I've heard of French coquetting before, but this lays over it all. But Miss Bunker is not in it—out she goes next week. Scotts! I believe the bird is French, too, the way it winks with its eyes."

"It could not very well wink with its toes," thought Mr. Cumbersome Brown's housekeeper, Mrs. Jones, who led a life of it when her employer had one of his justly celebrated attacks.

But Natalie had gone home in the crisp evening air, shivering in her thin coat, trying to down the sense of loss that had come to her already now that Cachette was gone.

Mrs. E. Platt Clayton was in the elevator at the flats.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

One cause assinged for the healthfulness of Chinese cities is that the people boil all water intended for drinking. They never drink cold water. The national beverage, tea, is always "on tap," even in the houses of the poor. Every little hamlet, too, has a shop where hot water can be bought for a trifling sum at any hour of the day or night.

How much pleasanter it would be to recall the happy days of our youth if it didn't remind us so forcibly that we are growing old—Texas Siftings.

ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's service.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. **Once used, they are always in favor. The Pellets cure** biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

MAKING SHOT IN WATER.

The shot-making trade has a legend which recites that back in the days when guns were shot off by lighted matches and were swiveled to supports because they were too big and clumsy to be lifted to the shoulder, and when all shot was molded as bullets are today, some workmen were fastening an iron grating to the wall of a castle. They had cut out the hole in the stone, and, after placing the iron in the hole, poured some lead in to hold the iron in place, just as they do today. Some of the lead escaped and ran over the edge of the wall into the moat below. Soon afterward the attention of the soldiers was attracted to the lead in the clear water, and, dipping it out, they found that the metal, in falling from the height had become globules. After that these soldiers made their bullets by sprinkling melted lead over the castle wall into the waters of the moat.

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

It is peculiar how soundly a man sleeps when his wife crawls over him on her way to the kitchen to make a fire.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Books are so cheap now that the poorest people can buy and own them, and the richest can borrow and keep them.

IN THIS WORK-A-DAY WORLD

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a sudden and unforeward collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

Female barbers are not having much success. Gentlemen will not go to them because they dislike to be cut by a lady.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

It is very rare nowadays that the office seeks the man; and even when such a thing occurs the chase is usually very sluggish.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Agents—Write or call. Any man or woman can make $50 per week sure. Best sellers on earth—ornamental, useful, necessary. ALUMINUM NOVELTY CO., 1508 Market St., S. F., Cal.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1448 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

It is a Fact

That Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequalled record of cures, the largest sales in the world, and cures when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES COLD IN HEAD

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

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MILLINERY

Large stock. Latest styles. Exceedingly low prices. Wholesale and retail.

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Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

STINGS

of Bees, Wasps, Hornets, Centipedes or Scorpions—bites of animals, reptiles or insects, are instantly soothed and quickly cured with Pain-Killer. It counteracts the effect of the poison, allays the irritation, reduces the swelling and stops the pain. When you go fishing, on a picnic or on any outing trip, be sure and take a bottle of

Pain-Killer

For all pain—internal or external—it has no equal, and for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, it is almost a specific. Sold everywhere at 25c. a bottle. (Quantity has been doubled.) Accept no imitation or substitute. The genuine bears the name—PERRY DAVIS & SON.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS DIAMOND BRAND

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2819 Madison Sq., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The only Engine made that will run with common Lamp Oil.

It is not affected by insurance rules as is the case with other Engines.

Ajax Engine.

Kerosene or Coal Oil Gas Engines.

Also Hercules Gas and Gasoline Engines.

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DOCTOR Pardee's Remedy, THE GREAT CURE —FOR— INDIGESTION and Constipation.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys

A SPECIFIC FOR Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other Blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood diseases.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced. For sale by

MACK & CO., 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philada., Pa.

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W. G. WOODS & CO'S. "CASTLEWOOD" KENTUCKY BOURBON CARTAN, MCCARTHY & CO. SOLE AGENTS, AND DISTRIBUTORS SAN FRANCISCO

MEN!

Any Man Who Suffers

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Or is just beginning to suffer from the weakening effects of emissions or over indulgence can be permanently cured by taking VITAL RESTORATIVE. Call or write for Sample Bottle. The worst cases cured. Address DR. COOPER, 523 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [All private diseases cured.]

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS A MILD PHYSIC.

ONE PILL FOR A DOSE.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or a full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICKEN RAISING PAYS

If you use the Petaluma Incubators & Brooders. Make money while others are wasting time by old processes. Catalog tells all about it, and describes every article needed for the poultry business. 48 Page Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

The "ERIE" mechanically the best wheel. Prettiest model. We are Pacific Coast Agents. Bicycle catalogue, mailed free, gives full description, prices, etc., AGENTS WANTED. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal. BRANCH HOUSE, 231 S Main St., Los Angeles.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★ IMPERIAL GRANUM IT IS ★ THE BEST ★ FOOD FOR INVALIDS ★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS and Dealers generally.

Rowell's Fire of Life!

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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SIX WEALTHY WOMEN

The United States Have Two of Them.

OUR GREATEST MONEY QUEENS

Madame Barrios, the Widow of Barrios of Guatemala, is Another of the Sextet.

There are six rich women who deserve to be placed up near the top of the list of the world's great millionaires. This is a really significant fact. It was not so long ago that woman had no legal rights, and therefore couldn't hold property. Nowadays a woman may rejoice in having undisputed control of all her wealth. This is something she owes to the much abused legislators. Even pagan countries nowadays concede her right to possess things.

Last week the Sunday World told all about the six richest men in the world: Li Hung Chang, John D. Rockefeller, Colonel North, the Duke of Westminster, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Woh Qua, the Chinese tea magnate. Their total fortunes aggregated $1,080,000,000. Now the Sunday World picks out six richest women millionaires. Here they are and the total of their fortunes:

Senora Isidora Cousins	$200,000,000
Hetty Green	50,000,000
Baroness Burdett-Coutts	20,000,000
Mme. Barrios	15,000,000
Mary Garrett	10,000,000
Mrs. Woleska	10,000,000
Total	$305,000,000

The fortune of Hetty Green is variously estimated. She has been credited by one authority with $65,000,000. The above figure of $50,000,000 is probably approximately correct.

Isidora Cousino of Sanitago, Chile, heads the list of enormously wealthy women. She has two hundred millions of dollars. She is "getting on," as folks say in this country, in years, and, although possibly near the half century, is still remarkably beautiful, and appears more youthful than do many women who have spent their thirty years in those gayeties which tend to age them.

Her ancestors were among those who conquered the simple folks and who occupied the great countries in our neighboring continent. The lust for gold was on them all, and it was stated. Her maiden name, and this should be carefully written down, was Goyenechea. For generations not only her family, but that of her husband, had owned vast tracts of land. In her father's lifetime, even, the fortunes of the two latter had increased enormously in value. Mines were developed on their property and wealth flowed in upon them.

When her father died, Senora Cousino then, as her father's only child, inherited all of his wealth. Her husband died a short time afterwards, and with two great estates to manage Senora Cousino became a business woman. She did wonderfully well with her property, and maintains three establishments at Santiago, Macul and Lota. The first is her town house and the two latter are country estates.

Senora Cousino lives and spends her money without regard to public opinion, which, however, is not supposed to be censorious in Chile, especially to one so generous. She presented a park and a race-course to the city of Santiago, and would think little of giving away a million to any one she might fancy.

She is fond of bright young men, and has always about her a small court of clever youngsters. When the American fleet was at Valparaiso, some years ago, she invited Admiral Upshur and his officers to visit her. She sent a special train for them. They had a royal time, and the whole city of Santiago was at their disposal. They could pay for nothing in shops and restaurants, and the theaters were thrown open to them. Carriages and horses, too, were likewise free; the Senora paid the bill.

Her houses are finer than any palaces anywhere, and she is really a Queen without assuming to be one. Her coal lands alone pay her $80,000 a month, or nearly a million a year.

Miss Mary Garrett possesses a fortune which is so large that she is unable to figure how large it is. It topped $30,000,000 a long time ago. She lives in solemn grandeur in a magnificent house on Monument street, in Baltimore. The residence is magnificently furnished and a big conservatory is one of the features. An army of servants preside over the establishment, and a French chief gets $5,000 a year for looking out for toothsome dainties for Miss Garrett. The money she possesses was made in the railroad business, but, unlike the Gould millions, did not evolve from the sweat of the poor and the bitter tears of impoverished widows and orphans, whose heritage was stock in a wrecked railroad.

Miss Garrett is a student, and a business woman as well, strange as this may seem. Although getting on towards middle age, she is fond of clever persons, and the receptions she and her brother Robert used to give are pleasantly remembered. She is a Greek and Latin scholar and a skillful hand at embroidery.

Charity is with her almost a hobby, and a large part of her great income is devoted to charitable work and to the alleviation of the woes of the unfortunate. Her latest work is the founding of the Bryn Mawr school, where poor girls are prepared for college. The school building, built of Pompeiian brick, is modeled after the style of the Dutch houses of a century ago.

Miss Garrett was born in 1858, wears glasses, is slender, of medium height, and her hair is a light brown. Many a struggling musical genius owes his or her start to this little, frail, rich woman.

Miss Garrett every summer goes to Europe, with a single maid. She speaks four languages and knows every detail of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which her father founded. She knows, too, what the other railroads are doing, and is a keen judge of the value of securities. Her voice is soft and low, and she is not a bit masculine, although she is masculine in her business instincts.

Few Englishwomen are better known than the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She is unquestionably the richest of her sex in that country, and has been in the public eye for many years. She resides in London and seldom goes out of town. Her home—Holly Lodge—is just outside the city, situated on the summit of a hill. A high wall surrounds it, but fails to keep out her hosts of friends. Every day is a gala one with her, and every notable person in the country worth knowing has been her guest. She is a great patron of the arts, and has brought many a struggling artist or writer to the front.

In appearance she is very prepossessing, tall and slight, and with a fine figure for so elderly a woman. In 1837 she assumed by royal license her additional name of Burdett. She was a Miss Coutts, and inherited then the vast fortune of her grandfather. In 1871 she was raised to the peerage for her public services to charity. In 1873 she received the freedom of the city of London, and she was the first of her sex to receive that honor. In 1881 she was married to William Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts. He was 30 and she was 67.

The Baroness is a splendid musician, and plays as well as she paints. Among her remarkable jewels is a tiara that belonged to Marie Antoinette and a bracelet formerly worn by Queen Anne.

With all her benevolence the Baroness is not to be imposed upon, and has many advisers. Her mail daily contains hundreds of begging letters from all sorts of persons. As a notable figure in English high life, she is eminently respected, and has advanced the interests of her young husband, who is now a member of Parliament.

Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States, is 61 years old and as spry as a young girl. In fact, her vitality counts in a measure for her success in handling her vast properties. Of Quaker stock, she was born in Rhode Island. Her $50,000,000, more or less, was largely inherited, although by her own shrewd methods she added much to it.

She believes now, and has for years, in fact, that she is being robbed. If it's not a suit against the executors of a will, it's an action against some big railroad company. She seems to be fond of litigation, which must cost her an enormous sum every year. A son and daughter will inherit her money. Her husband is never much in evidence, as he is a sort of invalid and likes the quiet retirement of an easy chair and something to read.

For years Mrs. Green has attired herself in a plainly made black dress and a faded bonnet to match. Thus armed she could go to a trust company, draw $1,000,000 in $10,000 bills and carry it in an old satchel without the slightest fear of being robbed.

Her daughter, Sylvia, is a good-looking young woman with a great deal of common sense. She has been courted a great deal by ambitious young men, but has cared for none of them. Mrs. Green some time ago announced that the successful man must be poor but honest, and as a result about 500 applications for preferment were received by her. It is needless to add that none of them received any encouragement to speak of. A cablegram to a German newspaper to the effect that a suitor was wanted put the Green family to much embarrassment, and bushels of communications were received from impecunious noblemen who wished to avail themselves of the offer.

Hetty Green lives so simply and does so many queer things that she is now regarded as eccentric. She washes her handkerchiefs and makes a cup of tea over the gas if she likes, and above all hates to be stared at. Her meals are taken at some dairy restaurant, and she never goes to any place of amusement. Her life is one long business tangle apparently, and if her great wealth brings her happiness she doesn't seem to show it.

The beauty of this sextet of rich women is Mme. Barrios that was, now Marquise de Roda, wife of a Spanish grandee. When she was but 14 years old, at a convent in Guatemala, General Barrios, the President, visited the school. He was a great big fellow, with fierce cavalry mustachios, and the moment he set eyes on the young girl he vowed she should marry him, and she did, but not until he had put the mother superior in prison for refusing to allow the ceremony. He idolized her, and was immensely rich. The money to an extent was of course, taken from the people of that hot country, but as Barrios was a Dictator he did as he liked.

One day he was riding on horseback past a suburb of the city, when a man in ambush assassinated him.

His widow was then 30 years of age, and the mother of seven children, all of whom are now living. Her father, Mr. Aparicio, is a coffee broker in this city, and a very charming man, too. He helped settle the estate, and did so well that when Mme. Barrios came to reside in New York she had considerably over a million apiece for each child, and "something for myself and family" she said. A type of dark beauty, young and wealthy, she had many admirers, but none won her favor until De Roda arrived. He is a Marquis and rich. Now she is living in Spain and the children are at different schools. One boy is to go to West Point.

The Marquise de Roda is a brilliant musician, the harp being her favorite instrument. A house in Paris is one of her possessions, and although she speaks English fairly well, she doesn't think she will ever return to this country to live. She has five sisters, all younger than herself, and all well provided for, although unmarried.

Mme. Woleska, a widow whose wealth is mostly in lands and towns, is of Russian birth and lives in that country. Her vast wealth was inherited and has greatly increased in value. Village after village is owned by her. Although, of course, she has hundreds of agents to collect her rents and look after her property, she is a thorough busines woman and spends two or three hours every day in going over her accounts with her head stewards.

She is up to date, too, and has seen much of the world. Improvements in farming utensils and machines she has introduced to such an extent that she gets a higher rate for leases than her less progressive neighbors. Her daughters are well married, one to a nobleman, and one son is in the army. Her life is quiet and uneventful, and the care of the management of her estate is the most exciting thing she experiences.

There are other enormously rich women in the world, but they are mostly titled. Victoria of England possesses a great private purse, but as Queen of England she has great calls upon it, especially when one of her descendants weds a princeling, who, if he were to be turned loose in the streets of New York, not knowing the language, might find life considerably of a burden. Her majesty used to give camel's hair shawls as wedding presents. They were sent to her by her Indian subjects. Now they are out of fashion, so there's a great demand for Oriental trinkets of other sorts. The potentates have been notified to change their presents.

The woman who has a small, sure income ought to be glad. It causes her no worry and suffices for her wants. The enormously rich woman has nothing but trouble, or at any rate some, and it sticks tighter than a brother.—New York World.

CYCLING LUCK.

The freedoom from punctures and the inconvenience so occasioned by persons riding pneumatic bicycles is more a matter of good luck than good management. Just as is in everyday life there seems to be persons who ride along smoothly on their inflated schemes only to have them punctured when they arrive at the most out-of-the-way place, while their fellows, perhaps riding beside them, go to their journey's end without meeting with an accident, there seems to be in the bicycle world people fated to like annoyances. I know of some people who cannot go out for a ride in an evening without having something puncture their tire, while others ride season in and season out without having to repair them once.

Speaking of the subject, Charley Petticord, one of the most experienced riders in the country, said: "I cannot realize how some people have so much trouble with their tires. Why, in the 15,000 miles I rode on all kinds of roads I have only had three punctures. You cannot say that it was because I was careful in my riding, for, as a matter of fact, I was not. I took everything as it came. I never had any trouble whatever. But there seems to be a hoodoo in the matter. Some people are bound to good luck, while others always have to pull up stream.

"Bicyclers, as a rule, are not superstitious, yet I must confess that I have no love for the number 13. When riding the thirteenth mile, as it is registered on my cyclometer, I am quite nervous. New machines with thirteen in their number in some unaccountable way always go wrong. I saw a man purchase a wheel of this sort, and he had hardly mounted it outside of the store door before a wagon ran into him and mashed it.

"The most superstitious bicyclers are those who follow up the circuit. Not long ago a well-known racer, who was here during the recent races, won an opal ring at one of the meets. It was a very fine gem, and considered quite a trophy. That same night he sat down to a poker game and lost $400. Thinking he had his share of the opal's power he gave it to a fellow bicycler. Several nights after he entered a game with his friend, and, thanks too the opal, won $200 of what he had lost back. After thinking over the matter the last unlucky man concluded the opal had worked havoc with his luck, so as he was riding along in the train he told his friend of it, and attempted to throw it out of the window. Syd Black, the trick rider, happened too be sitting next to him and caught his arm, saying: "Give it to me; I'm not afraid of an opal." That night in doing his act on the ladder he fell and had a narrow escape from a serious accident. He has got rid of it himself now. He gave it to a racer, and he is making up for that accident by always betting against the man with the opal. And he wins, too."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cyrus Baldridge, the financial agent for the California, Oregon and Idaho Railroad Company, who has been in Humboldt county raising a $500,000 subscription for the purpose of aiding to build a road from Eureka to Red Bluff, has completed his work.

William G. Vemer of Portland, Or., just from Alaska, says that Juneau is overrun with old and young men looking for gold without the means to take them out of camp, and he predicts much suffering and crime there during this winter.

GRAMAPHONES.

You Listen With Your Teeth to Band Music.

A STEP BEYOND THE PHONOGRAPH.

The Youngsters Will Have Lots of Fun With Them and They Will Cost Little.

"Would you like to listen to a song with your teeth?" The speaker was Dr. Emile Berliner, the famous electrician. At his elbow was a contrivance of his own invention called a "gramaphone"—a talking machine that goes a step beyond the phonograph. Its records of human speech and of music are indestructible and can be cheaply multiplied to an indefinite extent by simple mechanical means. What it has to say or sing can be heard all over an ordinary-sized house. So devoid of complexity is its construction that the complete apparatus costs only $18, and a smaller edition intended for the use of children will be sold for $5. Gramophones are soon to be placed on the market.

Dr. Berliner took a small wooden stick about ten inches long and into one end of it he inserted a sharp point of steel. On the other end he put a little piece of rubber tubing. Then he directed the World reporter to hold the rubber tightly between his teeth, while the steel point was permitted to rest upon a flat disc of metal which was inscribed with a sound record. An electric motor being set going, the disk revolved rapidly, so that the point ran along the spiral line of the record. The vibrations thus communicated through the teeth conveyed loudly and clearly to the listener the words and music of the patriotic songs, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching."

While hearing the song the reporter's ears were stuffed with wads of cotton. He took them out to listen to a comment by Dr. Berliner. The latter said: "Let us try to simplify the experiment."

The inventor picked up an ordinary writing pen, the reporter put the wads of cotton back into his ears and held the end of the penholder between his teeth. The point of the pen rested upon the record on the horizontal disc. The motor was started, the disc began to revolve and immediately the words and music of the war song were repeated.

"That is just for fun," said Dr. Berliner. "It would do well enough for deaf people, but the gramaphone is designed for talking and singing out loud, so as to be heard in the ordinary fashion. Before going further I would like to show you the process by which we make our records." He led the way into a room that was filled with a strange variety of queer things, including a piano, huge tin horns and some machinery driven by electricity.

"You see this disc," said the inventor, picking up a very thin circular plate of zinc. "We will proceed to make a record on it. To begin with, I clean it by rubbing the surface with a little benzine. Next, you observe I pour over it a fluid which is one of the fats of beeswax dissolved in benzine. The benzine almost instantly evaporates and leaves the disc coated with a very delicate film of fat. Now we turn to this machine, which is a simple affair, though it looks somewhat complicated at the first glance. As you see, it consists most importantly of a horizontal revolving turntable. Upon the turntable I fasten the disc by means of a clamp in the center, and it is ready to receive the record.

"For making the record we have here a little contrivance containing a diaphragm of mica, to which is attached a delicate point or stylus of irridium. This is adjusted in such a manner that the stylus comes into contact with the surface of the zinc disc near its edge. I now affix to the diaphragm a mouthpiece, into which we may talk or sing anything we like. You do the talking or singing this time, while I start the electric motor which causes the turntable to revolve. As it does so, the stylus will scratch a fine spiral line through the film of fat on the disc. This is right; go ahead until I tell you to stop.

"That will do," interrupted Dr. Berliner, after the reporter had talked and sung into the mouthpiece for a couple of minutes. "Let us see what we have got here. I remove the disc from the turntable, and if you will look closely you can see the delicate spiral line that goes around, and around, gradually nearing the center.

Look at it through this powerful magnifying glass, and you will see that the spiral line is wavy. The wiggles in it represent the sound vibrations of your voice.

"You will have taken notice that while the disc was attached to the turntable it was kept overflowed with alcohol, which fell upon it drop by drop from a glass vessel. But for this precaution fine particles of dust from the air falling upon the zinc plate would be dragged through the fatty film by the stylus, blurring the record.

"I ought to call your attention to the fact that the stylus does not scratch the zinc plate at all, but merely cuts through the film of fat. The latter, of course, is almost inconceivably thin. All that we need to do now is to etch our plate. That is to say, we apply to it an acid which eats away the metal wherever it is not protected by the fatty coat. For this purpose we employ the red stuff in this bottle, which is a mixture of bichromate of soda and sulphuric acid. To give the acid time to do its work the zinc disc is permitted to remain in the solution for about half an hour. Then we take it out and wash off the fat, when the spiral line of the record will be found to be imperishably engraved in the metal of the plate.

"No matter what we want to make a record of, the method adopted is the same, whether it be human speech, singing or instrumental music. If the performance of a brass band is to be reproduced, we simply attach a big tin horn to the mouthpiece connected with the diaphragm.

The other day the Bureau of Ethnology sent Mr. James Mooney, of its staff, to Dr. Berliner for the purpose of making permanent records of the songs of the famous Ghost Dance popular among the Sioux Indians and certain other of our aborigines. Mr. Mooney has spent years among these savages, living their life and learning their songs. These chants of a dying people, which have an historical value he sang into the gramophone, and the records are now preserved in a safe at the Smithsonian Institution.

The hard-rubbed records of the gramophone are more durable than the pyramids of Egypt. They will last for thousands of years and will remain as perfect as ever. In future centuries it will not be considered strange to listen to the voices of people who have been dead for a great length of time. Gramophone records will be kept in the library, and the children will amuse themselves by listening to great-grandpa's voice in 1905 and the veritable accents of great-grandma in 1916. It seems by no means impossible that some day people will record their last wills and testaments by gramophone, so as to make dispute and expensive litigation out of the question.

ENGLISH STROLLING PLAYERS.

The manager comes before the curtain and announces the overwhelming respectability of his company; nothing will take place here to raise a blush on the most modest cheek; whereat the pit jeers good-humoredly, wondering, no doubt, what there is on the face of this earth which could make it blush.

"Our company," the manager goes on to say, "wintered in the Cathedral town of Hereford, and any of you who know what a cathedral town means will understand that no company, which was not of unimpeachable respectaiblity, would be allowed by the dean and chapter to stay so long."

As we are probably alone in having any clear idea of what a cathedral town means, and what sort of fearful fowl a dean and chapter is, we enjoy the joke in separateness of spirit. But, to do the manager justice, he gave us no occasion to blush.

Now comes the play, for the curtain struggles in its rising. The play is, and the females of the play are, "Faith, Hope and Charity," these three, and the greatest of these is certainly Charity. Charity is a big, strapping wench—so big, and so strapping! Run a tape around her, lengthways and breadthways, as you do around a package to see if it comes within the social limitations for parcel post, and you may get her within sixteen feet, more or less, probably more. She is an admirable low comedian, and really is it to be wondered at, bred as she has been on the applause she wins, that she plays low down for it?—the pit is in raptures over her, and sets the rear of the theatre reeling with its hobnailed plaudits.—Cornhill Magazine.

LIGHTNING MADE HIM INSANE.

George C. Krause was removed to the Middleton Insane Retreat at Hartford, Conn., recently, suffering from insanity that is due to Connecticut lightning. For two seasons, he, in common with the rest of his fellow-citizens, successfully dodged bunches of blue, yellow, white and green electric fire balls that scurried hissing about the streets, and his reason, for the most part, remained intact.

It succumbed altogether in a mad riot of the elements, plentifully speckled with lightning balls and splinters, about ten days ago, right after a knot of electric bombs had caracoled up and down his parlor windows. He dashed out of his house, shouting that red imps were pursuing him with intent to broil him alive, and, hatless and coatless, fled across the lots through a storm of rain, hail and see-sawing fire balls, into the dark, dark woods.

No one was able to overtake Krause, but he came home in the morning, after the tempest had ceased, drenched and miserable. He was quiet, though, and apparently in his right mind, and resumed his daily labor in the knitting company's works. His tarnquil mood continued until the latest outbreak, a day or two ago, of Nutmeg lightning, zig-zag shafts and chain-lightning mostly, seasoned, though, with eccentric explosive electric rockets. Again his mind gave way, and he fled, shrieking, into the forest.

Policeman Griswold of Winsted coaxed him to return home, and thence removed him to Middleton.—New York Sun.

In the United States District Court at Portland, Or., counsel for Seid Back, the Chinese merchant sentenced to pay $5,000 fine for smuggling, moved for a reduction of penalty. Counsel stated that it was impossible for Seid Back to raise the amount of the fine and there seemed no alternative but for the defendant to go to jail. If he did, under the circumstances, he would no doubt take advantage of the pauper act and be released after serving only thirty days. In that event the Government would get nothing. Upon that showing Judge Bellinger reduced the penalty to $3,000.

Any person in France who is injured by an accident resulting from a structural defect in a bicycle can recover damages from the manufacturer.

BLACK ROCK TOWER.

The Ancient Dame Who Trimmed the Lamps.

94 YEARS OF AGE AND NOW RETIRED

An Interesting Old Woman Who Saved Twenty-one Lives and Braved Danger to Help Mariners.

In these days so much is said and written of the new woman, of what she is doing and will do that one is apt to lose sight of the fact that the "old" woman did just exactly as much, only there were not quite so many of her.

No woman more fitly illustrates the truth of this iconoclastic remark than the lighthouse keeper, Kate Moore, now one of the "exempts." She has recently passed her ninety-fourth birthday, and until ten years ago, when she trimmed her lamps and climbed the spiral stairway of the tall tower for the last time, the light at the entrance to Black Rock Harbor, near Bridgeport, Conn., was for many years kept burning by her hands.

Although now so near the century mark, Miss Moore is still hale and hearty. Her hazel eyes are as bright and her intellect as quick as if she were thirty, but Father Time has rather outdone himself in writing his stenographic characters upon her face, having been aided in this doubtless by Brother Neptune, for, crossing and recrossing her face are the lines of ten thousand curious wrinkles. Time has, however, touched her brown hair with the utmost delicacy; it covers her head well and but few silver threads are visible. She still holds her self erect, although in her daily walk along the shore she generally carries a quaint, knotted staff.

Her manner of speaking is abrupt, as though she were accustomed to giving orders and to having them obeyed. Although deprived of educational advantages in the isolated home, where she lived so many years, she became a reader of books and was a writer of her experiences in a most interesting way.

She is spending her last days quietly in an old-fashioned cottage commanding a magnificent view of the Sound and of Fayerweather Island, on which the lighthouse stands. The approach to the cottage is by a flight of six steep steps cut into the elevated front yard. A Sunday World reporter who called there was met by the old lady herself and invited inside.

As she talked she held in her arms a cigar-box containing some tiny shells, which she had just gathered for use in her fancy work. When asked how it happened that she selected as her vocation the keeping of a lighthouse, she smiled and replied:

"Well, I didn't exactly select it I was brought up to it. My father, Stephen Tomlinson Moore, was a West Indian merchant, and one time, while he was here, he undertook to assist Commodore Hull in getting in a load of hay. The oxen ran away, father was injured, and the Government gave him the position. Between him and me we kept the lighthouse in our family for seventy-two years. No doubt, that seems a very long time to you; but I can remember further back than that.

"At that time the island was very different from what it is now. It was a fine piece of land of two hundred acres, with plenty of trees, while now it has but eight acres and has no foliage except the ailanthus trees which I set out twenty years ago. I planted one hundred and fifty, and many of them are still living. They're fit for nothing but a sand beach, anyway, you know.

"I've heard my father say that when my grandfather, Robert Moore, first sailed into Black Rock Harbor—or rather Pequonack Harbor, it was then—the island was quite a forest. He held a commission under King George, and he married Phœbe Tomlinson of the Housatonic River. I suppose you know that the Tomlinsons came to this country and bought a whole township on the Housatonic?

"As I was saying, the island has been ruined by gales since then. Every fifty years these great gales come, the waves dashing clear over the island, and on January 19, 1820, the last of the old trees was swept away. The lighthouse itself blew over once. I don't remember just what year it was," she said, musingly, "but I know it was on Sept. 22. It was a dreadful thing to have happen, for this was then the only light on the Connecticut side of Long Island—the only light between New Haven and Eaton Neck—and was of course of inestimable value to mariners.

"Sometimes there were more than two hundred sailing vessels in here at night, and some nights there were as many as three or four wrecks, so you may judge how essential it was that they should see our light.

"It was a miserable one to keep going, too; nothing like those in use nowadays. It consisted of eight oil lamps which took four gallons of oil each night, and if they were not replenished at stated intervals all through the night, they went out. During very windy nights it was almost impossible to keep them burning at all, and I had to stay there all night, but on other nights I slept at home, dressed in a suit of boys' clothes, my lighted lantern hanging at my headboard and my face turned so that I could see shining on the wall the light from the tower and knew if anything happened it. Our house was forty rods from the lighth use, and to reach it I had to walk across two planks under which on stormy nights were four feet of water, and it was not any too easy to stay on those silippery, wet boards with the wind whirling and the spray blinding me. I don't want to do it now," she said with a shake of her head.

"At what age did you begin the care of the light?"

"I was just twelve years old when I first began to assist my father in trimming the wicks. A few years after that his health began to fail and from then on I was practically the keeper. He died fourteen years ago at the age of one hundred, after having been an invalid for a great many years. The commission was then given to me for eight years—Admiral Case, of the United States Navy secured it for me—but I only remained four years."

"Did you stay during that time entirely alone?"

"Generally; although I had a young boy to assist me at times. But I never had much time to get lonely. I had a lot of poultry and two cows to care for and each year raised twenty sheep, doing the shearing myself, and the killing when necessary," she said, as though butchering were quite an everyday affair with women. "You see in the winter we couldn't get to land on account of the ice being too thin or the water too rough.

"Then in Summer I had my garden to make and keep, for I raised all my own stuff, and, as we had to depend on rains for all the water we used, quite a bit of time was consumed in looking after that. We tried a number of times to dig for water, but always struck salt."

"Didn't you find the life a hard one?"

"No, I don't think I did. You see, I had done all this for so many years and I knew no other life, so I was sort of fitted for it. I never had much of a childhood as other children have it. That is, I never knew playmates. Mine were the chickens, ducks and lambs and my two Newfoundland dogs."

"Do you ever feel homesick for your island home?"

"Never. The sea is a treacherous friend. In sailing to Georgia one time I was blown to the West Indies, and I've no love for such things."

"Is it true, Miss Moore, that you have, yourself, saved twenty-one lives?"

"It is," she said, modestly, "and I wish it had been double that number.

Of course, there were a great many others, washed upon the shore, half dead, whom we revived, and they all stayed with us until they received means with which to leave. They used to eat up all our provisions, and Government never paid us a cent for boarding them." "Were many of the dead washed onto your beach?" A look as though she saw the ghastly faces came into Miss Moore's eyes; she shuddered and made a little gesture with her hands, as she exclaimed:

"Hundreds! We had to keep them, too, until Government chose to dispose of them."

Miss Moore owns the property on which she lives, and has, besides, it is said, a bank account of $75,000, all of which she accumulated during her recluse existence, when her expenses were necessarily small. A part of her little fortune was acquired, so the natives say, through interests which she controlled in oyster beds near the island, the planting, gathering and seeding for market all being conducted under her supervision. She boasts that she has never seen the day she was afraid of a man. When practically inclined, oystermen or clam-diggers attempted to venture on her soil she was on the lookout, and even though the invader came well protected she would man her little boat, and, with an old shotgun that was her constant companion, row out and command a hasty retreat by the offender. She rarely wasted words on such an occasion.

"I represent the United States Government and you've got to go!" was her terse way of putting it, and she was invariably obeyed.

Another industry by which she added to her dollars was the making of decoy ducks. They were sold not only to visitors to the island as souvenirs, but the demand for them became so great among sportsmen that Miss Moore frequently had orders from dealers for two or three barrels of them at a time. When asked how she made them she replied:

"Why, I just took two blocks of wood and carved them out with a knife. It didn't take long to make one, and I liked to do it. I often worked at them in the nights that I had to stay up."

During the interview the subject of genealogy came up. In this it appears, Miss Moore is quite an enthusiast.

"My mother was descended from the Plantagenets," she said, proudly, "and Baron Boothe, of England, is also one of my ancestors, as is Gen. David Wooster."

As her visitor arose to leave Miss Moore said:

"And did the New York World send you all the way up here just to see me?"

"It ceratinly did," she was answered, "and had you been further away, I should have been sent just the same."

"Well, well," she said, slowly, nodding her head with each word, and then added, with apparently much commiseration:

"But its' too bad you didn't know when I was visiting my sister in Brooklyn, and saved yourself this long journey."

With cordial invitations to "come again whenever you can," the reporter said good-by to this very interesting but by no means new woman.

Charles B. Stewart, Chief Justice of the Indian Territory Court of Appeals and Judge of the Central District Court of the Indian Territory, has resigned.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

W. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1895

The affair of the Marlborough diamonds presents an occasion on which the Government should be kind but firm. It is doubtless hard that a young man, even a Duke, should be called upon to pay duty on his financee's wedding presents from abroad when they are to be taken at once out of the country again. It is a case that may arouse sympathy. The presents are coming to New York only to be shipped to Blenheim, and the order for paying duty may seem a bit of cruelty. Yet, on consideration of the matter, we are sure that the Government should insist on getting the cash. We are ready to admit that the Duke of Marlborough is a decent fellow, who has a good deal of ability and behaves himself like a gentleman, instead of like a British peer. We are ready to admit that he has been boorishly treated by the New York park police for not being an expert in riding a wheel. It may even be that he deserves his good fortune in getting a good and pretty American girl for a wife. But, with all these admissions and all the sympathy that is bestowed by the world on those about to marry, there are good reasons why we should get every dollar out of the young man that the law allows. It is to be remembered that, in addition to getting a pretty and charming wife, the Duke is going to carry out of the country some $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in good American money or its equivalent. Friendship and good will are all right, but business is business, and the Government is right to see that it saves all that is possible out of the prize that our guest is carrying off. Sixty dollars may be a good deal for the privilege of bringing a diamond brooch into the country for a day, but it is a small bit to save to the nation out of the $15,000,000 that is taking wings. Fifty cents may seem a high price to pay for showing one of her Britannic Majesty's justly celebrated shawls as the spoil of a wedding day, but it is none too much to save from the fleeting fortune. It is plain that we should have a prohibatory export tax on American heiresses and their money. But as we are so unfortunate as to have neglected this precaution it behooves the Government officers to do their best with the laws at their command. Let them hold up the Duke for every dollar of custom duty that can be piled on to his effects. We may never get another chance at him or at that fortune.

The San Francisco Examiner says: There seems to be an opportunity to have a national political convention held in San Francisco at last. The Republicans seem at least half willing to come. We want them. This is not a question of politics. It is a matter of business. The holding of the convention here would be of an estimable benefit to the State. In the first place, the thousands who would flock here would spend a deal of money. That is a narrow view of the proposition, but a practical one. But beyond all this, many of those who would attend the convention would be men who might go back to make the politics of the nation. Here they would be brought directly in contact with our needs. They would learn to know us and our ambitions. It has always been our complaint that the lawmakers at Washington did not understand us. This is a great opportunity to give them an object lesson and to get them by the buttonholes. So it is very certain that we all want that Republican Convention. We want the Democratic Convention, too, but the struggle for the former looks more promising just at present. The question now arises: How are we to get that convention? Pittsburg is bidding money for it. Those Pennsylvanians are offering $100,000 as a matter of paying up old debts and luring the delegates and committeemen their way. The convention would be worth more than $100,000 to California. Why shouldn't we offer more money.

THE CONFIDENTIAL PAPER.

The Briton Complains, Praises and Scolds In His Daily Journal.

The newspaper is a member of the family in England and regularly comes to breakfast with the other members. The London Times is a kind of oldest son among newspapers, and Punch the jolly bachelor uncle, who makes occasional visits. Englishmen take their newspapers into their confidence and have a half way of writing to them on all sorts of subjects. If an Englishman rows down the Thames and stops for luncheon at an inn and is overcharged, he writes to his newspaper, just as a little boy runs in to complain to his mamma of the rough treatment of his playmates, and later on the first letter is followed by others, in which the comparative merits and cost of light luncheons on the continent, in Seringapatam, in Kamchatka and everywhere else where Englishmen have eaten and drunk—and where have they not done these?—is discussed au fond. If horses stumble and fall in Rotten row, there are letters on the subject which go into the matter of roadbuilding, modern horsemanship and the like, with quotations from Virgil and anecdotes of accidents that happened half a century ago. Not only the more serious weekly, but also the daily newspapers, give one the impression that they feel themselves to some extent responsible for the contemporary auditing of the accounts of the day of judgment. On the other hand, the better class of English newspapers do not indulge in rash suppositions, hasty generalizations, uncertain guesses at probable future happenings and the daily exploitation of the personal affairs of notorious nobodies. And one may be permitted to say diffidently that perhaps this is preferable. If Mr. Balfour, for example, were to go abroad for a holiday, it would be considered vulgar to chronicle his doings and dinings and absolutely brutal and boorish to write particulars of the dress and behavior of his sister, or his wife, if he had one. The sense of fair play of a nation of sportsmen does not permit an editor to torment even his enemy from behind a woman's petticoats.—Price Collier in Forum.

A Question of Recognition.

Miss Kitty—Mamma, will we know folks in heaven same as we do here?

Mamma—I think there is no doubt of that, my dear.

"Will I know Jane Gopplins?"

"Who is Jane Gopplins?"

"She's the big freckled girl that lives over the grocery store down the street."

"If you are both good enough to go to heaven, my dear, you will certainly know her."

(After some moments of profound cogitation) "I won't have to speak to her, will I, mamma?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Fine Foot.

The elderly gentleman was getting a pair of shoes, and the clerk was striving to please.

"You have an elegant foot, sir," he said as he smoothed the leather down across the instep.

"Um," sniffed the old gent, eying him narrowly, "I guess you ain't the chap that was coming to see my daughter every other night till last week."—Detroit Free Press.

Dabster Misunderstood.

Figg—What kind of a writer is Dabster? Is he possessed of descriptive powers?

Fogg—Unfortunately, yes.

Figg—Unfortunately?

Fogg—Yes. In his recent sketch of a western girl he spoke of her commercial traveler manner and her generous understanding. The Chicago people allowed that the "commercial traveler manner" was a compliment of which anybody except in the effete east might well be proud, but they suspected that the other characterization was a cheap fling at the size of women's shoes, and after that his writings were a drug in the western market.—Boston Transcript.

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

GRAND BALL
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
Independence String Band
AT THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION.
Tickets, $1.50 Tickets, $1.50

FRIDAY EVN'G
November 8th.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
TRADE MARK
PATENTED MAY 20 1873
COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendants, Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly indorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said at mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit, on the 24th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heineman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the Plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Forty-eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underhand overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses, two mules, two wagons and one sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin, principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894, and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and so that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for a full and perfect description.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June, 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNamara, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one month after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the town of Big Pine, in Inyo County, California, the same being the place of the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. TIDEMAN,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. Yandell, Attorney for Administrator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	234	500	$5 00
M J M Donald	453	250	2 50
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 25	2 25
Paul Lentz Trustee	497	400	4 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	3 7	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	392	2 0	20 0
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	2 0
J Sanders	3 4	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	4 5	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 0
A C Lane Trustee	418	10 3	10 30
A F Thorpe Trustee	419	922	92 20
Chas F Anderson Trus	467	6 4	6 40
Chas F Anderson Trus	506	6 0	60 0
W W Sargent Trustee	4 9	3 8	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	10 0	1 0 0
W W Sargent Trustee	518	10 00	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Lunam	462	1 0	10 00
H H Noble trustee	521	4 00	4 0 0

A division in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895, the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3, 1895, the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

FARROW'S
MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

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All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hanneg, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannegan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two hundred and forty-six 30/100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said court, at page 58, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirteen and the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo, I will in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. S. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	Mixed Train No. 1	Mixed Train No. 2
	Leave	Arrive
Lone Pine	10 00 a m	5 20 p m
Cartton	11 2 a m	4 45 p m
Waucobi	1 10 p m	2 35 p m
Hawthorne	Arr 1 0 p m	Lv 11 a m
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave	Arrive
Hawthorne	4 10 p m	7 25 p m
Wauchope	7 1 p m	4 10 p m
Soda Springs	7 50 p m	3 35 p m
Belleville	8 10 p m	3 0 p m
Candelaria	9 45 p m	2 30 p m
Benton	1 20 a m	11 5 a m
Benton Crossing	5 10 a m	8 50 a m
Alkali	6 15 a m	8 5 a m
Indian Springs	7 25 a m	7 5 a m
Lone Pine	7 20 a m	6 10 a m
Keeler	Arr 9 00 a m	Lv 6 0 a m

Fares two cents per mile.

Train 3 runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains connect at Keeler with steamer leaving Steamer Point daily (except Sundays) at 7 a. m., and at Lone Pine with stages for all points in Owens River Valley.

Stage Connections.

At HAWTHORNE with Carson & Colorado stages for Schurz, Ft. Lyon, Ft. Mohave, Yuma, Tucson, Los Angeles and all points in Arizona.

At LAMPING (12½ miles from Mount Montgomery) with Palmer, Lembery & Co's tri-weekly stage for Montgomery, Gold Mountain, Ft. Piute, Ft. Mojave, Beaverdam, Hardy, Pioneer, Chloride City, Cerbat, Hackberry, Kingman, Oro Grande, Stockton, Gold Road, Yucca, Parker, Ehrenberg, Maricopa Wells, Phoenix, Florence, Tucson, Tombstone, Benson, Bisbee, Deming, El Paso, Silver City, Lordsburg, Los Angeles, San Diego, Tucson, Nogales, Guaymas, Ft. Huachuca, Ft. Grant, Ft. Thomas, Ft. Apache, Ft. Bowie, Ft. Lowell, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Grant, Ft. Huachuca, Ft. Apache, Ft. Bowie, Ft. Lowell, Ft. Rucker.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's line of stages for Adelaide, Silver Peak, Metropolis, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At SODA SPRINGS with stages from Carson City (Gardnerville) (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. T. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently enlarged the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY-SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, varied and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First-class work guaranteed at low prices.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water, house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

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Hawthorne, Nevada.

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ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HASSON.
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.
Also obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

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Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching records.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. and Land Cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in R. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Dunsmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1895.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS' Free Coach.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE, - CAL.
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos Callow, Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean rooms, comfortable rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to the Sheriff of Inyo County, for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of any person or persons guilty of killing, wounding or in any manner furnishing ammunition to Indians in Inyo County.
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated Inyo County, 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind.
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time.
Best of Care and Attention.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points.
Of the C. A. C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the power to sell, conferred in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 10, and the Northeast quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 18.10; thence Northeast following the meandings of the bank of Bishop Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence; thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six acres 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, also comprising what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Inspiracion Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and one-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the Southwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and seven-tenths (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-western along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and seven-tenths (41 7-10) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; together with ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at George Creek, Cal., and may be left at my place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to me personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time prior to the first publication of this notice, or before the making of said sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; one-tenth of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made; balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM LIVESTON,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased.

Dated Independence, Cal., February 8th, 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classical and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M., Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing .... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call on, or address
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1895, will be held at the Masonic room at Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 29th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN
Surveyor (unexpired) ..... JOSEPH EELEY
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN
1st Supervisor Dist. ..... FRANK SHAW
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 68
Antimony	8
Copper, refined, in car lots	5¾
Pig lead	3.50

Religious Services

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sun-
Liberty School House—The second
Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.
day in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. Nicholas,
Pastor.

Miss Clara Elbred of Big Pine is visiting friends here.

S. C. Yandell will be in from Darwin in a few days.

Fresh butter from the Fairview Creamery always on sale at Rhine's.

H. E. Wilkinson arrived home from San Francisco last Monday.

A. M. Given will start for Folsom with his prisoner (Meleno) to-morrow morning.

Strong efforts are being made to bring the next Republican Convention to San Francisco next year.

E. L. Murphy of Bridgeport and Will Yaney of Bishop left for their homes the first part of the week.

Thos. Roland of Keeler drove into town last Sunday morning from Lone Pine, returning next day.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reinhakle of Big Pine visited Independence a couple of days the first part of the past week.

Mrs. J. Bell arrived from Sonora last Monday and is visiting her brother-in-law, A. N. Bell at Camp Independence.

The entire corn crop around this vicinity has been harvested with no loss by frost. The yield is exceptionally good.

John F. Miller of Benton has been spending a few days in town. He will leave for home to-morrow morning.

George Meads passed through town last Sunday morning with his big team on his way to Mojave for more freight.

In the recent shipment of honey to the eastern market, Wm. Muth Rasmussen of Camp Independence forwarded ten tons.

The public schools of the County will have a vacation next week in consequence of the holding of the Teacher's Institute.

Miss Emma Yandell came down from Bishop last Friday, summoned by the illness of her brother, Ben. She will remain until the Teachers Institute is over.

Are you going? Going where? Why, to the grand Ball at the Pavilion next Friday evening. Yes, certainly. Everybody is going. Wouldn't miss it for anything.

M. Nash and O. C. Harper will start for Carson to-morrow morning by private conveyance. They will go as far as Bishop the first day and will make the trip in about six days.

Again has a race been arranged between Ed Ober and Cecil Burkham, to be run to-morrow for $250 a side. The distance is to be 75 yards, and Ober gives Burkham 5 yards handicap—*Bodie Miner Oct. 26.*

The new mill over at the Hirsh mine made a trial start last Friday, everything working satisfactory. The mill will be started to crushing ore the first of next week at which time the tramway will be completed.

Mrs. W. M. Richards and Mrs. A. Y. Gale came up from Keeler yesterday morning and are visiting with Miss Lena Thompson at Camp Independence. Mrs. Gale will leave to-morrow morning, while Mrs. Richards will remain and enjoy the festivities next week.

Stock To Be Sold

A Week from Saturday constable Seroy will sell 141 head of horses and mules, the property of G. W. Maxon and J. E. Lancaster, to satisfy a judgment obtained by W. H. Jenkins against them for $295, with $236 costs. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the Turf stable.—(Bakersfield) *Californian.*

COURT NOTES.

Hon. N. D. Arnot, presiding.

Monday, October 28, 1895.
10 o'clock a. m.

The "sheep cases" were all submitted by ten o'clock, at which time R. S. Miner argued for the Prosecution, after which Court took a recess until two o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, October 29, 1895.
10 o'clock a. m.

Adolph Gerkens vs. Annie J. Gerkens—Decree ordered entered in favor the plaintiff.

2 o'clock p. m.

Court convened for the purpose of argument of P. H. Mack Esq., Attorney for Defendants in sheep cases.

3:45 o'clock p. m.

Court convened, whereupon R. S. Miner, Attorney for Plaintiff presented closing argument.

Wednesday, October 30, 1895.
10 o'clock a. m.

F. Rhine vs. J. H. Leautaud and Richard Roe Meyer—Plaintiff allowed to take judgment against the seperate property of defendant Meyer and against the partnership property of the defendents Leautaud & Meyer.

S. C. F. Wrinkle vs. A. W. H. Smith—Permission granted plaintiff to amend the return of summons on file in said action.

County of Inyo vs. Alfred Roberts—By consent of Counsel, case continued until November 15, 1895, and if defendant fail to appear on that day, plaintiff to take judgment for amount asked, together with costs of suit.

2 o'clock p. m.

The People of the State of California vs. Julian Meleno—Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State's Prison at Folsom for the term of four years.

Thursday, October, 31, 1895.
10 o'clock a. m.

Emma Jane Spear vs. Fred Spear—Trial set for 10 o'clock a. m. Friday, November 8, 1895.

T. W. Carrol vs. Patrick Clinton—Trial set for December 4, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m.

I. J. Woodin, Administrator of the estate of Peter Gallagher, deceased vs. Chas. Anthony—Trial set for 10 o'clock a. m. December 5, 1895.

I. J. Woodin et al vs. L. De Tourneil—Trial set for 10 o'clock a. m. December 6, 1895.

TO the

Lone Pine, Oct. 25, 1895.

To The Teachers of Inyo County:—

You are hereby duly notified that a County Teachers Institute will be held at Independence on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of November, 1895.

Your attention is called to Section 1560 of the Political Code which states that "every teacher employed in a public school in the County must attend such Institute and participate in the proceedings."

Special rates will be given from all points on the C. & C. R. R. to Independence. Also, special hotel rates will be given to all teachers during the Institute week.

Respectfully,
S. W. Austin, Co. Supt.

THE INYO COUNTY TEACHERS REFERENCE LIBRARY

No. 1 Pages Theory and Practice. Postage	12 cents
No. 2 Practical Lessons in Sience, postage	12 cents
No. 3 The Teacher in Literature, postage	12 cents
No. 4 The The Science of Psychology postage	12 cents
No. 5 Manual of Useful Information, postage	12 cents
No. 6 Payne's Lectures on Education, postage	7 cents
No. 7 Kellogs School Management, postage	4 cents
No. 8 Burt's Litrrary Landmarks postage	5 cents
No. 9 Hughe's Mistakes in Teaching, postale	3 cents
No. 10 McMurry's Special Method in Hist & Lit., postage	2 cents
No. 11 Parkers Talks on Teaching, postage	7 cents
No. 12 Froebel's Education of Man, postage	10 cents
No. 13 Herbert Spencer on Education, postage	7 cents
No. 14 Herber 's Science of Education, postage	7 cents
No. 15 De Garms's Essentials of Method, postage	4 cents
No. 16 Grube's Method of Arithmetic, postage	6 cents
No. 17 Mcchellen's Applied Psychology, postage	12 cents
No. 18 Welche's Talks on Psychology, postage	3 cents
No. 19 Brook's Normal Methods, postage	12 cents
No. 20 De Graffe Practical Phonics, postage	4 cents
No. 21 Redlon's Chats with Young Teachers, postage	2 cents
No. 22 Augsburg's Drawing Simplified postage	12 cents
No. 23 Calkin's Manuel of Object Teaching, postage	10 cents
No. 24 Quincy Methods, postage	12 cents
No. 25 Hewitts' Pedagogy, postage	7 cents
No. 26 Parker's Talks on Geography, postage	8 cents
No. 27 Raub's School Management, postage	7 cents
No. 28 Hall's How to Teach reading, postage	2 cents

Mrs. Keppler, who has been a resident of Owens Valley for over 20 years, died at Bishop last Tuesday. She was brought to Independence and buried last Thursday morning.

Coolgardie.

Rich new fields are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamships of the Oceanic Steamship Company in Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line carries passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Inyo County Teachers Institute Program

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

9:30 Organization, Roll Call, Music.
9:50 Invocation...Rev. T. H. Nicholas
10:00 Introductory Remarks.....County Superintendent
10:20 Address of Welcome, President Board of Ed....F. E. Densmore
10:50 Short Intermission for Introduction
11:00 Address; The Individual in Education.....Prof. P. W. Search

Noon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 Grammer an Aid to Correct Speech.....A. E. Janvier
2:15 Discussion
2:35 Motives.....Prof. P. W. Search
3:30 "Round Table" Conducted by Prof. Search.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7:30 Lecture, Educational Economy.....Prof. P. W. Search

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9:00 Roll Call. Music.
9:15 Work in Primary Grades.....Mrs. Belle McClure; Miss Truscott; Miss Arcularius
10:15 Discussion.
10:30 History...F. C. Scott; Miss Eva McGee
11:15 "Pupils, Lost and Found".....Prof Search

Noon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 Drawing.....Mrs. S. W. Austin
2:10 Music.....Miss M. Chalfant
2:30 Natural Science....W. G. Dixon
3:30 What Constitutes Results.....Prof. Search

WDNESDAY EVENING.

7:30 Lecture: Why we should Educate.....Prof. Search

THURSDAY MORNING.

9:00 Roll Call, Music.
9:15 Difficultees in Arithmetic....
1st & 2nd years.....Miss Truscott
2nd & 3rd years.....Miss Shirley
5th year.....J. H. Shannon
6th year.....C. Hampton
7th year.....F. Moore
11:30 Discussion.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30 Experiments Showing Effects of Alcohol.....Dr. Howell
1:45 Physiology....Miss M. Doss; Mrs. Rhine.
2:30 Discussion.
2:45 Course of Study...Hon. S. T. Black
3:30 Discussion by the Institute.
3:45 Address. The Ideal in Education.....Prof. J. W. Morris

THURSDAY EVENING.

7:30 Musical Entertainment and Address by Hon. S. T. Black

FRIDAY MORNING.

9:00 Roll Call, Music
9:15 Spelling.....J. H. Shannon
9:40 Discussion.
10:00 Penmanship...Miss June Skinner
10:25 Discussion.
10:45 Geography.....Mrs. S. C. Mcholland
11:10 Discussion
11:30 Morals and Manners.....Miss Mattie Adams
11:45 School Discipline.....Miss L. E. Shirley

Noon

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1:00 Practical Methods.....H. C. Hampton
2:30 Report of Committe on Questions

Adjournment.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Grand Ball at the Pavilion.

Daily sessions will be held at School House. Evening sesssons at Court House.

The Milton Lyceum

The second meeting of the Lyceum was held on Saturday at Camp Independence. A lengthy literary program was rendered, which consisted of music, reading, recitations and dialogue.

The relative merits of the Statesman and Soldier were discussed by Messrs Moore, Smith, and Miss Annie Bell on the affirmative; by Carl Walter and Miss Frances Aguirre on the negative. The decision by the jury was in favor of the soldier.

"The Old Forsaken School House" was affectingly recited by Mr. Gorman.

The first number of the "Milton Star," edited by Albert Lewis was highly appreciated for its gems of wisdom and sparkling humor.

The next subject for debate is: Resolved, that California should extend the right of suffrage to women.

The exercises closed with an instrumental selection by Leon Marks.

Carl Walter, Sec'y.

Milton School Report.

Number of pupils enrolled twenty-two. The following Roll of Honor is based upon scholarship, deportment and punctual attendance: Frances Aguirre; Paulita Aguirre; Avah Bell; Annie Harbour; Carl Walter; Lema Gill; Charley; Breeding; Val. Gorman; Edith Gorman; Charlotte Putman; Carrie Schabbell.

F. Moore,
Teacher.

One thousand pounds of guilt-edge butter from the Bishop Creamery was shipped to San Francisco last Saturday morning.

N. J. Cooley started Tuesday morning for Minneapolis with over 40 tons of honey. If Mr Cooley meets with the success he expects our beemen will hereafter find a ready sale for their products and at a much better figure than they can realize in our home markets.—*Index.*

Weather Summary, week ending October 31 1895

Highest barometer	30 2 date, 31.
Lowest "	28 981 " 29
Highest temperature	70 0 date, 28.
Lowest "	37 2 " 29
Mean "	56 3
Average dew point	22 9
" Humidity	32 6
Total precipitation	0
Wind, direction, velocity & date	NW, 10. 28
No. Clear days	7
No. partly cloudy days	0
No. cloudy days	
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain)	0

H. E. Wilkinson,
Observer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895

P. W. Bennett, Att'y. for Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Daley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, of the said County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 26th day of September A. D. 1895, in the matter of the estate of James Daley deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House at Independence in said County, all the right title, interest and estate of the said James Daley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows: That certain mine and mining claim of gold bearing quartz, adjoining the Cleveland mine on the south, situate, lying and being on Fish Spring Hill, in the Fish Spring mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, which said mining claim is known as and commonly called the "Mayflower" mine and mining claim, the notice of location of the same being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, in Book F of Land, Water and Mining claims at page 201, Records of said Inyo County, said mining claim being 1000 feet in length. And also a mill site consisting of five acres, being all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Corner of the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section number twenty-one in township ten south of range thirty-four east mount Diablo Meridian, containing five acres and with the privilege of running water through the McCarty ditch and also the right to flume said water on to said ground through the McCarty garden for milling purposes.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of James Daley deceased.

Dated October 31st A. D. 1895.

P. W. Forbes and P. W. Bennett, Attorneys for Administrator.

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of J. White Smith, An Insolvent debtor.

J. White Smith having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said J. White Smith is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said J. White Smith, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or so any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the 1st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated October, 23, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed October 23rd, 1895

D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Walter A. Lamar, Attorney for Petitioner

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of Ambrose W. H. Smith, An Insolvent Debtor.

Ambrose W. H. Smith, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Ambrose W. H. Smith is hereby declared to be an insolvent debtor. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said Ambrose W. H. Smith, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor, be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on the 1st day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated, October 23rd, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed]

Filed October 23rd, 1895.

D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Walter A. Lamar, Attorney for Petitioner

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

Lieutenant-Governor Millard died at Los Angeles last Thursday and Governor Budd has appointed Wm. T. Jeter to fill his place.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style of Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies Wears, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,

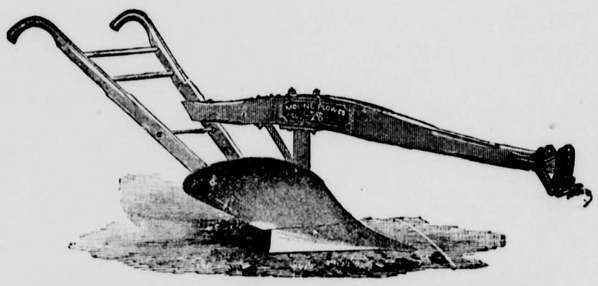
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

A. St. Mery,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House. ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAINS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BLIND.

A unique career was recently brought to a close in the suburbs of a gerat American city. It was that of a man totally blind from early childhood, who by force of an inflexible will, had succeeded in becoming a scientific anatomist.

Although deprived of sight, he trained himself by muscular exercise to be an athlete. The loss of one sense only strengthened his determination to preserve all his other faculties in the freshness of perfection. His own success in muscular exercise brought a group of young men around him, and before he was 21 years old he was a training master for athletic sports of every sort. He opened a gymnasium with apparatus designed to carry into practice theories of his own respecting the development of the human body.

He taught large classes, led in exercises of all kinds, and performed the most difficult feats with unerring accuracy. His facility in using the apparatus and moving about the gymnasium was amazing. Visitors could hardly be convinced that the expert and fearless teacher was absolutely sightless.

His gymnasium was gradually converted into a school of health. By physical exercises conducted under his supervision, he undertook to remedy deformities of the body, and to cure patients afflicted with diseases of the lungs, digestioon and disorded nerves. He became in fact, if not in title, a physician of recognized skill, and applied many original theories to the treatment of diseases, devoting the best years of his life to a minute study of the mechanism of the human body, with a view to remedying the physical defects of other men.

Whether it is the blind boat-builder designing the finest yachts, or the blind entomologist making scientific discoveries, or the blind statesman discussing in Parliament the intricacies of finance and conducting the most laborious executive department, only the most resolute natures can win such victories as these.

Mr. Fawcett, when he met with an accident in his youth by which he lost his sight, was a student with an ardent ambition for public life. A weaker nature would have given up the first fight as hopeless, but with unflinching courage he followed the career he had marked out for himself. He continued his study of political economy by the aid of other men's eyes; trained his memory until he could carry complex tables of statistics as easily as other men could read the figures from the printed page, and achieved great distinction as a university professor and a political leader. So complete was his conquest of infirmity that Mr. Gladstone was the only man who could rival him in Parliament in the exposition of statistical questions.

"I well remember," wrote Mr. Prescott, the historian, "the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore." He was virtually blind but with unconquerable patience he went on with his work year after year.—Youth's Companion.

GIVING HERSELF AWAY.

We are perfectly willing to admit that Mrs. Col. Yerger is a fond wife and a mother, etc., but she should not use words that she does not understand. She gave a party a few evenings ago, and Dr. Bitters was present. During the conversation on cholera the doctor remarked:

"I am very much afraid the cholera will spread all over the world, and it may even reach Austin."

Mrs. Yerger thought it would not spread.

"What makes you think it will not spread?" asked the doctor.

"You see, doctor," replied Mrs. Yerger, "some people are more adapted to cholera than others. Now, the French are more adapted to cholera than any other people. They are more choleric than the English. People that are choleric are most sure to get cholera, if there are any microbes floating in the atmosphere."—Texas Siftings.

A plot against Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Rustchuck. Twenty persons have been arrested.

The average sunshine of London is only twenty hours per week.

HIS LATEST DISCOVERY.

Dr. Ricord's Compound Pennyroyal Pills for female irregularities—safe, sure and reliable; express, $2.50. Also, Ricord's rubber goods for hygienic and private use. Maison et Cie, Paris, France. Agents—Root's, 6th and Howard, S. F., Cal.

A man never knows the extent of his wife's patience till he is sick and has to be waited on.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

A man likes to be told to "move up" in politics or professional life, but not in a street car.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Agents—Write or call. Any man or woman can make $50 per week sure. Best sellers on earth—ornamental, useful, necessary. Aluminum Novelty Co., 1508 Market St., S. F., Cal.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

THE CIRCLE OF CACHETTE

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS.

"I was just going to see you, madamoiselle," said she. "How warm it is," and she threw back her sealskin cloak. "I've been to five teas. No end of a bore, and now I must rush home and get into a tight gown and go to a dinner and a ball. Not so fine as those functions where I used to meet you in la belle Paris, though. You are so quiet now—which is quite proper, seeing that you are alone here. Do you ever hear from your sweet brother, the compte? No? But I must hasten. I don't know what Mr. Clayton must think of me, for I am always out. I have not seen him for five days. He dislikes society. But then he has his club. Even my brother—you've met him—says there is no repose in me. How can one have it in this whirl? My dear, I came to see you about that kerchief. It is for my pet friend, who will marry Dr. Croll the day after tomorrow. She's æsthetic, you know, sort of silly, but very sweet and faded. Do you think you could have it by tomorrow evening? I'd like to send it around to her not later than that, you know."

They entered the flat together and Natalie made a light.

Then Mrs. E. Platt Clayton caught up the kerchief out of the basket. Cachette's wing feather stuck to it.

At sight of that feather Natalie incontinently broke down, and in the unguarded moment of acute grief told how she had just parted with her bird to some one to whom she owed a great deal, and that she kept this one feather as a memorial of her pet.

"The French are nothing if not sentimental," Mrs. E. Platt Clayton smiled to herself. Aloud she repeated that she hoped the kerchief would be forthcoming the following evening in time to send to Dr. Croll's bride elect, and then she drove home to dress for the dinner and the ball, carrying Natalie's grieved mouth with her to be incorporated in the Watteau plaque representing Ariadne deserted.

Now, Mr. Cumbersome Brown's neuralgia was worse that night than ever before. At least so he said. He always said his present attack surpassed its predecessors and that it would be positively the last one he could stand.

All night long he used strong language concerning Dr. Jobson, his physician, and such of his friends as he could think of at short notice. Being a bachelor he had no women folk to make miserable, for his housekeeper, merely remarking "It's half temper," went to bed.

In the morning it was no better, and Dr. Jobson came and made light of it, which made it all the worse. And there was Cachette on the table warbling fit to break his little throat.

All at once Mr. Cumbersome Brown glared at the songster. "Mrs. Jones," said he, with as much dignity as his flannels would permit, "take that murderous animal away. Its shrieks will split my head open." "They couldn't split it shut," thought Mrs. Jones, and she bore away Cachette, who was thrilling his high H's like one possessed. She carried the cage to the kitchen, which was at the top of the house, in the approved fashion. But Mr. Cumbersome Brown had built the house for somebody else and not himself, and every sound in the kitchen floated dowr the dumbwaiter and spread over the floors below. So he heard Cachette in the kitchen.

"That French girl shall have warning tomorrow," he said. "Then I know what I will do. I caught this cold standing in the street while Fanny Ferguson talked about her Indians and tried to get a subscription out of me. Fanny shall have the Bunker girl's bird; it will remind her of the war yells of the Cherokees in their wild woods."

He wrote a few complimentary words on a card, pressed the electric button and had Mrs. Jones with him in no time.

"This card and that bird for Miss Ferguson this minute," he said.

"It couldn't be the other minute," I suppose," thought Mrs. Jones, and she set about executing the commission, not without envy of Cachette's loud voice and corresponding irresponsibility.

Miss Ferguson, who still looked almost young behind a veil and who was acquainted with the size of the bank accounts of several unmarried men of Brown's age, was sending out circulars begging for coal for the Cherokee Nation when the gift arrived.

"My dear Mr. Brown," she wrote on one of the circulars, "your lovely thought is singing its sweetest while I pen these lines. I interpret its meaning, do you think? I suppose birds have a meaning, a language, as flowers have. What is the meaning of a canary bird? I have always been so practical myself I have given little time to the study of poetry. With you it is different; your houses are frozen music. But come to me and tell me in person the meaning of a gift of a warbling nature. Ah, how I wish my Indians might hear it! I send you a circular. A few tons of coal would be warmly appreciated by the poor, neglected children of the forest and by yours devotedly, Frances Ferguson."

She had Cachette one hour. Then the postman came, and he did not bring her any subscriptions. Loving the Indian as she did she could not fail to be gifted with an active imagination, and she began to think there might be a sinister interpretation of Brown's gift—he sent her a brazen canary instead of offering himself as a golden goose.

Besides, she now recollected that he had said yesterday when she broached the subject of coal for the Chrokees, "What's the matter with the children of the forest burning wood?" quite in paraphrastic emulation of Marie Antoinette's wonder concerning the people who were starving for bread not eating pastry. Surely Brown meant something subtle, he had held off so long as it was and not met her advances with becoming spontaneity.

"Mary," said she in a gratery way to her maid, "that bird is just shoveling gravel down my back till my spine is like a garden walk. I can't go to see old Mrs. Thumbstall today, I'm too busy. Carry this bird to her with my compliments and a headache that has come on suddenly. Tell her to give the little thing away if she doesn't like gravel down her back."

IV.

This is what was said by old Mrs. Thumbstall, who gave large subscriptions to charities in promises for postmortem carrying out:

"Mary, tell dear Miss Ferguson I shall not forget her for this sweet tribute toward brightening up an old woman's life. I am not ungrateful, and those who are kind to me I shall—think of."

When Mary was gone, this is what old Mrs. Thumbstall thought:

"I don't intend to pay Dr. Jobson's bill. I'll send him a little present instead. He ought to have a bird to enliven him in his office and entertain his patients while they wait. I'll tell Fanny it flew away if she ever asks me where it is."

When Dr. Jobson received the gift he was preparing for a most depressing operation, and was looking over his shining instruments preparatory to going to clinic.

"My medicine has been too powerful for Mrs. Thumbstall," he cogitated, "and her brain has succumbed. The first time I ever knew her to do a liberal act. But the idea of a screeching bird in the office to set my nerves on edge! By the way, there's young Dr. Croll—he's to be married tomorrow, and has sent all us old duffers invitations with an eye to presents. He shall have the dickey bird. Thomas!"

"It is the same."

He sent Thomas out for a handsome cage into which he popped Cachette, who was silent and gaped, and the affair under convoy of liveried Thomas went to the house of Dr. Croll's fiancee.

Croll was at the house of his bride of tomorrow when the cage arrived.

"Miserly old hunks!" he said. "Why, Amarylis, he has a thirty thousand dollar practice. He evidently thinks we want our new carpets and papers ruined by canary seed and splashings. I'd rather the boys should think he'd sent nothing than to see this thing tomorrow. Besides, the bird looks sick. I know what I'll do! The Rev. Mr. Cameron's fee won't be any too big tomorrow. He shall have birdie—it may stir him up, and the dropping seed on his bald head be the means of producing a sermon that is not sleepy. Clergymen are fond of the works of nature, any way. It shall go in your name, Amarylis; it shall be a graceful tribute from you for the happiness he confers upon you tomorrow."

You might have supposed that something tickled Cachette when he reached the Rev. Mr. Cameron's, he was so exceedingly buoyant. Indeed, the Rev. Mr. Cameron's docktailed spaniel wailed, and his three cherub faced little boys got out their slungshots.

"I fear it would scarcely be appreciated here," said he. "The boys have the spaniel, and I don't think they will cut his tail any shorter. Then, there are the sparrows, if they desire variety. A gift should go where it will do most good—look at our flower missions, our seashore week for the poor. Mrs. E. Platt Clayton loves beautiful things, being artistic; she shall have this concentrated song."

So the three little cherub faced boys carried away the concentrated song, resolving to have some fun with it before they gave it up.

"Bless his thoughtful heart," said Mrs. E. Platt Clayton when Cachette was brought to her as she dozed over her boudoir fire, tired out from yesterday's five teas, a dinner and a ball. "There's a good man for you! He shall have that plaque for a Christmas present if I get it done in time. 'Ariadne' does not look quite right; I'll make her frock higher in the neck, and call her 'Rebecca at the Well.'"

Just then her brother came in.

"Halloa!" he said. "Where did you get your locomotive whistle?"—for Cachette was not only buoyant, but flamboyant.

"It is rather gritty," she assented. "And I think I know somebody who would like it. John, do you remember the Compte de Boncour's sister?"

"Was she at the ball last night?" asked John with arrested attention.

"At the ball!" she said. "She is not going out. You know whom I mean, the little girl who did that preposterous thing of coming to America to earn her own living rather than marry a marquis with a pedigree a yard long."

"What about her?" asked John, with foreboding quietness. "She's not sick?—and all alone here."

"Well," and his sister told him of Natalie and her sorrow over the loss of the bird she thought she must give away to some one to whom she felt indebted.

"You were at a ball in Paris where she was," she concluded. "She remembers you quite well. She knew you at once when she saw you here that day you strolled in when she had brought some embroidery home to me."

"I remember her," he answered dryly. "And she remembers me, does she? That's not bad taste in her. Tell me a little more about her, I'm quite interested in her bold proceedings. I like bold proceedings—that's what I like about that plaque of yours, 'Washington at Yorktown,' isn't it?"

And now it is time to make a confession, which has been held back till the last moment.

It is worth while to say that Natalie, in her admiration of the ways of these United States, had out-Americaned the Americans. For a year ago in Paris she had seen at a reception in the colony a New York man. He was not presented to her, and apparently did not see her—the truth of it was that he was a plain man, and did see her and admire her vastly, but declined to know her, because her brother made much of a title and family pretensions, and patronized the newness of America.

But after that evening a strange feeling came to Natalie. She knew little about America, thought the combined forty odd states about the size of Paris and New York a small corner. She came to New York in search of the man who refused to be presented to her. Had she not heard how American girls chose their own husbands? And how can you choose a husband if you do not go after him, especially if he will not come after you?

At any rate, she came to New York, and the man was John Abington, Mrs. E. Platt Clayton's brother, who was not a society man by any manner of means, though his sister dragged him to a good many places. Natalie became shy when she found herself near him and saw the foolishness of all she had done. When she was in her poorest flat she realized that she could never be anything to him; that mints of money and the like divided them, though he had become a factor in her life by this time, and——

Well, Natalie's duplex was flaring and doing its best to burst its chimney that night when some one knocked upon her door. She thought that Cachette had done nothing for her, and that M. Cumbersome Brown had sent a gendarme (policeman) to set her out in the street. She saw Cachette in a cage before she saw who carried the cage, and her fears were confirmed. Then she looked at the man who had the cage, and she did not know if she was in heaven or —Paris.

"I told my sister I would stop for the kerchief you are embroidering for her," said John Abington. "It was too cold and too late for you to bring it. And this bird—she said you had given yours away"— But Natalie had darted forward and sprung open the door of the cage and out hopped Cachette, laughing in his shrillest notes.

She caught the bird to her, spread out one of its little wings. "See!" she cried, "a feather is missing! It is the same! Cachette, j'ai bien de la joie de vous voir. (I am delighted to see you.) You have come back to me! It is a miracle; it is a miracle! It was au revoir, and not adieu! Oh, monsieur!" and she began to weep as though her heart would break, edging as far as possible away from her visitor, with whom she was now a little angry as she was also a little angry with innocent Cachette, who fluttered out of her grasp and perched upon the window cornice where he whistled like mad. In an hour John Abington went straight home to his sister. He had heard a wonderful confession, and he had made one not so wonderful. "Amelia!" he said with decision, "I am going to the library to write to the Compte de Boncour, and I wish you to bring Mlle. de Boncour here tomorrow and keep her here with you. Do not ask me anything more now; I am a little rattled. She will tell you every thing when you go after her in the morning, and go early, Amelia. I see you understand. That's square, isn't it?"

It might be square, and in a circuitous way it had become so. For it had been a circle before it had been squared—that is, the circle of Cachette.

THE END.

A Fish That Crosses the Ocean.

The warrior of the sea, the swordfish, is barring the halibut, the largest of the food fishes, the fastest fish that swims and withal the only one that attacks and conquers the whale. Another remarkable fact is that the swordfish crosses the ocean twice each year. No baby swordfish has ever been seen on our coast, and a reward of $100 for one which was caught here a foot or less in length has never had a claimant. Swordfish breed in Mediterranean waters, and nowhere else are young and old found together.

When warm weather comes they go abroad. Crossing the Atlantic the swordfish stops awhile at Newport, Block island and Bar Harbor and returns in the cool of the autumn weather to its home and children. Swordfish average about five or six feet in length and 300 pounds in weight. They are dark above and whitish underneath, and are armed with a hard and pointed sword which projects from their upper jaw and in length equals about a third of that of their bodies.

This sword is a most powerful weapon and its owner does not hesitate to use it either as a means of offense or defense. The swords have been run through dories and ship's bottoms and even through a piece of solid oak five inches thick. Many a luckless sword fisherman has lost his life on account of the quickness and ferocity with which this remarkable fish uses his sword.—New York Telegram.

Inventions and Mining.

More inventions have been made for miners than for almost any other class of men, and there is still a grand field in mining for the inventor's genius. The danger and risk of mining are still great, and it is only through inventions that safety in this work can be obtained. The miner's hats, lights, jackets and implements for work are nearly all patented, and all of the machinery used for blasting the rocks, crushing them and smelting the ore bears the stamp of many geniuses.

At the mouth of the miner's coat and trousers pocket, to resist strain and wear and tear, are small eyelets or metal rivets, which make a large profit for the inventor. The inventor of glass covered lights which can be carried into the mines without igniting the dangerous gases that might be floating around reaps a princely fortune.—George E. Walsh in New York Epoch.

Enthusiastic Copyists.

She—I wonder why it is that the Japanese are so enthusiastic about everything from America. It is said that they are copying us in everything.

He—Until a comparatively recent period the Japanese knew nothing about kissing. They learned that from Americans, and now everything from America goes.—New York Weekly.

Ruskin's Idea of a True Wife.

In his "Ethics of the Dust" Mr. Ruskin concludes a beautiful description of a true wife with these words: "So far as she rules all must be right, or nothing is. She must be enduringly, incorruptibly good; instinctively, infallibly wise—wise for self renunciation; wise, not that she may set herself above her husband, but that she may never fall from his side."

A THANKFUL GIRL.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Lottie Donell lives with her parents at 792 Natoma Street, San Francisco. She is a young lady nineteen years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. She is one of many thousands of young women who are blessed with many personal charms, but who are hindered from an enjoyment of them by a constitution impaired by constant disease. Ever since she was ten years old Miss Donell has been a sufferer from a rheumatic affection of the wrist, and since she was thirteen years of age she has been subject to various female weaknessess which have kept her physical vitality at a very low stage. Thus, as she says, she has been a victim of disease ever since she can remember. When she was a little girl at school she was always placed at a disadvantage with her playmates on account of her frailty of body and timidity of manner. She could never join in any of the more boisterous games, although she always longed to do so.

But the embarrassing conditions of Miss Donell's life have all been eliminated within the past year, and the change is wholly due to the effective work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"It must be remembered," said Miss Donell in telling of the great relief that Dr. Williams' Pills had afforded her, "that at the time I began taking the pills I had been for years a confirmed invalid. My wrist was swollen out of all proportion by the chronic rheumatism that had long since settled in it. The female complaints from which I had so long suffered had wasted my body away until I was but a mere shadow of my former self and I had really come to think that the brightness and happiness of life was not meant for me. I had not the energy to perform even the most simple of my household duties, and, in a word I was completely 'run down.' I began to take Dr. Williams' Pills while I was in this condition and before I had taken half a box of them I realized that they were doing me good. I began to feel lively again and to lose that lax feeling in my limbs. I felt so happy over the momentary relief that had been afforded me that I resolved to continue taking the pills. After taking several more boxes I was more than convinced of the high merits of the pills, for I was then wholly relieved from the rheumatic pains in my wrist and I had so far regained my vitality of body that I really believed I had never experienced the enervating effects of those wasting diseases which are so peculiar to women. It is a very great pleasure to me to be able to tell my young lady friends of the relief that has been afforded me by Dr. Williams' Pills and I will surely continue to recommend their use to all who are afflicted with the complaints from which I suffered."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

There are some cities which would never be heard of were it not for their baseball nines.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When a man despairs of success the devil will be on hand with words of encouragement.

SMALL FRY SWINDLERS.

Some of the meanest of these are they who seek to trade upon and make capital out of the reputation of the greatest of American tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by imitating its outward guise. Reputable druggists, however, will never foist upon you as genuine spurious imitations of or substitute for this soverign remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness. Demand, and if the dealer be honest, you will get the genuine article.

The grocer is not a newspaper man, but he often has occasion to put things in the paper.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.** No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

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In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

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STILL TALKING.

Mr. Depew Tells Why Americans Go to England.

CHAUNCEY INTERVIEWED ABROAD.

He Says it is Because Hotels are not Fashionable, and Many Cannot Afford Cottages.

We have had more American visitors among us this summer than has ever been known before, and still they come. The present American exodus to Europe has surpassed, by a long way, that of the Paris Exhibition year, and it previously stood as the record.

We are charmed to see them all. Their birght womenkind give our great thoroughfares a piquancy which October, alas! will remove. No doubt though some brides will remain, and that is something for thanks, especially on the part of bridegrooms. Happy fellows! They will thank not merely their stars, but the stars and stripes.

I quite forgot when I saw Mr. Chauncey Depew the other afternoon (writes a Sketch representative) to ask if the bachelor portion of Debrett has anything to do with the summer flight here of the daughters of the republic. Why not? Sometimes, you know, our peers and baronets and folk go over to America. But I am sure Mr. Depew would have laughed me to scorn; nay, he would have made a joke of my question.

Why does America come to England so much? More accurately—Why does America come to Europe? I couldn't have gone to a better authority than Mr. Depew for the answer. And, then, he is simply the interviewer's paradise. If Mr. Depew tires of railways and politics, of making eloquent speeches, and telling the best after-dinner stories, of being regarded as a future American President, and so on—if he tires of these things, what a newspaper man he would make!

"Why do Americans come to Europe?" he repeated, turning over a bundle of letters in his sitting-room at the Savoy. "Oh, for several reasons. A voyage across the ocean gives the only complete rest and change which a busy people such as we are can get. That is the great reason. I take my own experience. If I go somewhere in the States for an outing, my telegrams and letters follow me, to be answered."

"So that, really, you don't get rid of the drag of business?"

"Just so. Not only that, but I have to reply to those telegrams and letters without the assistance of my office machinery. I have not the data I require beside me, and I have not the stenographers and typewriters. In every instance when I have tried to find change and rest at home, I have returned to my work within three days. Coming to Europe, you get seven claer days' rest either way, and I can speak very distinctly of the benefit in health to be derived from that."

"What about the relative cost of the two ways of taking a holiday? Does that point come in?"

"Formerly, it was fashionable in America to go to the great watering places and live at hotels. It is not so any more. A fashionable family must have a cottage and must entertain. Accordingly, fashionable people can spend a vacation in Europe at much less cost than they could spend it, say, at Newport or Bar Harbor, two of our favorite resorts. For the man who is not fashionable and wealthy, who does not need to have a cottage and entertain, who closes up his home, and goes to the seaside and lives in a hotel—for him a European trip is, of course, relatively more expensive."

"But he gets a greater return for his money?"

"Quite so. The holiday costs more, but it is better, which brings to me a second reason why Americans come here. To people living in a new country, it is an unceasing delight to visit the cathedrals, the picture galleries—all the historic places of Europe. A younger people must always preserve a deep interest in the older part of the globe, from which they sprang. There is a magnetic power in the associations of ancestry, whether that ancestry is near or remote. A man or a woman likes to visit the localities with which his or her family may at one time have been connected."

"Perhaps we get even more American women visitors than men—not fewer, certainly?"

"I can only remind you that Paris fashions still govern the world, and that, naturally, American women come to Paris for them. Their husbands, their fathers, their brothers, will come with them, or the American girl will come alone, for she can be trusted by herself anywhere in the world. There! I feel sure, too, that she is made very welcome wherever she goes, as certainly, for her own sake, she ought to be. The flight of Americans to Europe every year is likely, so far as I can judge, to grow greater and greater in volume. The bad times in America somewhat stopped it for a few years; but affairs have now re-entered upon prosperity, as witness, for one evidence, the phenomenal passenger traffic to Euorpe this year."

"Now, if Americans come to Euorpe for these reasons, why, turning the question about, don't more Europeans go to America?"

"We have but little to attract them but our scenery, which is unsurpassed—none of those things which the centuries have reared in Europe. We are young people, as I said before, and a young people cannot possibly have the same attractions for visitors that an old people have. Moreover, I find on the part of Europeans a disinclination to undertake long journeys. We Americans think nothing of the trip of 3,000 miles across the Atlantic. However, I have little doubt that the amount of European travel to America will, in course of time, greatly increase."

"A personal word, Mr. Depew, to wind up, if I might? You have noticed the mother-in-law story that your name has been giving wide circulation to in the English papers?"

"You mean the story of the young and newly-married friend who wrote me for a railroad pass for his mother-in-law, in order that she might visit the happy pair. Oh, yes; it's quite true. I marvel that you should have doubted it. The detail that the return portion of the pass must be used on the third day seemed to be most important. It had to be used on that day; there was no help for it. I have not had a letter of thanks from my young friend yet on the head of the return date for that pass; but, no doubt, it's among the bundle of letters and telegrams which I have missed by coming away to England. Now, there's another story you may have read, and not a bad one, either."

"Well, how does it run?"

"I read it in one of your papers since I came to London, and it's to this effect: When Jenny Lind first visited America, a telegraph boy handed her a elegram. She was so much pleased with his intelligence that she asked him if he would like to hear her sing, and gave him an order to the opera. Years afterward, the tale goes on, a gentleman called upon Jenny Lind in England, and asked: 'Do you remember giving an order in Albany, in America, to a telegraph boy to hear you sing?' 'Yes.' 'You see that telegraph boy before you. I have climbed the ladder of success; I am now president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and my name is Chauncey Depew.'"

"Yes, it's a pretty story, Mr. Depew. It's so natural, and truthful-looking, too."

"A delightful story, only it contains four errors. I was never a telegraph boy; I never saw Jenny Lind in America; I never called upon her in England; I was never president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad."

I thought it a great pity that a good story should be spoiled in this way.—The Sketch.

A LEAD PENCIL WITH A RECORD.

In the splendid cabinet of J. T. Fillmore of Lawrence county, S. D., among other curious relics and specimens, is an old-fashioned lead pencil, three-quarters of an inch long, that was carried through the War of the Rebellion by Major J. B. Fairbank, who contributed it to Mr. Fillmore's collection with the following "biographical" sketch:

This pencil is a veteran of the Civil War. When it enlisted it was round and of full length. When the war was over it was, like many another veteran, "badly used up." During its service it campaigned in dust and mud over the hills and plains of Maryland and Virginia, through the swamps of Mississippi, across the mountains of Kentucky and East Tennessee, and again through Virginia from the Wilderness to Appomattox. It has watched upon the picket line in daylight and in darkness, in heat and in cold, in rain and in snow. It has taken part in many skirmishes and more than half a score of general battles, and in addition it went through the siege of Petersburg, and was engaged in several of the assaults upon that stronghold. With it for eight months, while the owner was First Sergeant of his company, he kept the daily record and report of the company. It wrote the number and the name of those on "detached service," of the "absent with leave," of those detailed for the ordinary duties of the camp, or, occasionally, for some special duty, perhaps the most difficult known to the soldier; of the sick in quarters, and the number present for duty. At the roll-call after battle it has noted the names of men as "killed in battle," "wounded in battle," "died of wounds," "died of disease," "discharged on account of wounds received," disease contracted in the line of duty." In its humble way it has written its humble page in the history of the most eventful epoch of all time.

BUILDING BETTER WARSHIPS.

The success of our ship builders in turning out first-class men-of-war has stimulated the building of merchantmen, and with every prospect that a few more years will see the United States flag carried to every port, as it once was. The decline of commerce carried in American bottoms was not due to lack of good seamanship and technical knowledge on the part of our sea captains, nor to the fact that we lacked in ingenious appliances for expediting the handling of cargoes and the ships themselves, but to other causes. Americans have always lead in ingenuity, and this fact stands out boldly in the results obtained in our battleships, cruisers and gunboats. Notwithstanding the fact that England has ever bent all her energy toward the securing and production of the most powerful warships, we have at a later day come into the field and taken advantage of all that she has done, and what is better, improved upon it. The battleship of even but twenty years ago has been revolutionized, and in view of this it is perhaps well that we did not at that time attempt to build what was then a modern navy. Facts go to prove that we are now able to beat the English in their own special field—that of building warships.—Los Angeles Herald.

Sleeplessness is one of the greatest dangers to health.

CURIOUS RELICS.

A Strange Race Heretofore Unknown to Scientists.

INVENTED THE GAME OF NINE-PINS.

They Used Ivory Combs, Painted Their Faces, and Rowed in Huge Galleys Without Sails.

The remains of a new race of people have been discovered in Egypt. The race is not by any means new in the sense of being recent, but its existence has been unknown to modern science. Prof. Flinders Petrie, the famous British Egyptologist, is the happy discoverer.

This race sprang up and probably died out in ancient Egypt thousands of years after the civilization of the Egyptians proper had been in existence, but the respectable antiquity of five thousand years is credited to it. What makes it peculiarly interesting is that it possessed a civilization of its own evidently distinct from that of the Egyptians, and one which was well developed in certain directions.

The ground where Prof. Petrie made his discoveries is in the Nile Valley, between Ballas and Nagada, about thirty miles below Thebes. The last named city was the place of origin of the Twelfth or Theban Dynasty of Egyptian kings, a comparatively parvenu family, who flourished about 2500 years before Christ. Egypt, which had already passed through a large variety of civilizations, began life anew under this dynasty. The foundation of Thebes is to a great extent enveloped in mystery. That the newly discovered race has anything to do with it seems a possibility, but that idea is not apparently entertained by Prof. Petrie.

The ruins of Thebes are the most extensive in Egypt and the region has been searched with the greatest industry by archæologists and vandals for many years.

The Nile flows through the ruins of the ancient city, dividing it into four principal quarters, Karnak and Luxor on the east bank and Cournah and Medinat Habu on the west bank. Between 1500 and 1000 B. C. Thebes attained its greatest dignity. It then supplanted Memphis, the ancient capital of the Pharaohs. The local god of Thebes was Amen-Ra or Jupiter Ammon, representing the force of the sun, who became the ruling deity in Egypt.

Thebes was filled with magnificent temples and palaces, to which additions were made as late as the second century A. D. by the Romans. It was enriched by the spoils of Asia and Ethiopia. Homer described it as the city of a hundred gates. In the Persian conquest of Egypt Cambyses obtained a spoil of $1,000,000 from the city, and greatly contributed to its downfall.

Gournah, one of the quarters of Thebes, is the palace of the Memnoneion, containing a statue of Rameses II. weighing 887½ tons. In the same quarter is the Vocal Memnon, or Colossus of Amenophis III., supposed by the ancients to emit a sound at sunrise. The temple of Karnak is of bewildering extent. The great hall is 170 feet by 329, and has a central avenue of twelve columns sixty feet high and ten in diameter.

Thebes is now populated exclusively by Arabs, who guide visitors through the ruins and have been engaged for several generations in disposing of all portable antiquities.

Prof. Petrie made his discovery at a spot on the border of the desert, three miles from the Nile, on the west side of the river. He was no doubt led to choose this locality for his operations by the fact that it had apparently been in some past age an agreeable dwelling place. Thebes and the whole country for miles around are known to him by heart.

The remains were found on the side of a plateau about 1,400 feet above the river, which in some past age reached to that height. Its volume, it has been calculated, was then fifty times greater than it is now. The place of the discoveries was therefore originally a river bank.

The date of 3000 B. C. has been assigned to the remains by Prof. Petrie. That would place them between the Seventh and Ninth Dynasties, a period of great trouble and confusion in Egyptian history. It has been conjectured that the new people were of Libyan origin, but there is no authoritative scientific verdict on the subject.

The new people did not embalm and mummify their dead, as did the Egyptians, but buried them in a sitting position, as if to help them to rest.

The discoveries include skulls of the new race, with the hair still remaining; a vase with a galley, hills and ostriches painted on it; a carved figure with tattooing marks on the body; another carved figure showing the type of art followed by the new race; a portion of an ivory comb, with a human head carved on it, another ivory comb; a piece of pottery in the form of a bull, supposed to have held charcoal and to have been used as a foot-warmer; a slate palette, used to grind malachite, with which these people used to paint their eyes and faces; a porphyry vase, hand made, pots on which are marks supposed to be the nearest approach to writing known by the new race, and a game of nine-pins.

The briefest consideration of these things shows that the new people were somewhat advanced in certain directions and very primitive in others.

The very neat game of nine-pins could hardly be improved upon. It is a remarkable testimony to the stupendous antiquity of skittles, bowling and kindred games.

The pins and the ball are of syenite, a kind of rock. The latter are about the size of peas. They had to be rolled through a doorway composed of three strips of stone, which would be knocked down and make a throw worthless if the ball were not aimed with precision. The pins in the English game of skittles are still set up in the same way as these.

These ancient people could hardly have pretended that nine-pins in this form was an athletic exercise. They played for the sake of the skill to be displayed, and also probably for the drinks and the stakes. They were, no doubt, a sporting people for this sporting implement is the most skilfully devised article left by them.

Although the human remains were not embalmed, hair was found on several of the skulls. That hair is 5,000 years old! It is judged from the teeth of the combs that the hair was worn long, but there is not much of it left now.

The shape of the skulls will, of course, be useful in helping to trace the origin or affiliations of the new people. They are large at the top, the foreheads are high and the general development is fairly high, although the lower part of the face is somewhat prognathous.

From the condition of many of the bones Prof. Petrie was forced to the disagreeable conclusion that the departed race indulged in what he calls "ceremonial cannibalism." He does not infer that they made use of one another as a regular diet, but that at a funeral the guests partook of certain portions of the deceased. Apparently they cooked the meat on the bones and then restored the latter. This was done, no doubt, with a solemn purpose, possibly a religious one. The same custom among other races is based on the idea that the virtues of the deceased are imparted to the eater, and that his memory is most effectively preserved in this way.

The discovery of combs is one of the facts which show a curiously unequal development of civilization. Certainly the use of combs indicates a considerable amount of renfiement and cleanliness. There are many Oriental races to whom they are unfamiliar today.

The combs are of ivory, well made, and of a convenient shape. One of them, which has a three-branched ornament at the top, would not look out of place on the head of a Broadway girl. Another, from which the teeth are missing would be more remarkable and more effective. The top or handle bears the head of a very peculiar-looking old gentleman.

Their pottery shows that they did not possess the potter's wheel, which is an important test of the advance of civilization. The pottery found is very plentiful. It is all hand made, but is very accurately formed.

There are a great number of small vases of alabaster, porphyry, breccia and other hard stone. These substances are of course difficult to handle, but all the vessels are very symmetrically made. The curves are perfect.

The new people, it is evident, had great skill with eye and hand, but not great artistic taste. A model of a human figure is the highest artistic achievement which has been brought to light.

It is really a very creditable piece of work and nearly correct anatomically. It represents a well-formed young woman with her arms in the air. She is tattooed all over. Her head, hands and feet are missing, but from her build and attitude it would not be unreasonable to assume that she was a ballet dancer or some other kind of dancer.

In contrast to this is the crude painting on a vase representing a galley on a river. Prof. Petrie explains that it has two cabins and is rowed with oars. There are forty-three oars on a side. The oarsmen are hidden.

It has a mast, but there is no indication of a sail on it. The new people had no knowledge of the noble art of sailing. There is a crosstree on the mast, with some design carved on it which probably served to indicate the name of the boat or that of the owner. The ensign on the mast in this case is apparently five hills. Other galleys depicted on their vases have three and four hills, an elephant, a palm branch and a bow and arrow.

Ranges of hills are represented on both sides of the galley, and three ostriches stride along in one corner, adding life to the scene. This picture is certainly an old master.

Prof. Petrie has come to the conclusion that these poeple painted their faces. Whether this practice was confined to the fair sex is not known, but it is not probable that it was. Man at that early period of history had not grown out of the little vanities which he has now relegated to woman.

The Professor discovered the slate paletes on which they kept their paint. He believes they used principally green paint made from malachite. Taste has somewhat changed in the matter of face-painting since then, but the effect must always be about as pleasing.

Another figure, which apparently represents an old man with spectacles and a pointed beard, is said to show most accurately the art tpye followed by the new race. Its curious resemblance to an aged journalist of some notoriety in New York will be generally noticed.

Many of the vases bear scratched marks, evidently made with a purpose. Probably they indicate the owners of the articles, and are the nearest approach to writing known to this people. This art, as it is understood among more civilized races, was evidently unknown to them.

The condition of the new race was in reality very primitive as compared with that of their Egyptian neighbors. They existed between the seventh and ninth dynasties, or about 3,000 years before Christ. As early as the fourth dynasty, for 3,600 years before Christ, the notation of time, the decimal system of numbers, weights and measures adjusted to a pound of 1,400 grains, the geographical division of the country and the division of the year of 365 days into twelve months and three periods of four months of thirty days were known.

The form of the buildings at that early period indicates a knowledge of geometry and the mathematical sciences. A considerable knowledge of astronomy and chemistry was also possessed, and medicine and anatomy had reached a considerable degree of development at the earliest traceable period of Egyptian civilization.

The art of literary composition existed in the eleventh dynasty, and Cheops himself, the builder of the great pyramid, was an author of renown.

Architecture was one of the earliest and most highly developed of Egyptian arts. The arch was constructed in the eleventh dynasty, eight centuries before it was discovered by the Romans. Columns were in use as early as the fourth dynasty. The symmetric arrangement of the temples, with their rectangular courtyards and halls of many columns and gateways slightly converging towards the apex, was one that for durability has never been equaled by other architects. The masonry is still the wonder of the world.

Sculpture and painting were highly developed, though on conventional lines, and were chiefly adapted to architectural purposes.

In the fourth dynasty the Eygptians were expert with the harp and flute; in the twelfth with the lyre, and in the eighteenth with the guitar, trumpet, drum, tambourine and a host of other instruments.

All these facts, of course, do not detract from the interest which will be taken in the discovery of a new and inferior race which intruded itself on the mother of civilization. Where did this race come from? and what became of it? will be questions that will give Egyptologists food for thought for many a year.

Already a very perplexing feature of Egyptian history is provided by the dynasty of the Hyksos or shepherd kings. This is said to have been established by a horde of nomads from Arabia and Syria who followed the Assyrian invasion of Egypt at the close of the twelfth dynasty, about 2500 B. C.

They gained possession of lower Egypt, ruling through the agency of the legitimate kings, who were shut up in cities and not allowed to get away. Then came a dynasty of six Hyksos kings, called the fifteenth.

The savage shepherds adopted the civilization of the Pharaohs as thoroughly as possible, but were hated by the people. They introduced some gods of their own into the old worship and also left their impress on Egyptian art. The Winged Sphinx is believed to be one of their artistic fancies.

It is calculated that the sojourn of the Hebrews in Egypt from 1300 B. C. to 1700 B. C. took place during the Hyksos domination.

The Hyksos were overthrown by Aahames I., founder of the eighteenth dynasty, and a prince of the ancient royal blood. A period of foreign conquest and aggrandizement followed.

One of the monuments of this period was the obelisk, now in Central Park, which was erected by King Amenhotep II. It stood for fourteen centuries before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis. It was removed with the obelisk now in Paris to Alexandria by the Emperor Augustus and there remained for nineteen more centuries.

Whether the newly discovered race has any connection with the Hyksos dynasty, about whose origin there is much doubt, is a qeustion that may be discussed.

HYPNOTIC TALK.

"Now, Wally," said Edgar, with a friendly smile, "I just want to make an experiment. If you make no resistance I think I can hypnotize you. What you have to do is to maintain a passive mental attitude. Try to think of nothing whatever. No, not even of me. Come, try to be serious. There, lean back and make yourself comfortable. So, that will do. Now turn your eye to this light, and don't forget that your mind is to be kept entirely inactive. I will count 60 seconds by my watch."

The young lady scrupulously obeyed these instructions. In twenty seconds her eyes twinkled, after forty they closed completely.

"Ah! I knew I should do the trick!" Edgar triumphantly exclaimed. "Now, Wally, I command you to reveal to me the secrets of your heart. Whom do you love? Tell me, I say!"

An expression of reluctance flitted for a moment over the maiden's face; then she began in a monotonous drawl:

I love Edgar P. and—"

Yes! Yes!" exclaimed the enraptured Edgar. Go on; tell me all the secrets of your heart!"

I love Edgar P.," she went on in the same tone, and I would love him still more were he not so stingy. I should like to go to the theater twice a week, but he only takes me there once in three months. I wanted diamond rings, and he gives me rings with cheap stones. I should like to have gone for a drive once or twice a week, but he never invites me. When I walk out with him and feel hungry he never thinks of treating me to oysters. When I—"

Enough!" the young man cried. Wake up! I command you!"

And so saying he made a rapid exit, without waiting the result of his command.—Das Neue Blatt.

STORY OF REAL LIFE.

What Electric Research Will Soon Bring Us.

HAVE HARNESSED THE LIGHTING.

Now that Niagara is in Chains, the Next Step will be to Put a Bridle on the Sun Itself.

"The starting of the great electical plant at Niagara last week may be said to open a new epoch in human progess," said Dr. Emile Berliner, the famous electrician. "Power is to be furnished from the falls eventually at any desired point within a radius of 100 miles. It will light the city of Buffalo, and I should not be at all surprised if at a future day New York city were illuminated by its means. Water power will certainly be employed before long on an immense scale for the production of electricity. Take Switzerland, for example, which has unlimited water power. Twenty years hence all of the electricity utilized in that country will be obtained without burning any fuel.

"The greatest problem before electricians today is the transformation of heat into electricity direct. As things are now, fuel must be burned to make steam; the steam works an engine; the engine operates a dynamo, and the dynamo generates the current. This elaborate process involves an enormous loss of energy. When the problem I speak of has been solved life will be easier. Biddy will get up in the morning and start a fire, the heat of which will fill a series of storage batteries. These batteries, without intervention by human hands, will do most of the work of the household during the day. They will light the dwelling, keep the machine fans revolving, run the sewing machine, and control the family elevator and the dumb waiter.

"When we know how to transform heat into electrcity direct we shall be able to use the sun's rays for manufacturing the strange and potent fluid. Think what that will signify! Power will then be as cheap as sunlight, and nobody will be obliged to do mechanical or bodily labor. Such an epoch will surely realize the long-hoped-for milennium. The time is already near when steam engines will be done away with, revolutionizing the economy of mankind. Even now there is a tendency to replace belting in factories with separate small motors for each lathe or other machine, a dynamo in the engine-room supplying the current. Thus an important saving of power is accomplished.

"We do not need to look to the future for electrical wonders. The present is giving birth to marvel after marvel. Successful experiments have been made recently in telegraphing between ships several miles apart at sea. They represent the infancy of what is destined some day to take the shape of an important and useful invention. The idea is expressed by assuming the case of two vessels that are sailing parallel courses, separated by a distance of five miles. Each of them drags behind her 5,000 feet of wire cable. Under these conditions the ships are able to exchange telegraphic messages. In a similar fashion Preece, the English expert, has sent signals from the mainland to an island four miles away, wires being stretched along the shores.

"The principle involved is easily explained. I suppose that you know why signals over a submarine cable are much slower than on land. It is because the water surrounding the cable retards the current. The current rushing through the wire produces a counter-current in the surrounding medium. If the cable could be floated on the surface it would work as well as on land. As it is, it would be easier to telegraph to the moon than to Europe, if a connection by wire could be made. The same point is inovlved in signaling between parallel wires miles apart; a signal sent over one makes a counter-current over the other. If a wire were run from Newfoundland to Florida, another wire being stretched from Scotland to the Pyrenees, signals sent over one would be recorded by the other. Thus it would be practicable actually to telegraph across the ocean without any connection by wire.

"It is slowness of signals by submarine cable that makes the service so costly. How about telepohning beneath the ocean, you ask? Such a thing is out of the question. It is not possible to send a telephone message through more than twenty-five miles of water and make oneself understood, unless an extremely heavy wire is employed. The difficulty is due to the retardation of the current, as in the other case. A telephone line has been established between London and Paris, across the bottom of the English Channel. Merchants have found it much more economical than the telegraph. I understand that, to save time, professional talkers are employed to transmit the messages. Such an expert can talk at the rate of 200 words a minute, and thus a letter of 1,000 words may be sent at the expense of the hire of the instrument for five minutes. A stenographer at the other end takes down the letter, which is delivered by a messenger to the person addressed.

"The long-distance telephone overland has ceased to be regarded as extraordinary. People talk from Chicago to Boston without thinking of the marvel of it. Before very long New York and other Eastern cities will be connected with San Francisco by telephone. There is no difficulty about that, save that the establishment of such a trans-continental line would require a good deal of capital, mainly because the copper wire employed would have to be very heavy and copper is costly. The greater the distance, the heavier the wire must be. The next step in the development of the telephone will enable a number of persons to talk over the same wire simultaneously and by this means the cost of long-distance telephoning will be much reduced. Experts are working on this problem now.

"The Bell Company spends $100,000 a year for experiments. In its Boston laboratory thirty experts are constantly engaged in working on telephone problems. An invention that is even now approaching perfection is the theatrophone. This contrivance will make it possible for people to step into a public office and listen to grand opera, comic opera, or the songs and funny dialogues of a variety show, choosing among such attractions as pleases their fancy. Of course, such a device may be turned to account as a household convenience, so that the well-to-do citizen will be able to listen to a play or opera without leaving his dwelling. Concert music will be on tap in private houses at a cheap rate per month, and one can hear Sousa's band or the finest vocal performances in the study or drawing-room at home by turning on the proper switch.

"Prof. Trouvelot, the astronomer, has recently observed sounds in the telephone corresponding to explosions of hydrogen in the sun. Such explosions are frequently to be seen through the telescope—catastrophies on a gigantic and appalling scale, the smallest of which would suffice to wholly destroy a planet the size of the earth. Simultaneously with each solar explosion, as the sun to the earth. Just eight minutes after each solar explosion, as reported by Professor Trouvelot, a peculiar crackling sound is heard in the telephone. Electricity, you know, has the same velocity as light. In fact, the two are supposed to be closely related. This idea is confirmed by experiments of Tesla, who produces in an open room what looks like a gas-jet, though it is nothing but a discharge of electricity from a metal point, generated by a current at a high rate of alternation.

CITY UNDER THE SEA.

The city authorities of Rovigno, on the Peninsula of Istria, in the Adriatic Sea, have discovered, a little south of the peninsula, the ruins of a large town at the bottom of the sea. It has been observed for some years that fishermen's nets were sometimes entangled in what appeared to be masses of masonry, of which fragments were brought up from the sea bed.

Then a diver declared that he had seen walls and streets below the water.

The city authorities decided to investigate. They sent down a diver, who, at the depth of 85 feet, found himself surrounded at the bottom of the sea by ruined walls. He says he knows they were the work of man. He is a builder by trade, and he recognized the layers of mortar.

Continuing his explorations, he traced the line of walls and was able to distinguish how the streets were laid out. He did not see any doors or window openings, for they were hidden by masses of seaweed and incrustations.

He traced the masonry for a distance of 100 feet, where he had to stop, as his diving cord would not permit him to go any farther. He had proved beyond a doubt that he had found the ruins of a once inhabited town which, through some catastrophe, had sunk to the bottom of the sea.

Some people think that they can identify this lost town with the island mentioned by Pliny the Elder under the name of Cissa, near Istria. This island cannot now be found, and it is thought by the Baltimore Herald that the submerged town [may have been a settlement on the island that so mysteriously disappeared.

LEFT HIM IN GREAT DOUBT.

She was probably what is technically known as a "summer girl." She looked like one in her yellow dimity gown. At any rate it was summer and she was a girl. She sat on the bluff overlooking the lake. She had with her a young St. Bernard whose tawny coloring harmonized beautifully as she perfectly well knew with the pale yellow of her frock.

Down on the beach was a young man with a couple of collie pups. He began to whistle to the summer girl's dog, and the dog started up. The young girl laid her hand on his collar. The young man whistled and kept on whistling to it. The dog struggled. The girl let him go. It would have been undignified to try to hold that squirming puppy any longer. None the less the girl was irritated. The dog was decidedly becoming to her and she wanted him.

Presently the young man climbed the bluff, the three puppies frisking up ahead of him. He stopped to speak to the girl and wondered at her coolness. She managed to get her hand once more on the collar of her own beastie. The young man and his dogs departed. The girl's dog insisted on going with them. The young man, noticing it, called back: "What's the matter? Won't your dog stay with you?"

In the sweetest tones the answer came: "It doesn't matter. I know he's perfectly safe with you and the other puppies."

And the young man is still in doubt as to whether he should be pleased or otherwise.

When General Lafayette was on his last visit to this country two young men were introduced. He said to one: "Are you married?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Happy man!" remarked the General. He then put the same question to the other who replied: "I am a bachelor." "Lucky dog!" remarked the General.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

W. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1895

Eastern papers are discussing the question whether pugilism is brutal. Judged by the jawbone work of Corbett and Fitzsimmons an answer in the negative may be confidently given.

A Boston girl who married a Chinaman thinks she has done as well as Miss Consuela Vanderbilt. A Chinaman's ancestry reaches away back of an Englishman's, and all that the Duke of Marlborough has to recommend him is his ancestry.

San Francisco has raised $72,000 towards the $100,000 fund needed to get the next National Redublican Convention, and twenty of the twenty-seven necessary votes. The good work goes on, and the prospects brighten for getting the convention.

Mrs. Maud Booth is giving the Salvation army a big boom in California. She has got President Jordan of the Stanford University, several members of the faculty of that institution and many leading people of San Francisco interested in the cause to the extent of becoming lay members and contributing $5 a year to the cause. The Salvationists are getting a recognized place in the forces of civilization.

The South African gold fields are of commercial importance to California and the coast. They furnish a market for California mining machinery, Oregon lumber, and have so far given employment to over one hundred skilled California mining men at annual salaries ranging from $2500 to $60,000. The predicted crash in South African mining stocks will have no more relation to the prosecution of gold mining than the bursting of similar bubbles on this coast had on the actual business of mining.—[Mining and Scientific Press.

Considerable is asserted regarding the ability of electricity to succeed steam as a transportation motor; but when, as was demonstrated a few days ago, one can leave Chicago and be in New York in time to witness the close of a theatrical performance in that city on the evening of the same day, it must be conceded that the steam locomotive is not likely to become obsolete. An engine and train in a most remarkable run on the 24th of last month, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, between Chicago and Buffalo ran one mile a the rate 92.3 miles per hour.

Much has been said about the morbid curiosity of people who crowd, push and almost fight their way into Judge Murphy's court, where W. H. T. Durrant has been under trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont. While it is true that scenes have been disorderly to the last degree and that well-bred persons have apparntly forgotten nine-tenths of their early training in a mad desire to see and hear the proceedins in this world famous case, it must be borne in mind that they have had extraordinary interest in the matter from the Easter Sabbath when they were thrilled with horror at the frightful belfry discovery, to the present time, and that the interest has grown so intense as to make them unmindful of the rules of etiquette. Is this strange? The man or woman who is not deeply interested in the Durrant case must have sympathies as oblivious to responsiveness as are the bodies of the poor girls who were lured to their death. I cannot look with calm severity upon people who have temporarily lost their heads in attempts to witness the rise and fall of the curtain in this home drama. Surely the must conservative must be stirred out of their accustomed calm in a natural wish to watch the movements and listen to the speech of the dramatis personae. Most devoutly it is to be hoped that San Francisco will never know the like of it again—this tragedy that has aroused throughout the entire community a sensation of personal antagonism against so incarnate a fiend as the perpetrator of this most awful double crime.—S. F. Town Talk.

THE TIME TO IRRIGATE.

It Is a Question Where Experience Outweighs All Rules and Theories.

There is no golden rule telling us exactly when to irrigate our plants. It is a question which the experienced irrigation farmer has to settle, and each individual case has to be settled separately. It is a question where experience outweighs all rules and theories, and the experience has generally to be learned by failures or partial failures.

Nevertheless there are natural laws and facts, a knowledge of which will greatly aid us, and of these a writer in The Eddy Argus considers the following as most important:

When to apply water is governed by the needs of the soil and the plant. The soil needs it all through the winter months. The plant also needs it toward the end of the winter. This much, I think, we may safely decide upon. The moisture felt in the soil from the winter irrigation should be sufficient to start the spring growth. Now, as 75 per cent of the growth of nearly every plant consists of water, it follows that it must be well supplied with this at the time when the great growth is being made. This should be in middle or late spring. Also at this time are our drying winds most prevalent, and the quick evaporation from the leaves has to be met by an equal supply of moisture from the rootlets, and here let me remark that for every cubic foot of water evaporated from the leaves a cubic foot of air has to enter the soil to replace the moisture taken out, and if the air cannot enter freely the moisture cannot come out freely, and the plant will wither or burn, no matter if there are oceans of water below. It is therefore as essential to keep the soil open as to supply water. If a plant appears to want water, examine the soil six inches from the surface and see if it be dry. If not dry, it is probably cultivation that the plant requires.

During the hottest months of summer the plant growth is partly suspended and the tissues are hardening, and it is probable that little if any irrigation will be needed. The fall rains will render irrigation still further unnecessary. After cropping it would be very desirable and I think would pay well to irrigate and plow, leaving the land rough and moist for the winter frosts, except, of course, where it is desired to put in a crop such as oats or rye.

Except for these general rules, it would be misleading to say when to water. One plant can stand and require water enough to kill another plant. A tree may flourish well under a liberal supply of water, but it may not bear fruit. Water enough to rot one tuber may be needed by another. A good deal of experience may be saved, it is true, by a knowledge of botany. If you learn the natural surroundings and climate of a certain class of plants, for instance, you will know more or less what to do in the matter of irrigating them, but the only true way is to study the needs of each individual plant.

Fire Losses on Farms.

It is generally believed that the houses, barns and other buildings on farms are seldom destroyed by fire, but the statistics show that they are very frequently destroyed, generally because there are no adequate means at hand to put out a farm fire when it is once started. One-fourth of the farm fires are of unknown origin, one-fifth are caused by lightning, about one-tenth are of known incendiary origin, one-sixth are caused by defective flues in farm dwellings, nearly 4 per cent are caused by bad stoves or stovepipes, one-eleventh are caused by sparks on roofs; children, kerosene, carelessness with matches, lights in barns and spontaneous combustion cause about 1 per cent each; while the other fires may originate from gasoline stoves, locomotive and steam thrasher sparks, furnaces, fireplace and open grates, smokehouses, ashes in wooden receptacles and other causes.

Farmers usually insure their buildings for full value, but carry little insurance on their removable contents. There are many total losses. Insurance men generally charge a higher rate on barns than on dwellings and discriminate between old and new structures, between well and poorly constructed buildings, between good and bad chimneys, between unincumbered property and that with an ironclad mortgage, between property occupied by the owner and that by a tenant, and between large breeding barns with numerous employees and those which are tended by the owner and his family. The farmer should provide the best possible means for extinguishing fires which may arise on his property. Too much care cannot be taken with all inflammable oils and other materials, with matches, tobacco, ashes and lights.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Here and There.

Alfalfa proved a great success in Nebraska last season.

The western drought has been followed in many sections by want and famine.

Our farmers have more hesitation about feeding wheat to horses than to any other class of live stock.

Millet is used chiefly as a "catch crop" for hay, since it can be sown in spring whenever it is discovered that a seeding of the permanent grasses has failed, or that a hard winter or insects have destroyed the clover. It may be sown when too late to plant corn.

Dishorning cattle is gaining favor in Wyoming.

The three best varieties of tomatoes treated at the South Dakota station were Dwarf Champion, Early Ruby and Early Advance.

The Western Rural announces that an automatic irrigation machine capable of raising 3,000,000 gallons of water per day is something the country has long been looking for, and that the Michel siphon water elevator, the invention of a French hydraulic engineer, meets the want more completely than anything before seen.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

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COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument is writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 29th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is now as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the deficiency remaining due, and so that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNamara, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine, An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-house in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
I. J. McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$5 00
I. J. McDonald	453	250	25 00
I. J. McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	2 23
Jacob Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
M. Frank	592	8000	800 00
M. Frank	577	2000	200 00
J. P. Bixbee	145	1000	100 00
J. W. Luce Trustee	382	37	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	342	200	20 00
Alex M. Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
J. Sanders	344	98	9 80
J. Sanders	385	35	3 50
C. Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
C. P. Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
C. P. Thane Trustee	448	103	10 30
C. P. Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Thos. F. Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Thos. F. Anderson Trus.	501	600	60 00
C. W. Sargent Trustee	503	378	37 80
C. W. Sargent Trustee	505	100	10 00
C. W. Sargent Trustee	514	1000	100 00
C. W. Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
H. Isham	461	100	10 00
H. H. Noble Trustee	521	400	40 00

According to law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895, the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3, 1895, the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannah, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannah, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 39-100 ($246.39) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 518, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September 1895.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS, Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

R. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		10 00 a. m.		5 20 p. m.
Stevens		11 25 a. m.		4 15 p. m.
Wabuska		1 40 p. m.		2 30 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar.	5 00 p. m.	Lv.	11 00 a. m.
		No. 3		No. 4
		Leave—		Arrives—
Hawthorne		6 00 a. m.		7 25 p. m.
Sodaville		7 11 a. m.		6 45 p. m.
Sou. Springs		7 50 a. m.		5 55 p. m.
Belleville		8 05 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Candelaria		9 40 a. m.		3 50 p. m.
Benton		1 50 p. m.		11 50 a. m.
Benton Crk.		3 10 p. m.		9 50 a. m.
Alkali		3 05 p. m.		8 55 a. m.
Independence		4 35 p. m.		7 25 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 20 p. m.		6 10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7 00 p. m.	Lv.	6 00 a. m.

Trains run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (60 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT MINA (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (6 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.

BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kind of carpet and rag weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First-class work guaranteed at low prices

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, TWO HUNDRED inches of water house and farming tools. Situated four miles south of Laws station on line of Carson & Colorado Railroad.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL

Mine obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MCQUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS' Prop
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
Horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows to wit: Commencing at the South east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 88-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of Oak Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispirada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-east quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 5th
"	February 9th
"	March 9th
"	April 6th
"	May 4th
"	June 1st
"	June 30th
"	August 3rd
"	August 31st
"	October 28th
"	November 2nd
"	November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk .....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor..... .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ 68
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

day in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

A thin coat of ice formed on the water here last Monday night.

Bert Rhine arrived home on Thursday's train from a short visit to Bakersfield.

Irv. H. Mulholland returned home last Monday from a two weeks visit to Los Angeles.

J. R. Moffett, as Commisioner, will sell at public auction on Nov. 23rd, at Independence, about 150 head of horses and mules.

The Durrant case went to the jury last last Friday afternoon, and it took the jury just twenty minutes to convict him of the murder of Blanche Lamont.

At the ball to-night the grand march will commence promptly at 8:30. This will be the grandest affair of the kind ever given at Independence, and will be the best attended.

Mr. John Fiehman and wife, Thos. Boland and J. A. McKenzie came up from Keeler last Saturday. Messrs Boland and McKenzie returned Sunday and Mr. and Mrs. Fiehman the next day.

We regret that, owing to ill health, we are unable to give as full a report of the Institute proceedings as the importance of the occasion warrants. The good effects of the affair will be better appreciated the more they are understood.

Scott Broder is at work on a run of ore for Tim Madden at his arrastra at Fish Spring. He will work about thirty tons which Tim expects will go about sixty dollars per ton. Mr. Madden is a hard worker and merits every success he may meet with.

Professor Search arrived here last Tuesday to take part in the Teacher's Institute and departed for his home at Los Angeles to-day. State Superinten- Black arrived Wednesday evening and will leave to-morrow morning. While here both gentlemen delivered a series of lectures, the practical good effect of which cannot be overestimated

The Milton Lyceum

The last meeting of the Milton Lyceum was held Nov. 2nd. The Vice President, Miss M. Gorman occupied the chair

The programme included a large variety of musical selections and declamations, literary paper, essays.

The question of women suffrage was enthusiastically debated on for an hour. The ladies argued with the force of conviction; the gentlemen opposed suffrage on the grounds of long established custom. The jury, consisting of Mrs. Richards of Keeler, Messrs Baker and Ring, decided unanimously for the Affirmative.

The subject for discussion November 16th is: "Resolved: That there is more pleasure in city than in country life.'

CARL WALTER, Sec'y.

Liberty School Report.

For month beginning Oct. 7th and ending Nov. 1, 1895. No. girls enrolled 9, boys 13, Total 22. Class standing and deportment of grammer grade pupils passing 75 per cent or over:

	Class standing	Dep't.
Bertha Partridge	78	98
Edna Partridge	83	98
Villa Partridge	86	95
Carol Putnam	84	95
Minnie Smith	78	94
Arthur Smith	76	92
Alfred Wright	76	94
Charlot Putnam	87½	98

Roll of Honor, Primary Dept.

Eddie Anger; Iona Partridge; Oscar Smith; Edith Anger; Walter Wright; Bert Anger; Leonard Partridge; Gilbert Wright: Chester Partridge; Winfield Wright.

MISS M. M. GREGORY,
Teacher.

The Institute.

The gathering of the teachers of the County in attendance at the Teacher's Institute has made this week one long to be remembered by our townspeople. A short entertainment was given on Monday evening to welcome the visitors, and the regular institute work begun at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Miss Lillian Shirley was chosen as Secretary. Supt. S. W. Austin opened the meeting with a few remarks as to the purpose of the meeting and the work to be covered—In closing he introduced Mr. Frank Densmore Esq., Chairman of the Board of Education, who, in behalf of Independence warmly welcomed the teachers. His words echoed the sentiment of all our townspeople. Mr. Austin then introduced Prof. P. W. Search, Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles, who arrived Tuesday morning from his Southern home to give us his valuable aid during the week. Prof. Search is a teacher of twenty-five years and has taught some 50,000 pupils. In his talks during the week, this gentleman proved himself a friend of every teacher, and above all the friend of every child in our schools. His talk Tuesday morning was a plea for the child, and a warning to the teacher not to treat his or her school as a whole, but to study the individual nature of each child, and to study out a method to best benefit each child. The spirit of the practical Philantrophist was evident throughout his lectures.

The afternoon session began at 1:20 and were opened by a violin solo by H. C. Hampton. Vice-President Shannon acted as president in the absence of Supt. Austin. The first discussion was had by Mr. Janvier, on the subject of "Grammer as an aid to correct speech." Mr. Janvier's paper was followed by a short one on literature by Mr. Moore. Mr. Austin then distributed a number of maps showing the growth of the English language from the Aryan tongue to the present day and gave a few statistics showing the rapid increase of English speaking people during the past fifty years.

Prof. Search then gave a short talk on "Motives," in which he impressed upon the teachers the fact that they must inspire every pupil with a proper motive for good conduct and study—that motive should not be fear of punishment or anxiety for reward or to be placed head of the class, but the fact should be in some way impressed upon the pupil that he is working for his own good and must attain the best self development in order to take his place in the great school of life. This talk was followed by a "round table" talk, with Prof Search in the chair. This is a somewhat novel method of bringing the teachers into touch. A large circle of chairs is formed and a discussion set under way, every teacher giving an opinion, or dropping his mite into the box. At 4 oclock p. m. the Institute adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday at the school house.

Tuesday evening an entertainment and lecture by Prof. Search was enjoyed at the Pavilion. The entertainment consisted of a piano duet by Mrs. Nellie Densmore and Miss Maggie Gorman, a recitation by Miss Lilian Shirley and a comic song by Mr. Fred Scott. Prof. Search then followed with a lecture on educational economy which was listened to attentively by the large audience. The gentleman maintained that cheapness in school materials—either in instructor or aparatus—was the most expensive method a state or county could pursue; that real economy consisted in securing for our children the best instructors and enough of them to handle the children well and give each child the individual attention he demands.

The day's work Wednesday morning opened with a prayer by W. G. Dixon. After roll call the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved. It was then moved and carried that all persons holding teacher's certificates in the county, be added to the list of honorary members of the institute. Some very interesting talk followed on work in the primary grades. The discussion was lead by Mrs. Belle McClure and participated in by Miss Maud Truscott and Miss Kate Arcularius. A general discussion then followed in which all the members joined. Mr. Scott then followed with an able paper on history, advising the teachers to keep in view the main purpose of this study, the inculcating of patriotism. This he declared to be the central thought of all history work, and not the stringing together a list of dates and events, perplexing and arduous to the pupil. Miss Eva McGee read a short paper on methods and devices used in history teaching. Then followed an intermission of ten minutes after which Prof. Search made a plea for the "bad boy" or stupid boy of the school. He called attention to the fact that many of our great men, Daniel Webster, and others were not bright boys, by patient directory and noble examples attained their ideals. The "bad boy" on the other hand is usually a quick witted boy, overflowing with an exuberance of spirit, which the teacher must not try to bottle up, but only turn in the right channel.

The afternoon session was commenced by Mrs. Austin, subject, drawing. The lady, with the aid of board work, diagrams, and charcoal work, kept all interested for an hour, and as a result, it is not unlikely that several of those present registered a solemn vow to learn to draw and thereby acquire one of the most valuable aids to successful teaching. W. G. Dixon gave a talk on teaching the natural sciences, geology, zoology, botany and natural history. Chart outlines were shown and methods illustrated. The afternoon was closed by a short address from Prof. Search on "What Constitutes Results." Harmony in schoolroom work was advocated, that is the pupils of all grades working upon the same subject at the same hour. This unity of work undoubledly secures the best results. Both teacher and pupil does better work in this way. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning.

A large audience gathered Wednesday evening to enjoy a musical entertainment, and a lecture by Prof. Search. Those who took part in the programme were Mr. Fred Scott and Miss Agnes Chalfant, piano duet; Louella Robinson, recitation; vocal quartet, Messrs Scott, Hampton, Morrris and Stroud. Prof. Search lectured on "Why we should educate," and gave some valuable statistics in favor of the chances of the educated man to those of the uneducated one. Miss Elsie Eibeshutz then favored those present with a vocal solo, and the quartet closed the evenings performance with a comic song. Supt. Austin then introduced State Supt. Black, and invited all who wished to do so to come forward and meet the gentleman.

Thursday morning was taken up with papers and discussions on arithmetic work in the various classes and was ably handled by State Supt. Black; Mr. Shannon; Mr. Hampton; Mr. Moore; Miss Truscott and Miss Shirley. The afternoon was devoted to a talk on "the evil effects of alcohol" by Dr. Howell; a discussion on physiology by Mrs. Rhine and Miss Doss; a few remarks on course of study by Supt. Black; after which that gentleman answered a number of queries made by the teachers. Prof. Morris closed the afternoon with a short talk on the Ideal in Education. This gentleman, the principal of the Bishop Acadamy, proved himself to be an able educator and is inspired in his work by the highest motives.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long This line tickets passengers to Cape Towe, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Weather Summary, week ending Nov. 7, 1895.

Highest barometer 30 248 date, 1.
Lowest " 29.537 " 3.
Highest temperature, 67 7 date, 28.
Lowest " 25 5 " 1.
Mean " 46 0
Average dew point 21 1
" Humidity 44 0
Total precipitation, .0
Wind, direction, velocity & date NW, 26, 3
No. Clear days 4
No. partry cloudy days 1
No. cloudy days 2
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

FOR OCTOBER, 1895, AT

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Date	Temperature. Max	Min	Mean	Range	Rain	Day
1....	87	53	70		.....	
2....	88	54	71		.....	
3....	75	58	66		.....	
4....	72	46	59		.....	
5....	77	45	61		.....	
6....	82	44	63		.....	
7....	83	44	64		.....	
8....	82	46	64		.....	
9....	83	47	65		.....	
10....	84	54	69		.....	
11....	82	50	66		.....	
12....	81	42	62		.....	
13....	80	45	62		.....	
14....	79	45	62		.....	
15....	65	55	60		.06	
16....	72	43	58		.....	
17....	72	43	56		.....	
18....	64	50	57		.02	
19....	61	44	52		.73	
20....	64	42	53		.....	
21....	63	48	57		.02	
22....	68	48	58		.....	
23....	70	48	59		.....	
24....	70	39	54		.....	
25....	72	39	56		.....	
26....	72	39	56		.....	
27....	74	38	56		.....	
28....	75	42	58		.....	
29....	74	37	56		.....	
30....	72	45	58		.....	
31....	69	38	54		.....	

Mean Barometer.....	29.98
Highest Barometer.....	30.20
Lowest Barometer.....	29.68
Mean Temperature.....	60
Highest Temperature.....	88
Lowest Temperature.....	37
Greatest Daily Range.....	39
Least Daily Range.....	9
Total deficiency in Temp during month	42
Total " " since Jan. 1...	118
Prevailing direction of wind, NW	
Total movement of wind, 4721 miles	
Maximum velocity, 30 NW on 3th	
Total Precipitation.....	.83
Days with .01 or more Precipitation....	4
Total excess in Precip. for month...	.51
Total deficiency " since Jan. 1...	.10
Clear Days.....	20
Partly Cloudy Days.....	7
Cloudy Days.....	4

Dates of Frost, 22nd and 23rd.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois Higata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Taboose School District for the construction of a school house in said District. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Stecker, Independence, Cal., Inyo INDEX, Bishop, Cal., and W. B. Moore, Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal. Said bids will be opened on the 17th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. MOORE.
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

Dated November 4, 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Daley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, of the said County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 26th day of September A. D. 1895, in the matter of the estate of James Daley deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to conformation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., In front of the Court House at Independence in said County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Daley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows: That certain mine and mining claim of gold bearing quartz, adjoining the Cleveland mine on the south, situate, lying and being on Fish Spring Hill, in the Fish Spring mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, which said mining claim is known as and commonly called the "Mayflower" mine and mining claim, the notice of location of the same being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, in Book F of Land, Water and Mining claims at page 201, Records of said Inyo County, said mining claim being 1000 feet in length, And also a mill site consisting of five acres, being all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Corner of the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section number twenty-one in township ten south of range thirty-four east Mount Diablo Meridian, containing five acres and with the privelege of running water through the McCarty ditch and also the right to flume said water on to said ground through the McCarty garden for milling purposes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of James Daley deceased.

Dated October 31st A. D. 1895.

P. W. FORBES and P. W. BENNETT, Attorneys for Administrator.

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of Caliornia,

In the matter of George Collins, An Insolvent Debtor.

George Collins having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said George Collins is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of the County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying he take charge and possession of all the estate, real and personal of said George Collins, Insolvent debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the Sheriff of the County of Inyo) in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor, be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, on the 15th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated, November 6th, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed]

Filed November 6th, 1895.

D. J. Hession, Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895

P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

FRIDAY EVN'G

November 8th.

GRAND BALL

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

Independence String Band

AT THE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION.

Tickets, $1.50 Tickets, $1.50

FRIDAY EVN'G

November 8th.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Firepnan's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock andpric before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

nce, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,

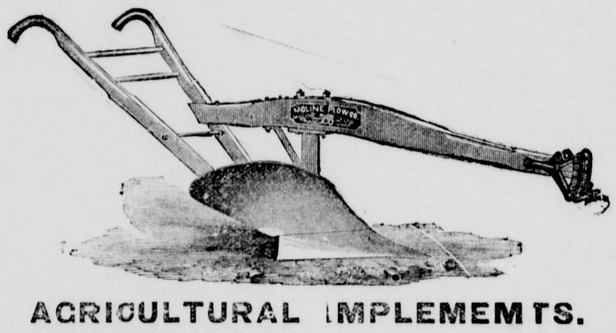
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per poun.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

ndependence, Cal.

A. St. Mery.

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) ☜
☞ (Opposite Court House) ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Vailey View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resmed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HIS FIRST ELEVATOR RIDE.

If any suburban residents have lost a small and very unsophisticated negro boy during the last twenty-four hours they may get some clew to him by putting a keen-nosed dog on his trail near the west entrance to the Treasury Department.

He was very small, and from his dress and actions could scarcely have ever seen the inside of the city before, to say nothing of a big public building.

His shoes were muddy and dusty, as though he had tramped in from the country, and his cloth cap was of the variety that grows only in the country cross-roads stores, though it had evidently been out of the store for a long time.

His clothes were homespun, and his kinky hair showed evidence of hayseed.

The first that was seen of him he strolled into the Treasury about noon, apparently enjoying the inalienable right of the American citizen to inspect a big public building.

He was evidently somewhat awe-struck by the massive walls and long, dimly-lighted corridors, but he wandered on, and wandered aimlesly into the elevator whereElevator Man Leech, who runs the vertical railway, was sitting in the corner waiting for business to come his way.

Close on the heels of the little negro came a clerk, who hurriedly called, "Second floor," and Mr. Leech pulled the lever, sending the elevator skyward.

The little darky had started with quick suspicion when he heard the rattle and saw the grated door slide out of the wall and lock him in.

But when he felt the floor jump up under his feet and saw the walls drop away outside, he let out a yell that would have scared a wooden Indian, grabbed frantically for something to hold on to.

It was not a momentary fright.

The youngster evidently thought he was being hoodooed or on his way to the haunts of the ever-dreaded night doctor, for he continued to yell ear-piercing shrieks that roused all that end of the Treasury.

He shook as though with the ague, and the kindly elevator man, who had no thought of playing a practical joke on the boy, quickly dropped the car back to the first floor and opened the door.

The sight of liberty seemed to put starch into the youngster's legs, but he never stopped yelling, and, darting out of the door like a jack rabbit with dogs after him, he fled down the corridor and out of the door past the startled watchman, and the last seen of him from the doorway he was still running.—Washington Post.

AIR AS A MOTIVE-POWER.

A test of compressed air as a motive power for rapid transit cars will shortly be made in Baltimore for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency and comparative cost of this means of propulsion. For this purpose two cars are being built at the shops of Ryan & McDonald at Curtis Bay, and it is expected they will be completed and ready for their trial trip next week. Air compressors for the purpose of charging the cars are being constructed, and will be ready at the same time. The new cars may make their first trips on the Baltimore, Catonsville & Ellicott City Railway. The experiment may also be made on the Traction Company's power houses without trouble. The new cars will be of the ordinary size and dimensions, with the same seating capacity as those now used. The controlling device for the motorman is simple and positive in effect, occupying no more platform space than the ordinary brake handle. All the other mechanism is under the car floor. In process of operation the air is compressed to from 1000 to 2000 pounds per square inch and stored in the station tank. With sufficient storage capacity in the station, the time occupied in charging the cars, either automatically or by hand device, need not take more than half a minute. The storage capacity of the seamless steel flasks or containers in the car is sufficient to operate the car from twelve to fifteen miles or more, according to the pressure. After passing through a reducing valve and being lowered to whatever is desired as a working pressure the air is circulated through hot water, and the mixture of heated air and vaporized water passes to the motors, working expansively. The mechanical features of the motors are substantially identical with those of a steam locomotive. It is said the manipulation of the car is simplicity itself, that it is noiseless, and operates without jars and jerks and is under perfect control at all times. As great a rate of speed as desired may be attaiend, and, besides, compressed air as a motive power is said to stand at the head of the list as far as economy is concerned.—New York Journal.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WATERMELON.

Many people have ill luck in selecting watermelons. They get one which is either too green or too ripe, or of poor flavor. An invariable rule among experts is to judge a melon by its weight, while in some instances the color is taken into account. Many people think that the deep green melon is the best variety. But the weight is of far more importance. If, in lifting it, the melon appears to be light for its size, it is liable to be not more than half ripened and to be dry. If, however, it is heavy the rule generally is fulfilled that the melon will be matured and of a rich and juicy nature.

About a third of the entire population of the world speak the Chinese language or its allied dialects.

THE MAN WHO STAID.

By B. O'NEILL.

I.

"Take care of yourself, old fellow."

"Goodby, Len."

"Take care of yourself, old fellow."

"Let's hear from you when you get home."

"Don't forget us."

"No danger of that, boys, and if any of you ever come to old Richmond, remember I live there, and my mother will be as glad to see you as I shall." The speaker is a young man, hardly thirty, and as he sits in the buckboard taking leave of the little crowd of men who have assembled to bid him goodby, his handsome face and well knit form are such as to attract attention at once. After an absence of years, Len Hawley is going home. To him, as well as to the men who surround him, the parting means a great deal, even though they strive—with that intensely American dislike of exhibiting any emotion—to conceal their adieus under an air of everyday unconcern. After one has seen the days lengthen into weeks, the weeks into months and the months into years with one set of comrades, when it comes to parting, the days long past bring up their memories to pass in review, and while no one speaks of them, all are conscious that they are present.

"Oh, you'll be back again, Len; you can't stay away," says one of the men to whom he has been speaking, more to break the silence that is becoming uncomfortable than for any other reason.

The young man merely shakes his head. He, as well as all the rest, knows that after years spent together this parting will for the most of them be forever. Out of the little frontier mining town many another comrade has gone just as he is going—never to return. Many another who day after day had dreamed of going, as he now is going, lay resting under the sod in the mountains around, whose crests are just beginning to be gilded with the rays of the early summer sun.

"Well, everything is on board, Jose, and you can drive around and pick up Mr. Dunsmier and his wife, and then turn yourself loose." It is the stage agent giving his last commands to the driver.

As the team of four half broken bronchos swings into the street the young man's face smarts and burns at the words he had just heard, and in the embarrassment they cause him he almost forgets to respond to the farewells shouted after him. He feels almost like jumping from the buckboard and rejoining his comrades he has left. He has hardly recovered his self possession as Jose stops his team at a house in front of which are already waiting a man of his own age and a woman some years younger. The man, with much domineering, at last has the trunk, of which he seems so solicitous, placed to his satisfaction in the buckboard, and, with the lady, takes the rear of the two seats. With a crack of the whip Jose turns his team into the road and the weekly mail between Prescott, Arizona, and San Diego, California, has begun its six hundred miles of travel over mountains and across deserts to meet the steamers of the Pacific.

Whether or not the mass of letters and papers piled in the bottom of the vehicle will all reach there, or whether any of it will, is a question. While it is the boast of the contractors that they run strictly on schedule time, they give no guarantee assuring the safe delivery of anything, even of the passengers they carry. All they pretend to do is to run the gantlet. If they get through, they will "bring the mail in on time;" and after waiting without avail an hour for its arrival when it is due it is useless to expect it. Another week will elapse, and then a new driver, driving a new team, will come in and explain just where and when the Indians "jumped and took in" the missing mail, and in confirmation of what he says, as likely as not, he will turn over to the postmaster a mass of rifled letters, so stained and black with blood that the readers will have to puzzle long over them before they can decipher their contents. It is a standing rule, though—one that all drivers are urged to observe strictly—that, if absolutely necessary to lighten the load in order to escape from an Indian attack, the mail bags containing papers are to be sacrificed first, and those containing letters are to be thrown off only in extreme emergencies.

Such is human nature that constant association with danger brings at last a callousness, and while all the passengers who have taken seats on this particular morning may have thought of the dangers in a general way, not one has conceived it possible that his or her fate may be the same as has met those whose graves they so often encounter close by the roadside. Each of the men has prepared for a possible attack by arming himself. Two at least of the passengers—Len Hawley and Mrs. Dunsmier—are thinking how unfortunate the coincidence that has thrown them together to make this long trip in company. As for Mr. Dunsmier, he merely thinks how unfortunate he is to be forced to make it at all. In the past, when Mrs. Dunsmier was simply Mamie Manning, the admitted belle of the little frontier settlement, she and Len Hawley had been lovers. That was before the man who now sat beside her had come into her life, and, as she and the man she had discarded sat together for the first time in months, neither could refrain from thinking of the past—of the quarrel, so trivial in its beginning, that had caused them to drift so wide apart that reconciliation was impossible.

As for Len Hawley, when he had heard of her engagement to another, he had determined to forget her by gathering together the little property he had and beginning life anew elsewhere. It was hardly a year since the engagement that bound them together had been broken, and already, he thought bitterly, she had fallen into the arms of another.

Some said that when Mr. Dunsmier, the rich mine owner, had first exhibited an interest in her, she had sought the opportunity to discard Hawley. Much as the latter may have felt his loss, outwardly he appeared indifferent. He could not believe that she had simply cast him aside for money, and when the plainer spoken portion of the community in referring to the marriage intimated that after all it had been merely a matter of bargain and sale, he would have told them they lied had it not been for showing how deeply the wound still rankled. Of this woman he could never think aught but good. Strive as he would, he felt that he never could cease to love her. He would not blame her for what she had done. Who could tell what her motives had been? Might she not have loved Dunsmier as she had in the past loved him—perhaps even more? He only wished that she would be happy.

As for Dunsmier himself, he had never liked him. In fact, there were very few who did. Selfish, overbearing and unscrupulous, Dunsmier loved money as he loved nothing else on earth. To him it was a god, to be deified and worshiped above all else. It was his boast that with money anything could be obtained, and when he had first begun to visit Mamie Manning, during her engagement to Hawley, his arrogant display of wealth, as well as his ill concealed contempt of those of less means, had incensed Hawley so much that the quarrel that broke the engagement ensued, and Mamie had been pleased to charge it to his jealousy. After that it was easy for her to defend Dunsmier, and then the drifting apart had begun, until she stood at the altar as Dunsmier's bride.

From that day Hawley had determined to leave the country. He had gone for the last time to look at the house which, during their engagement, Mamie and he had planned and of which they had superintended the building. As he went from room to room he thought of the many times they had gone through them together, planning for the future and dreaming dreams that were never to be realized. For the last time he had locked the door, and, taking the key from it, had cast it from him. Somehow he could not bear the thought of giving it into the possession of another. That had been months ago, and the house still stood vacant. As the buckboard passed it in the early morning he unconsciously noted how the six months had changed it, and he wondered if the woman behind him had noticed it. It was to have been their home. For nearly two years it had been the one theme of all others that pervaded their talk, and now—he would not think of it, though. After all it might be for the best. He would leave it behind him as she was leaving it, and in his old home in the east he would strive to forget it.

In the company of the dear old mother, whom he had not seen for years, the memory of the woman who had entered his life only to mar it would in no time pass away. How, though, would he explain to his mother that this woman, of whom he had written so lovingly, who herself had called her "mother" in her many letters during their engagement, was now the wife of another—that, after all, she whom he had thought so true had proved false? He could hardly bear to think of it. Somehow her presence this morning—her blue eyes and brown hair, which he had so often kissed and caressed—had opened afresh wounds that he had thought healed, and try as he would, he was unable to put from him the thought of the love that had once been theirs. He strove to think of home. Would there be many changes to be seen? How glad his mother would be to see him! Thank God! after all the years of absence, he was going back with enough to make her last days ones of ease and plenty. He would never leave her.

She was the one of all the world who would understand what had befallen him, and who would know how to sympathize with him in his sorrow. How good and true had this old mother been to him—so different from the woman who had given him up for the money of the man whose name she bore. Through all his thoughts, though, ran the memory of their courtship. He could smell above the sweet scent of the pine, so heavy on the mountain air, the same faint perfume that had always been her favorite, and which he had grown to love and regard as almost a part of her existence. He wondered how, after all that had passed, it could still find favor with her. To him it brought only pain. In vain he strove to forget it all by listening to the objurgations hurled by Jose at his horses whenever that individual thought he detected any disposition to shirk on the part of any of them.

II.

"Mulas y vacas!" (mules and cows), would Jose exclaim, in his most withering sarcasm at what he conceived to be derelictions of his team; "will you not return anything for the care and love I have lavished on you?"

Whatever the delinquencies Jose proclaims against may be, they are more imaginary than real. The mountains have been left behind, and the road is now in the valleys, where the Spanish bayonet, the flat green leaves of the prickly pear and the sagebrush have taken the place of the pines and the oaks of higher altitudes. The travelers have only stopped twice—to change horses and to eat the noonday lunch. The sun has passed the meridian and is beginning to sink toward the west. The occasional cracking of Jose's whip and the muffled fall of the horses' feet in the heavy dust as they trot along are the only sounds which break the stillness of the desert. Far up in the deep blue of the heavens above a vulture floats lazily, without an apparent effort. It seems so graceful, as it circles, that one cannot refrain from watching it, although the upturned eyes ache and burn with the glare of the summer sun. Heat and thirst and silence. Everything is parched and brown, and the yellow earth, where it is not covered by sand or dust, is baked and cracked in every direction, thirstily waiting for the winter rains that are yet months away. Even the rocks, rough and jagged pieces of lava, are black as if burned with the all pervading heat.

The three passengers sit in silence, longing for the next station, Camp Date Creek, more than ten miles away. It will, at least, be a relief to reach it, if only to refill the canteens that have become so warm that the water they contain has ceased to be refreshing.

Suddenly Jose rises in his seat and looks long and earnestly off to the left, where half a dozen clouds of dust are rising in the air. They are so light that he can hardly tell whether they are only the whirlwinds peculiar to the desert or men on horseback. As he looks, though, in each of the little clouds of dust occasional glimpses disclose a group of horsemen, riding at full speed. He looks again—all are looking in the same direction—and as he drops to his seat and says, simply, "Indios," all know that he is confirming their worst fears.

He stops the horses, and, handing the lines to Hawley, jumps from the wagon. Drawing his knife, he steps to the rear of the wagon, where the heavy trunk, placed there in the morning by Dunsmier, is lashed. As he starts to cut the ropes that tie it to the buckboard, Dunsmier divines his intention and turns on him fiercely.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SPACE WRITER'S SCHEME.

The trade for writing for the press "on space," that is, by the page, column or line, has given rise to many expedients to fill space with as little effort as possible. Many followers of this occupation have shown great ingenuity in getting as large an account of white paper as possible to their credit by making frequent paragraphs in their "copy." A French author who was once employed to contribute a continued story to a newspaper, and who was paid for his work by the line, was in the habit of introducing very frequently such passage as this into his story:

"Have you seen him?"
"I have."
"No!"
"Yes."
"Where?"
"Here."
"When?"
"Today."
"Then he lives?"
"He does."
"Ah!"

The publisher of the newspaper at length rebelled at what he regarded as an attempt to make money out of him by sharp practice. He sent for the writer and said—

"I must have a new contract. We will pay you hereafter by the letter and not by the line."

"But my contract says that I'm to be paid by the line."

"Yes, but your contract does not say that I shall not end the story when I please. If you do not consent, I shall put the words 'The End' at the close of the next installment of your story and print no more of it."

The author pondered a minute.

"Very well," said he, "I will take my pay hereafter by the letter, providing you let the story run on until I have quite finished it."

"It is agreed," said the publisher.

When the publisher came to read the next installment of the story, he found that the author had introduced two new characters who stammered dreadfully, and whose talk ran after this manner:

"C-c-c-c-c-c-c-c-can you not b-b-b-b-break the d-d-d-d-d-dreadful news g-g-g-g-g-g-gently to our m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-master?"

"N-n-n-n-n-n-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-ver, G-g-g-g-gaston," murmured the grief stricken Valentine, "I should r-r-r-r-r-rather b-b-b-b-burst upon him s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-suddenly with the an-n-n-n-n-n-nou-ou-ouncement, and not prolong his s-s-s-s-sufferings with sus-p-p-p-p-e-e-e-e-ense!"

The horrified publisher saw before him, in this sort of dialogue, the possibility of the indefinite of continuance of a story paid for by the letter, which was little less than a dreadful and terribly costly alphabetical procession. He sent for the author and restored the old arrangement.

As soon as the author again began to collect his pay by the line, poor stuttering Gaston andValentine were overtaken by an untimely fate, and the short paragraphs were resumed.—Washington Post.

AN UPRIGHT MAN.

There is certainly some slight feeling of humiliation in being bent down and obliged to creep along for fear of a snap in the spinal column. It is such a plain show of decrepitude that we feel embarrassed. It is seen every day when lumbago takes a good hold on a stitch in the back. There is very little sympathy for one in such a plight, for it is so well known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure it promptly and that neglect is the cause of so much disability. Why not keep the remedy always on hand and prevent such discomfort?

If you want to give pleasure to the pretty woman, do not talk to her of her own beauty, but of the ugliness of other women.

It Will Pay

To make some provision for your physical health at this season, because a cold or cough, an attack of pneumonia or typhoid fever now may make you an invalid all winter. First of all be sure that your blood is pure, for health depends upon pure blood. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will be a paying investment now. It will give you pure, rich blood and invigorate your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

PAVING BLOCKS OF GRASS.

A new industry has recently been started in Norfolk. It is a plant for the manufacture of paving blocks out of fibers of grass growing on salt water marshes. The grass is subjected to a heavy pressure and large square blocks come out of the press, when three circular saws take hold of the block and cut it into smaller blocks of about five and a half inches thick, provided lengthwise with long wire. These blocks are then subjected to a bath in three different kinds of oils, which make the fiber supple. The Manufacturers' Record is authority for the statement.

It isn't always lucky to have a horseshoe hung over a door. An Atchison girl was seriously injured the other day by one of these emblems of good luck falling upon her head.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

It is said that "brains will tell." Sometimes they will and sometimes they will not. Sometimes the more brains a man has the less he tells. It doesn't always answer for brains to tell.

KEEP YOUR WEATHER EYE OPEN.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

A Pittsburg girl whose lover is a whitewasher named Kelsey, always calls him "Kelseymine."

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

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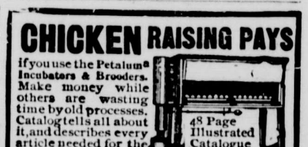

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

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NODS APPROVAL.

All Paris Now Wears Knickerbockers or Bloomers.

PANTALOONS UNIVERSALLY WORN.

Princes and Peasants Assert that No Woman Shall be Unsexed Because She Wears Them.

All Paris is mounted on bicyclette—all feminine Paris is in pantaloons!

My belief is that the artists of any former period, meeting Mme. Casimir-Perier and her contemporaries in pantaloons, would all accord that the dress is esthetically correct; that it suits the machine and becomes the woman, and so completes a harmonious ensemble. For harmony, observe, is the complete word in a country where art is first, last and all.

The dress being worn today in Paris by women on the wheel is of biege wool—that is to say, dust-gray, or the color of the road—and is composed of knickerbockers and a figaro or a blouse. The knickerbockers that last year and before hung out very full at the bottom to simulate a skirt makes today no such awkward pretense, but, refined greatly in line, they grow smaller toward the knee, and still being ample they follow the lines of the figure with much more art. The figaro, under temporary cloud for other wear, has found itself here a precious convenience. In the back it fits the figure, and yet is free to slide up and down from the belt line, like the parts of a cantilever bridge, with every motion of the wearer, and in front it permits a charming melange of chiffon jabots to fall out and below the belt, giving a hint of luxury and fine texture within, temporarily masked. The hat is a sailor with wings, or else an English felt, creased through the middle. There is, perhaps, a white veil; there is a necktie that escapes from beneath a turned-down collar, with a touch of the negligee in the fluttering ends, and it is in gay color either striped or plaid; the stockings are of bright bars or Scotch plaid, and make a color focus to the colorless dress; low shoes of brown leather leave the ankle free.

This dress, as it fulfills the conditions demanded for swift movement through space and rapid exercise of the legs, appears incontestably esthetic; as it is molded admirably to the woman, it would seem without dispute to be feminine. French women evidently agree that it is both, for the cultivated of all classes, bourgeoise, aristocrate and princesse, have adopted it and the sport with unanimous consent. This they would never have done if there were in it any default of taste, for women will not make themselves ridiculous, and Parisian women, with an art critic to cry at them from every corner, would hardly find it possible to make a great mistake.

The taste of Paris has judged bifurcation of the lower garment to be on the bicycle both beautiful and feminine.

It is absurd to say that a woman is unsexed because she displays two legs instead of one. Two legs are natural to all human creatures, and one is made neither masculine nor feminine by their avowal. A skirt, the garment we are habituated to see on women, does not suppose two legs, far less rapid motion with them; it supposes only one; it postulates the inactivity of those who are waited on by others and who are condemned to muscular repose, and was formerly an appendage of kings as well as women. Far from having in it anything essentially feminine, it is neutral; it is a disguise, a domino.

The Parisians saw in the problem of bicycle dress, not an adaptation of masculine dress, but simply a problem of clothing two legs for rapid movement. The conditions were new, but the women were always women.

Modesty in dress varies with climates, but it can nowhere by rights be a synonym for the feminine. Rather, the terms are authentic, and if femininity must be disguised for the sake of modesty to the degree of inconveniencing a legitimate sport it does not appear that we have yet attained the summit of civilization. But instead of being true modesty, is not this reluctance to adopt a useful dress to be set down to the sex egotism that prevails in communities where art is not greatly developed and has not yet influenced the feelings or the needs of the people? It is, then, because we are still educationally defective that we see in the knickerbockers only masculine travesties and translate this idea into the actual dress.

The esthetic merits of the fashionable Paris bicycle dress over the dress with a skirt are to be deduced in part from the outlines it makes and the relations of these outlines to the wheel. The point of greatest importance in any object, esthetically, is the center of its action, and the greatest pleasure to be derived from an object in motion is to see the movement that propels. This point for the bicycle is under the feet of the rider. Here, then, at the feet is the starting point to which all else is subordinate, and it follows that the space about the feet should be kept clear of all drapery, that the movement may be perfectly seen.

This done, it is the legitimate work of art to increase the interest at this point, as by color with light shoes, or with plaid stockings that focus the color of the dress. The next point of importance in the object under consideration is the center of support of the rider. This support lies between the seat and the handles. The seat should appear to uphold the weight, and to this end the width and apparent bulk of the draperies, as shown by the outlines, should lie above the line of support. Thus also an effect of greater lightness and adequacy will be given to the machine. Now a skirt forms in outline a pyramid with apex above the seat and width near the ground, and suggests a dragging weight instead of sustained lightness. It also cuts straight across the center of action at the feet, hiding the movement and destroying the principal beauty of the machine. The trousers, on the other hand, are in perfect accord with the esthetic demands. They leave the mass of the draperies above the seat and the ankles in free play to explain the action below.

These are some of the reasons why it would seem that an unprejudiced French woman—as, say, a former shade of the Bois—coming unforewarned upon rider and wheel, must find the dress ideally correct, and why when we shall finally have adopted the dress and learned in a mechanical way to make it properly, as we will, there will not linger with us a feeling that we have followed an extravagant fashion. It is the difference between generations of inherited art feeling and little or no art feeling at all.

To return to French women. I do not know the present opinion of French doctors on bicycle exercise for women, except it may be judged by the increase of the sport. Four years ago French writers cried out: "No, decidedly it is not a sport for women; it will ruin their health. But today bicycling women are innumerable. In front of the cafes of Buresnes, a village at one of the gates of the Bois, in all that glittering, interminable line of overlapping wheels that take siesta while their owners take refreshment, fully one-half seem to belong to the women, and as many women course the Bois on wheels as men. Whatever result may come of it, the flowing tide has become a maelstrom.

The dress is rough wool all the year round, and for the most part remains a light brown, but fine ladies may course their chateau grounds in more luxurious stuff and colors than taste would wear on the public domain. Rich dress is of dark green or blue cloth, with leather appliques. For the bodice favor lies between the figaro and blouse. For wear with a blouse the latest chic is a belt of elastic fastened with straps of leather, in width from three to six inches, and preferably white or pale gray. It is comfortable, as it gives with the wearer's movements; also its contrast to the darker costume gives character to the blouse dress. An occasional costume has the figaro prolonged into a short basque of some three or four inches depth, but these are inferior in both beauty and popularity to the other two mentioned forms. Stockings are of plaid or other pattern that serves to break up the long lines, or else they are of brown or black.

In country wayside inns and in the pavillions of the park charming pictures are to be seen of groups of two or three veloce women taking their rest. They are in poses of relaxation, their faces are flushed with the cutting wind, and they sip idly their coffee or lemonade all in murmuring of hairbreadth escapes by the way. It is a phase of the times, and the bicycle has entered into the manners of the day.—Ada Cone.

A CLEVER POKER PLAYER.

After all, next to absence of body, there is nothing so desirable in moments of danger as presence of mind.

Young Bigley, the commission merchant, was walking in from a little poker party—he had captured the entire "kitty"—in the western addition about 2 a. m. the other morning, when he observed that he was being followed by a couple of suspicious looking characters who were wearing rubber shoes.

"Great Scott!" murmured Bigley, breaking into a cold perspiration, "if they are footpads I'll be stood up and sandbagged; if they're policemen and I run I'll get shot sure."

But a successful poker player has loads of nerve, so Bigley struck an idea. He quietly made a pad of some letters in his pocket, slipped a pencil behind his ear, and walked boldly up to the men.

"Can you gentlemen show me the house where the bank clerk suicided this evening?" he asked.

"Holy smoke," said one of the highwaymen. "Here we've been following a —— journalist all this time."

And striking Bigley for a couple of cigarettes, the disgusted boodlers pocketed their sandbags and hurried off.—Texas Siftings.

The German Government is considering the advisability of sending a special commission to examine into and report upon the condition of agriculture in the various countries of Europe and the United States. It is not probable that the commission will visit England, but the agricultural attache who has just been appointed to the embassy in London will report upon the position and prospects of English agriculture.

"This is your little sister, Tommy," said the father, showing him the baby; "you will love her dearly, will you not?" "Y-yes, of course," replied Tommy, inspecting the latest arrival, "but it'll cost a great deal to keep her, won't it?" "I presume so." "Yes," said Tommy, with a long-drawn breath; "and when I asked you the other day to buy me a white rabbit, you said you couldn't afford it."

Will B. Smart—Ah, Sharpe, just in time for the debate. (aside). Who have you brought with you? Justice Sharpe—John Johns, a deaf mute friend of mine. Will B. Smart—Good! We will be delighted to have him take a hand in our debate.

AN ODD CORNER.

All That Remains Now of the Bonanza Days.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PAUPER ALLEY.

Queer Characters Wasting Away Their Lives in a Futile Endeavor to Make a Fortune in Stocks.

The saddest of all sad spots in San Francisco is a narrow little by-way that runs past the Pacific Mining exchange, from California street through to Pine street. It is known everywhere up and down the Pacific coast as "Pauper alley," and scarcely a middle-aged stranger ever comes to the metropolis of California, either on pleasure or business, that does not sooner or later ask where is Pauper alley, and what cable cars will land him on Nob Hill. To the newspaper readers of the last generation both localities are well known in connection with the stupendous fortunes that were closely connected with Pauper alley and Nob Hill, accumulated in less than a decade. To the person of philosophic mood there is more abundant food for reflection in Pauper alley than amid the famous mansions of the bonanza millionaires on Nob Hill.

Pauper alley twenty-two years ago was the busiest thoroughfare in the world. The bourse, Fleet street and Wall street are veritable graveyards in comparison with the alley in those days. In the palmy days of the Comstock it was thronged day after day with shouting and excited men, scurrying boys bearing messages here, there and everywhere, and brokers and mining experts rushed back and forth in mad haste lest a fortune would momentarily be swept from them.

Today Pauper alley is as dead and deserted as one of the mining camps that once furnished the material for its excitement. Where the speculators once congregated by thousands and a living throng of humanity passed in an incessant stream from one stock exchange to the other now only a few can be seen, and these stand idly talking over the good old times. All the old manipulators, whose daring deals made them celebrated on 'change in those days and whose faces once were familiar to the denizens of the alley, have passed away or sought other means of livelihood. All that remains now of even a semblance of the bonanza days are the few old human wrecks who still haunt the dark doorways and nooks around the stock exchanges and gamble away their few dimes and dollars with a hopeless yearning for the good old days to come again.

Among them are many old characters whose eccentricities and strange apparel have made them konwn to every broker and business man around that neighborhood. Every one has been given a nickname. One old fellow goes by the name of John or "Cash" Phillips, and his business is the selling of mining privileges on a small margin, no offer being rejected. He was worth at least $220,000 twenty two years ago, and went to Europe one summer with his whole family and four or five servants and several poor mining friends. He blew in $35,000 in six weeks. He lost his all in one speculation in southern Nevada. His long black coat, high water trousers and shoestring watchguard have long made him a familiar sight on 'change, and besides these oddities he differs from his associates in the fact that he usually meets his obligations with good hard cash. That's why they call him "Cash." His method of operating is extremely simple and as a rule sure. For a small consideration he gives a man the privilege of buying a fixed number of shares at a stated price within a certain number of days. The price is usually put at a figure the stock has no chance of reaching and of course Philips makes the premium. The other man gets his profit out of the excitement attached to stock speculation.

Another one of the old-timers is "Jack." People have forgotten his other name. Once he was a heavy operator and dealt in shares by the thousand. He operated several months with Ralston & Sharon. He got over $150,000 from "Lucky" Baldwin in one lick. Now his money is gone and he never speculates, but the old habit still sticks to him, and he comes down every day and watches the others at the hopleess game. One of his eccentricities is to eat tobacco, and he is never seen without a piece in his mouth. If you ask him about a certain stock and the probability of a rise or fall he will tell you that it will go up sure, and then as a sad smile flits across his thin face as if recollection of his own former prosperity, will tell you to follow his advice and—go broke. He is a good-natured old chap, and all have a kind word for him.

One of the most famous "chippers," as they are called, was "Coal Oil Tommy," a little German who burst upon the stock horizon a number of years ago with quite a sum of money in bank. His right name was William Fedocious, but from the first day of his appearance at the exchange he was dubbed "Coal Oil Tommy," from the circumstance that he peddled coal oil among the Chinese and always had his wagon tied in front of his broker's office during the hours of speculation. He was a good customer for the brokers, and it is said that Thomas Atkinson who got most of his business, hasn't smiled since "Coal Oil Tommy" gave up the idea that he was a second Mackay. Tommy made $60,000 in one week in July, 1875, in Belcher gold stock. He lost it all and $20,000 with it in less than two months. He threw himself in the ocean out at the Cliff House, in hope of suicide, but was fished out and kept in jail for a week until he decided to live awhile longer. The last heard of the poor fellow he was tending a billiard table in a Sacramento saloon.

The brokers, besides dubbing the "chippers," do not hesitate to give nicknames to some of their own ilk, and many of these are quite humorous. One of these is "Bonanza" Cohen, who made $1,000,000 once, but only lives in the recollection of it now. "Calamity Bill" is another who derives his sobriquet from always being the first man to inform a victim of a fall in stock, and last is "Windy Dick," who makes more noise than any other two men on the floor when he enters the exchange. On his appearance the members sometimes tie handkerchiefs over their ears or raise a red flag to signify "strong head winds." Probably the best known character around the exchanges is Denis Kearney, the one time sand-lot orator and Chinese exterminator. In 1876 he was the most famous champion of the laborer's rights there was in the United States. It is an open secret that Stanford, Huntington, Flood and Sharon feared his power at that time more than that of any one else. Denis has been a "chipper" in stocks for many years, but his deals lately have been few and far apart.

Of all queer characters that still live in the hope that a fortune is to be made in mining stocks the queerest is the woman speculator. In a row on a long bench at the Pacific exchange a dozen or more of her class can be seen day after day wasting away their lives in a futile endeavor to make a fortune in stocks. No matter if they have money or not, down they come every morning and take their seats, never leaving until the janitor closes the room. Hard featured, untidy, slovenly in dress, they sit through the day whispering among themselves or staring with vacant eyes into the distance and dreaming of the fortune that will never come. Some among them have hardly enough clothing on their backs to keep them warm, yet every cent they get goes into stocks, and where some of them get it nobody knows.

Among them are several who have been noted characters around the brokers' offices for years. The most famous of these is Mrs. Forrester, formerly of London. She seems to glory in her position, and the others look up to her as if she were a veritable queen. Her power was gained through her claims to be a clairvoyant and prophesying on the future of stocks. The gift has not made either her or her subjects rich, but she still has a large following. She intends to quit and go back to England, so she says, when her fortune is made.

Kitty O'Hara ranks next to Mrs. Forrester. Kitty also claims to be a clairvoyant, and she is possessed of a book in which is a spirit cipher. With this she started out once to break Mackay and Flood, but for some reason or other the spirits were not strong enough, and the deal broke them. Since then they devote their energies to selling "sure tips."

Another figure is Mrs. Tracy, better known as "Calico Mary." Mary has played the game so long that one would think she would give up hope, but after twenty-five yeras she still comes around daily.

The "Chippers" and brokers will soon be things of the past, however, and the strange characters that once hung around Pauper alley and the exchanges will only be matters of local history in a few years. They are picturesque, but they will not be missed.—H. G. T., in Chicago Record.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM ABROAD.

While Queen Victoria is at Balmoral portions of the front of Windsor Castle, near the royal library, will be restored.

The yield from taxation in Spain for July shows a decrease of 3,259,105 pesetas as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Mme. Stambuloff, accompanied by her mother and children, is expected to reside in Dresden for the future. She was educated at Dresden.

Hair dye has become to be considered so detrimental to long life that a Paris insurance company refuses to insure the lives of persons who use it.

There is a rumor current abroad to the effect that the two rival branches of the royal house of Spain are likely to be united by the marriage of Don Jayme, eldest son of Don Carlos, with one of the sisters of young Alphonso XIII.

M. Gerard, the French Minister in Peking, has telegraphed to Paris that the Chinese Government agrees to make reparation and pay an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs for the recent outrages on French missionaries in Szuchuan.

A plaintiff in a London county court declined either to be sworn or to make an affirmation, saying that he had been confirmed in the Episcopal Church and had been taught to speak the truth. Without waiting to argue the judge non-suited him.

A Presbyterian minister in Dunedin, after preaching a sermon on gambling, called upon his congregation to stand up, as a solemn pledge that they would never attend a race meeting; and with one or two exceptions the whole congregation rose to their feet.

The recent admission of twenty Greek students to the Turkish Government school by order of the Sultan is stated to be connected with an intention on the part of the government to appoint them ultimately to administrative posts in Armenia. It is, however, believed that the Armenians would strongly oppose such appointments and would refuse to be governed by officials of the Greek Church.

CARVED HER FATHER.

European Criminologists Studying an Odd Case.

WOMAN'S HORRIBLE CANNIBALISM.

Made the Flesh Into Sausages While Under Maniacal Influences After Reading Swift's Essay.

European criminologists have learned of a most extraordinary case of human depravity, the details of which surpass in horror anything ever recorded even in the annals of cannibalism. At Langwaltersdorf, a village belonging to the possessions of the Prince of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, in the Kingdom of Saxony, a young peasant woman, who lived in a cottage with her father, a robust old man of seventy, killed her parent and cut up the body after the manner the carcasses of pigs are treated. Her name is Anna Jungnitsch, and she is now in custody. Her trial will be attended by the eminent criminologist, Lombrose, and other experts.

One of the remarkable features of the case was the finding in Anna's room of a German translation of Swift's notorious treatise on unhappy Ireland, styled "A Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of the Poor from Being a burden to Their Parents and for Making Them Beneficial to the Public."

In this infamous essay, printed in pamphlet form in 1729, and since then quoted in thousands of volumes as the last effort of Swift's "genius and despair," the author in all seriousness advocates "that of the hundred and twenty thousand children born annually to Irish beggars, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, and that the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the kingdom; always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last months, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table."

Swift explains "how many dishes a child will make at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone; he tells of the use of the fore and hind quarters which will be very good boiled on the fourth day," etc.

The copy of this treatise found in the murderess's room, hidden behind an old bureau, was evidently torn from a book of select readings; its pages showed many finger marks, and those passages relating to the butchery were underlined with colored pencil. It appears, therefore, that Anna was incited to the terrible crime by reading one of the classics, a fact that singularly contradicts the notion that all evil information is permeated by penny-dreadfuls.

Anna Jungnitsch as the investigation has proved, murdered her father during the night from Monday to Tuesday in their cottage, which they alone inhabited. On Tuesday and Wednesday she was seen to carry an extraordinary number of pails of water into the house; but, as she was known to be a very cleanly woman, that attracted but passing attention. When old man Jungnitsch had not been seen for several days, inquiries were made of the daughter, who said he had gone away to a near-by village and she did not know when he would return.

On Friday, for some unexplained reason, it was rumored that Anna had killed her father, and witnesses came forward to inform the police that on Monday afternoon she had threatened him for destroying some of her plants in the garden. When the officers came to search the cottage they found the place scrupulously clean. Apparently all the rooms had been freshly scrubbed. The old man's bag of tools was in its place—an axe, a saw and several hammers. They, too, were suspiciously clean.

The officers found Anna engaged in sausage making. She appeared unconcerned and offered the men some of the tasty-looking sausages that were finished. They refused, because policemen cannot partake of refreshments or food in the house of a suspected person.

Langwaitersdorf is a very small place; there is no butcher in the village, the inhabitants buying their meat either in the next town or procuring it by killing some of their live stock. The report that Anna was making sausages and that the meat vat in her cottage seemed to be well filled with pickled pork therefore created talk. The woman had not been to the town of late and the Jungnitsches did not keep pigs. Where did the meat she had boastingly exhibited to the officers come from? The City Judge had all the butchers of the town interviewed. Neither of them had sold meat to the Jungnitsches for months. The Judge then caused the woman's arrest. She was not taken to the station, however, but placed under guard in a room of her own cottage, the Judge hoping that he might be mistaken in his awful surmise. He personally led another searching party through the house. They found a blood-stained shirt and socks behind the rafters of the roof. These articles, it was evident, had belonged to the old man.

The Judge, placing the ghastly proofs before him on a table sent for the supsected woman, who, catching sight of them, had a maniacal fit, and began at once to assault the persons who were guarding her. She is an undersized woman, very thin, almost emaciated looking. She had been in ill-health for many years, yet she fought with the prowess of a professional rowdy. When she was finally subdued and placed in a strait-jacket she made the astounding statement, "I have killed father and he makes excellent eating."

During the fracas a number of villagers had collected before the house and one by one they had penetrated into the impromptu court-room. When they heard Anna's statement they could hardly be restrained from assaulting the woman. The Judge cleared the room and began a judicial examination.

It appeared that the inhuman daughter killed her father before midnight Monday with an ax.

"Did he not offer any resistance?" asked the Judge.

"How could he?" grinned the woman. "I waited till he was asleep."

She removed the body from the bed to the kitchen, which has a stone floor, and caught the blood in a vessel, "for making black pudding." Anna had frequently aided her father in cutting up pigs, and the knowledge thus gained she employed in carving the unhappy old man's body. The terms she used in describing the act were those employed by pork butchers. "Then I cut chine (back bone) with the saw; also the head, but did not open the head," she explained, in a business-like way.

"Then I cut off the legs, which I desired to salt and cure, and removed the heart, kidney and liver. The liver I ate boiled with turnips on Tuesday, and it was as good as kirmess" (feast). "The inner fat, what there was of it (this in a disgusted tone of voice) I have melted down for lard. The rest I cut up in pieces and it is now in the vat, packed in layers with salt and spices."

"On Tuesday I baked three loaves of bread, boiled a lot of sage and minced finely some of the fat and lean meat from the loins and arms, not forgetting pepper, salt and allspice. Those sausages are beauitful, the finest I have ever tasted."

The Judge had heard enough. He ordered that the woman be loaded with chains, according to German police regulations affecting murderers, and taken to prison in town. One more question he put to her, however. "Why did you cut up your father's body after killing him? Was it to hide the evidence of your crime?"

"Well," said the woman, with a grin, "if you had allowed me a few weeks' time, your Worship would have searched in vain for proof, would you have not? I had also read in a book that human flesh makes good eating, and I meant to have all these good things."

A renewed search of the premises proved that Anna had spoken the terrible truth. It seems that she scalded the body after the murder, and after collecting the blood in a vessel. The blood had been partly used for "pudding." The top of the vat was found to be covered with salt, and under it were discovered layers of the flesh in a sauce of salt and spices. Seven sausages made of the father's flesh were also found. Anna had eaten at least twenty pounds of her father's flesh.

SHOOTING AT A BALLOON.

The use of the balloon for dispatch carrying and for military reconnoissance is likely to play a great part in the next war. Its only drawback is the fact that its huge size makes it a splendid target, and the equally damaging fact that, being chiefly a collapsible gas-bag, a shot-hole in any part of its great bulk brings it down. For this reason a good deal of uncertainty has existed in the minds of military men as to the usefulness of the balloon in campaigning.

Recent experiments in Austria, however, are calculated to give great comfort to the aeronauts, and to show that the objection just mentioned is not so great as might at first be supposed. These experiments had for their object the determination of how easy it would be to hit a balloon in the air. To make the task of the marksmen as light as possible, captive balloons were used; that is, the balloons were tethered to the ground by ropes. In one case, such a balloon, at a height of 4265 feet, or more than three quarters of a mile, was fired at from a distance of 4400 yards (two and a half miles) and was struck nine times without being brought down. Another time a captive balloon 2625 feet high, was attacked from a distance of 5500 yards, or more than three miles, and was not brought down until after the fifty-sixth round. In this case a heavy gale made the balloon plunge, and rendered aim very difficult.

Mr. Suarez, Consul-General of Bolivia in London, writes to the Times: "I think it right in the interests of humanity, and especially on behalf of the numerous persons in these islands who suffer so terribly from consumption, to draw attention to the great benefits such sufferers would derive if they would undertake the journey to Bolivia. The air in the reigons of La Paz, Sucre, Oluroo, is so highly rarefied and dry that it kills the bacilli, the length of time required depending upon the stage the disease has attained; patients in the first or second stage would be completely cured after a short sojourn, but those in the third stage would probably have to remain a few years. No doctors or medicine are required, the air being all that is necessary, although an almost complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks is essential. If persons in the earlier stage of the complaint would go without delay they would after a few months be able to return completely restored to health. Numerous persons suffering from consumption are annually sent to Italy, etc., where a cure is hopeless, whereas if they would only undertake the longer journey to Bolivia they would in most cases regain their health."

"Is she intellectual?" "I don't know, but I rather think not." "What leads you to think she isn't?" "Well--er—the fact is, she's pretty."

AT CLOSE RANGE.

The Moon Brought to Our Close Observation.

MAGNIFIED MANY TIMES FOR US,

And at Last we Shall See if She Has Any Queer People on Her—A Frenchman's Hope.

Not only today but in all ages men have been anxiously endeavoring to solve the mystery of the moon. The ancients made her their goddess, and entered upon no new undertakings without first asking her advice and consulting the probabilities of the influence with which even today many superstitious persons endow her.

The lens has long been regarded as the means by which we will be enabled, if at all, to study the moon's mysteries. The only question has been how to make a lens large enough. It seems to have been recognized that there is a limit to what may be called the carrying power of a lens. Alvin Clark of Cambridge, is the man who makes big lenses, and he has about reached his limit.

Two of these record-breaking lenses are in the great Chicago telescope, and two more are about to be set in the recently mounted telescope in the Paris Observatory. A French scientist, M. Deloncle, proposes to use these lenses for a novel purpose. The plan is said to be more than three-fourths realized. It will require glasses of over forty-nine inches in diameter. A famous French lens-maker is at work on these glasses for an instrument which M. Deloncle calls the siderostat.

With this M. Deloncle hopes to interview the moon and to establish once for all whether that interesting and much-discussed planet is inhabited. It will tell us whether the moon has cities, monuments and large buildings and also explain its signals to us, if it has any.

Says a French writer of it: "The invention is an ingenius one and demands for its perfection a man, convinced he is right, having, so to speak, plenty of 'pluck.' It is the natural outcome of all that has gone before, from Metius to Mantois; but it belongs especially to the particular genius of its author, because no one before him, not even the most learned astronomers, had dared to imagine so strange and yet so useful an instrument for stellar observation. It is the cannon of 103 tons, the Eiffel Tower, the Great Eastern of optics. The Siderostat surpasses anything of its kind. It does not even bear any resemblance to existing telescopes.

"The spectators will stand and it will lie, pointing its long horizontal tunnel at a mirror fourteen inches in thickness and weighing 13,000 pounds. The image of the satellite will be reflected, and coming out of the ocular will be projected on a screen upon which two, three, five hundred spectators may see the moon. A magnifying glass will enlarge the image to enormous proportions and a very delicate mechanical contrivance will set the mirror in motion, so that it will follow the apparent movements of the planet. The scheme will be gigantic: it will truly be 'Twentieth Century!' The question arises among the doubtful: Will it be practical? Alter ait, negat alter!

"Unfortunately Mme. Moon the indispensable prima donna of this lunar theater, often disappoints us. In the first place, there will be many evenings when, following in the footsteps of her capricious human sisters, she will decline to come forth from the shadows her cloudy boudoir. Photography may be brought into requisition, and, like the understudies on the real stage, take the role of the sulking primma donna. In which case the siderostat will be vulgarized to the mean part of a huge magic lantern, which misfortune, for the sake of science, it is to be hoped will never transpire.

"No, the real success of this great invention, the only one to hope for, in fact the only one really intended by the inventor, is a purely scientific one. What joy, what glory for him, the new Archimedes, when he shall be able to cry out to expectant humanity, the new Eureka: 'I have found it! I have seen it!! The moon is inhabited!!!' "

At Peukuhl, a small village in Prussia, a farmer died last March. Since then one of his sons has been sickly, and somehow a rumor was started that the dead man would not rest until he had drawn nine members of the family also into the grave. To "conjure" the spell a near relative must open the grave and decapitate the corpse. Accordingly the sick son, armed with a spade, went to the cemetery, exhumed his father's body and cut off his head.

MUCH SMALL GAME IN MICHIGAN.

There is great plenty of small game in Southern Michigan this year, with every prospect of good hunting this fall. The dry summer has been especially favorable to the increase of rabbits and quail. In some regions the quails have bred twice, while because of the absence of heavy rains few young rabbits have been drowned in the burrows.

The occasional contributor seated himself comfortably and replied to the busy editor's civil nod with a pleasant "how d'ye do?"

"Would you have any objection," he said, "if I should drop into poetry occasionally?"

"Not the least," the busy man replied, "provided you don't bring me any of it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

W. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.....1895

The grand jury of Kern county made their report last week, and it shook things up like a dynamite explosion. Nearly every county official is roasted to a turn, the supervisors especially coming in for a fricasseing.

In Massachusetts on Wednesday of last week, the women voted three to one against female suffrage. This will afford a text for Dr. Anna Shaw to tell the women that if they don't want to vote, (which they evidently don't) they ought to be made to want to.

The British lion is snapping and snarling in all directions. Its latest move is to have the Dominion Government to hasten troops to that part of Alaska which is in dispute between the United States and that country. It may go to far in the game of bluff.

Now that the whole Miisisippi Valley has been shaken up by an earthquake, the waves of which went as far east as the base of the Blue Ridge and as far north as the waters of Superior and south as the delta of the Mississippi, our good friends at the East will be less disposed to charge up all seismic disturbance to California. Compared with the late shake-up in the Central and Southern States, we have had nothing worth mention in the way of tremblors in California.

The Cuban leader now comes to the front with the announcement that the freedom of his people is near at hand. He has the Spaniard corralled and will soon gather him in. It was just about time for such a dispatch. The last we had was from the Spanish leader, in which he stated that he was about to crush the rebellion, and that not enough of it would be left in ten days' time to be spoken of. The remarkable regularity with which these for and against dispatches appear is proof of the perfect impartiality of the news agencies in Cuba. But really these peace and war alternations are becoming monotonous.

A paper that is so valuable to all interested in mines and mining, in the buying and selling of minerals and metals, to capilists and wage-earners that it can afford to be absolutely independent and advocate what it thinks for the good of the interests it represents, whether its views are popular or not, is certainly a rarity. The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York is in that enviable position where every one must take and read it whether they agree with its opinions or not. It is a great and valuable paper as any one can see by writing to "The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York," for a free sample copy.

Japan has at last issued her bulletin of intention regarding Corea. She declares that non-interference will be her policy and she calls upon all nations to assume a like attitude. She keeps forces in Corea, she says to preserve the peace only. The Japanese troops in Corea now preserving the lines of communication with the forces on the Liao Tung Penisula will be withdrawn so soon as that peninsula is evacuated. This declaration expreessly disavows conquest, and it will, if sincere, greatly hamper Russian plans. If Japan really means what her bulletin declares, Russia will be short one excuse for invasion of Corean territory. The appeal of Japan in this matter will address itself with great force to other Powers, but that Russia will take sufficient Corean territory to assure the Czar's navy a free outlet to the Pacific at any season of the year may be assumed confidently. It is wholly unlikely now that England will antagonize this movement provided she is permitted to press her demands upon China and enlarge her possessions in that quarter. To accomplish this war will probably be declared against China by the British Government. Russia will then protest and the likelihood of the two great nations becoming embroiled over the matter is therefore strong.

NOT A BRIDAL PARTY.

But the Massachusetts Man Wanted to Know All About It.

They were wandering up and down the waiting room of the Grand Central station, and neither seemed inclined to talk much, although from the glances they occasionally bestowed upon one another it was plain that there was a degree of relationship existing between them. Suddenly the young man left the young woman's side and crossed to the newsstand, where he purchased a paper. Returning, he conducted his companion to a seat.

Hardly were they seated before one of those inquiring individuals who must talk to somebody placed himself in the next seat and eyed them inquisitively, to their visible annoyance. He could not curb his propensity to talk, and thus began:

"Strangers in the city?"

"Yes," said the man shortly.

"Taking a train?" was the next query.

"Yes."

"Maybe you are going my way?" continued he of the inquiring turn of mind.

"Maybe. We are going to Boston."

"Ah, you belong there?"

"I do," was the man's answer.

"Fine city," went on the inquisitive one. "You don't see the papers filled up with divorces and scandals there as you do here. I belong to Massachusetts myself. Worcester is my home, and a divorce case or an elopement is a rarity. You seem to have gone into matrimony recently?" looking at them patronizingly.

"Rather," was the tired response.

"Might I inquire your business?"

"Certainly. I am a detective."

"On your honeymoon?"

"No," answered the detective, folding up his paper. "I'm taking back a prisoner."

"Why! You don't mean to say"—looking at the woman in astonishment.

"I do."

"I thought she was your wife."

"So she is, and my prisoner. To save you inquiry, she eloped with another man the day I married her, and I tracked her here."

"And you are taking her back to justice?"

"No, to marry her. I guess the job wasn't properly done, so we're going to do it over again."

"Is she from Boston too?"

"No. From Worcester."

"Oh!" The inquisitive man said no more.—New York Recorder.

A FAMOUS NOVELIST.

A Graphic Pen Picture of Hall Caine and Something of His Character.

Hall Caine is said to resemble Shakespeare in the keen intelligence of his features and in the intellectual height of his prominent forehead. He possesses a highly nervous organization, and his first novel came near bankrupting him in health. His best work is done after midnight in the early morning hours. He is a native of the isle of Man, a Manxman, and is 45 years old, or thereabouts. Much of his time is spent in travel, when he exerts his powers of observation and gathers material for future use. His home is in the English lake country, overlooking Derwentwater and above the town of Reswick. It is called "Hawthorns."

The novelist is also at times a poet, as he occasionally writes some verses for publication. He has decided religious tendencies, which take the form of investigation. He contemplates writing a life of Christ, and as he excels in terse, epigrammatic sentences his style would be in the direct line of Biblical truths. He is conscientious and painstaking in all his literary methods, and his readers recognize in him one who has sincerity as a superstructure for every romance of which he is the architect.—New York Advertiser.

Meant For the Minister.

A popular minister in Fifeshire, in the good old times, used at Christmas to be inundated with hampers filled with good things. On one occasion an enormous turkey was sent to him by the thoughtful kindness of a neighboring farmer, but as the minister's family had already provided for the Christmas dinner the bird was sent to the market and sold.

A passerby, seeing this fine specimen of poultry, said, "What a splendid turkey! Just the thing for the minister's Christmas dinner!" To the minister it was again sent.

The provident wife sent it again to the market and sold it again for a handsome sum.

Another friend, similarly struck with the splendid proportions of the turkey, purchased it and sent it to the minister. The good woman, not wishing to fly in the face of Providence, said at last:

"It is clear that the Lord means us to have this turkey," and with the approbation of the family it formed part of the Christmas dinner.—Youth's Companion.

A Clever Woman.

The director of a Chicago bank tells about how his wife overdrew her account at the bank last month. "I spoke to her about it one evening," says he, "and told her she ought to adjust it at once. A day or two afterward I asked her if she had done what I suggested. 'Oh, yes,' she answered. 'I attended to that matter the very next morning after you spoke to me about it. I sent the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn!"

Did, Though.

Policeman (to wheelman, who is riding on the side path)—See here, young man, you can't ride there.

"Can't, eh? Well, you just watch me!" And he shot out of sight.—American Wheelman.

The brooches used in Rome during the first and second centuries very often had a martial appearance. They were fashioned after swords, helmets, battleaxes and bows.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co., John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 24th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNamara, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Insolvent.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	31 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	414	200	20 00
E J Sanders	384	98	9 80
E J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sheriff's Sale.

ORDER OF SALE AND DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Friederike Rhine, Plaintiff, vs. Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, of the State of California, on the 18th day of September A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Friederike Rhine, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Eliza M. Hannagan, John H. Parish, W. C. Doane and Thomas Crellin, defendants, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1895 for the sum of Two hundred and forty six 30-100 ($246.30) dollars in United States Gold Coin, besides interest, costs and counsel fees amounting to the further sum of $105.30, which said decree was on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1895, recorded in judgment book 1 of said Court, at page 518, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows: The East half of the North-east quarter of Section Thirty-one and the West half of the North-west quarter of Section Thirty two, in Township Fourteen, South of Range Thirty-six East, Mount Diablo Meridian, containing 160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise apertaining

Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Inyo I will, in obedience to said order of said and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1895.

A. M. GIVEN, Sherriff.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895

P. W. Bennett, Att'y. for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Ida Adelia Walker, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS, Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. Yandell, Attorney for Administrator

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrive—
Mound House		10:50 a. m		5:20 p. m
Dayton		11:25 a. m.		4:45 p. m
Wabuska		1:40 p. m		2:30 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	5:00 p. m	Lv.	11:00 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Hawthorne		6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning		7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m
Sodа Springs		7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Belleville		8:40 a. m.		4:50 p. m
Candelaria		9:40 a. m		3:50 p. m
Benton		1:50 p. m		11:50 a. m
Bishop Creek		3:10 p. m.		9:50 a. m
Alvord		4:05 p. m		8:55 a. m
Independence		4:35 p. m.		7:25 a. m
Lone Pine		5:20 p. m.		6:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. F. ELDRED.
BIG PINE, CAL,
PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

FRED BURCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURCKHARDT.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
Attorney and Counsellor At Law.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

Brown & Wills,
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to atest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE,
SHAMPOOING.
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE. Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.

P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
dependence. - Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. J. MAIRS' Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PIN - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by. In fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.

Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallahah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER. Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F.&A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 5th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 6th
" .....May 4th
" .....June 1st
" .....June 30th
" .....August 3rd
" .....August 31st
" .....October 26th
" .....November 2nd
" .....November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .68
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5¼
Pig lead.....	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sun-

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

day in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

BORN.

SCHRODER—At Georges Creek, November 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Schroder, a son.

MARRIED.

MCKELLIPS—POWERS—At Bishop, November 12, 1895, by Rev. J. De La Matyr, Alonzo McKellips to Miss Melvina Powers.

CARPENTER—POWERS—At Bishop, Nov. 12, 1895, by Rev. J. De La Matyr, George Carpenter to Miss Myrtle Powers.

DIED.

GROB—In Reno, Nov. 6, 1895, Estella Ray, infant daughter of Fred and Jennie Grob, aged 7 months and 4 days.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1895.

Emma J. Spear vs. Fred Spear—Defendant failed to appear; decree granted plaintiff.

Sam Yandell came up from Keeler on yesterday morning's train.

Thanksgiving day this year will fall on Thursday, November 28th.

W. M. Wills went to Los Angeles last Monday, going south by way of Nojave.

Arthur Robinson has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be on the street again.

Under-Sheriff Clark will soon remove to the Laird house, formerly occupied by W. M. Wills.

Co. Surveyor Seeley went to Lone Pine last Sunday and has been spending the week there.

Miss Clara Eldred of Big Pine remaind over after last week's festivities, and is visiting friends here.

L. Gill, Esq. has been appointed District Attorney of Riverside County, with a salary of $2000 per annum.

The weather has been cold and stormy for the past two weeks and some snow has fallen in the high Sierras.

Chas. Richel and Hattie B. Bulpitt made final proof last Saturday on their desert land filings near Bishop.

Judge Arnot left for his home in Alpine County last Saturday. He will return about the first of next month.

William Arcularius came in from Darwin last week, where he has been hauling ore for several months past for D. C. Lane.

Rudolph Schober and Jacob Schober came down from Bishop early in the week and made final proof on two land entries.

Pat Keys came in from Beveridge last Tuesday, bringing in 37 ounces of gold bullion from his last run of tailings at the McEvoy mill.

Carpenters are at work constructing a new store building for A. A. Neil at Tuckrock. It will be a two story structure, about 34x40 feet.

Wilford Watterson came down from Bishop by private conveyance last Tuesday, remained here over night and started for Mojave next morning.

The Institute.

Friday last completed the work of the Teacher's Institute. Spelling was discussed for an hour or so; Prof. Search, Supt. Black and Mr. Shannon taking active parts in the discussion. It was decided that oral spelling was a waste of time and that written spelling was most beneficial to the child. Mrs. I. H. Mulholland read a short paper on geography and conducted a class in sand modelling. Mr. Wilkinson, Weather Observer at Independence, then talked on the work of the Weather Bureau and made a number of practical suggestions for the teaching of climatic influences. He kindly offered to explain any points that were found perplexing and said he would take pleasure in shewing the apparatus of the station to any one of inquiring mind. Mr. Austin then introduced Mr. Stroud of Bishop who described a trip to Alaska. The word picture of this region, its sea coast, ice burgs, glaciers and midnight sun, was most vivid.

Friday afternoon Miss Lillian Shirley read an interesting and elevating paper on morals and manners, after which Mr. Hampton gave a number of practical suggestions on this work. After a few words of farewell from Prof. Search and Supt. Black, the Institute passed resolutions of thanks to the various persons who had assisted in the work, and in making their stay in Independence pleasant. A reception was held at the Court House Friday evening for those who wished to meet Mr. Black; and the grand ball given on the same evening by the Harmoy Orchestra, proved to be the ball of the season, the hall being well filled until dawn.

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Budd has issued his proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, as follows:

In accordance with long-established custom, now sanctioned by legislative enactment, I, James H. Budd, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State, and in consonance with a like proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 28th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

This day, essentially American, originating with the early settlers of New England in grateful remembrance for manifold blessings, has been adopted and continued by nearly every State in the Union as a time set apart for reunion of families, the exercise of charitable deeds, and the doing of generous acts. Both as a Nation and a State, we have much to be thankful for, and it befits us to testify our gratitude therefore, by assembling in our respective places of worship, there to express our thanks for the blessings we as a people have received.

In the midst of enjoyments and pleasures forget not the stranger and the wanderer, but let the day be marked as one of generous hospitality, impressing our hearts with the reality and thuthfulness which should characterize Thanksgiving Day.

Graham—Woodin.

In its issue of November 1, 1895, *Our Mineral Wealth* published at Kingman, Arizona, contains the following:

Tuesday evening at the residence of Judge W. G. Blakely, William Henry Graham to Doctor Louise Laura Woodin. Judge Blakely performed the ceremony. The happy couple expect to make Kingman their future home. The lady is a physician and will likely practice her profession here in Kingman and surrounding country. Mr. Graham is from California while the bride is from Philadelphia.

Thanksgiving Entertainment.

There will be an entertainment given in the Methodist Church in Independence on Thanksgiving Evening Nov. 28. The literary exercises will consist of musical selections, declamations, recitations and addresses, followed by a social. Ice cream, cake, and coffee will be supplied abundance.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. The admission is twenty-five cents; the proceeds will go to the Milton Sunday School.

A Surprise Party.

Miss Lena Thompson was given a surprise party at her home at Camp Independence, by her young friends, last Tuesday evening. Music, singing and games made the evening pass pleasantly until half past 10 o'clock, when all were shown the dining room, where a table was filled with tempting delecasies. The decorations were of a floral character and very pretty. Good-bys were said at midnight. The young hostess was assisted by her friend, Mrs. Richards in entertaining her guests.

Another instance of destruction was witnessed last Tuesday evening. Some person started a fire in the foothills west of town, and the high wind blowing at the time soon scattered it over the neighboring hills and into the canyons, destroying a large amount of dry wood and timber.

The contract for carying the mail between Darwin and Modock has been let to J. C. Johnson of London, Kentucky, from November 30, 1895, to June 30, 1898, for the sum of $207 per annum. It quite likely that it will cost Mr. Johnson a handsome bonus to complete his job.

Rudolph Schober arrived here from Bishop with his big team last Wednesday evening, and went on south the next day. He was loaded with grain and hides and will bring back a load of merchandise.

Clouds blew over the mountains from the west last Sunday night, and the storm hung over the mountains all day Monday, clearing off in the evening, the weather remaining clear the balance of the week.

The "Mayflewer" gold mine, together with a mill-sight, the property of the Daley estate will be sold at public auction at Independence two weeks from next Saturday.

Bullion Attached.

The *Walker Lake Bulletin* of Nov. 13th says:

Last Friday the C. & C. R. R. Co. attached a bar of bullion that was shipped by L. J. Hanchett from Silver Peak. The attachment papers were served on the Wells-Fargo agent here, and the bullion was detained at this place. It is reported that Hanchett is indebted to the railroad company for a large amount.

We are informed that John Chiatovich has attached the ore, amalgam and other property of the company at Silver Peak for debts owed.

This is a most unfortunate condition of things, and will probably result in the closing down of the mines and mill at the Peak. Rumor has it that the men working at the mines have not been paid for several months, and they will be obliged to pack their blankets and strike out without a dollar in their pockets.

Late reports from the mines are very favorable but unless Mr. Hanchett can settle the attachments, which is doubtful, he will have to suspend operations.

A railroad from Truckee to Lake Tahoe is among the probabilities of the near future.

The trial of James Heney for embezzling mint bullion was begun in Carson Monday. Johnny Jones' trial will follow Heney's.

It is said there are fifty men in Virginia City who are suffering from miners' consumption, and who in all probability will not survive the winter.

Hair Cutting by Electricity.

The electrical hair cutter, it is claimed, consists of a comb, over the teeth of which is stretched a platinum wire. A switch arranged over the handle of the comb enables the barber to throw a current of electricity through the teeth, and thus raise the temperature to a bright heat. The comb is then passed through the hair, which it "cuts" or singes off. The locks are, it is claimed, rather benefitt by the process, as the hairs do not "bleed" as when cut by scissors. One of the most notable features of this process is the evenness of the "cutting," for the reason that the "comb" is always in a straight line, and since the hot wire is not a live flame, it does not set the hair on fire, as is often the case when using a gas flame or taper, in the old process of singing.

Within the past twenty days Henry Miller, of the late firm of Miller & Lux, has purchased from farmers in this section at least 3,000 tons of hay, at an average price of $2.50 per ton.

A. C. Haah and W. K. Ball have recently shipped 38,000 pounds of Nevada honey, in the comb and strained, to Ohio

'The beautiful snow' struck this valley with a soft, dull thud on Sunday last.—*Yerington Rustler.*

Miss Lula McLaren remained here for a few days after the Institute was over and visited with friends; returning to her home at Bishop yesterday morning.

R. S. Miner Esq. was a passanger on last Saturday's train, bound for his home at Bridgeport. He will return in time for court the first part of next month.

Weather Summary, week ending Nov 14, 1895.

Highest barometer	30 381 date, 14.
Lowest "	29.888 " 12.
Highest temperature,	66 8 date, 14.
Lowest "	30 0 " 12.
Mean "	49 6
Average dew point	20 4
" Humidity	25 7
Total precipitation,	.0
Wind, diretion, velocity & date	NW, 38, 2
No. Clear days	2
No. partry cloudy days	2
No. cloudy days	3
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain)	0

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of George A. Free, An Insolvent Debtor.

George A. Free, having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor the said George A. Free is here by declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of Inyo County be, and he is hereby, appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal of said George A. Free Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the Sheriff of the County of Inyo) in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, on the 18th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estates of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 8th, A. D. 1895.

N. D. ARNOT.
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed November 8th, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

In the Matter of the Estate of James Daley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, of the said County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 26th day of September A. D. 1895, in the matter of the estate of James Daley deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to conformation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., In front of the Court House at Independence in said County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Daley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the said County of Inyo, State of california, bounded and described as follows: That certain mine and mining claim of gold bearing quartz, adjoining the Cleveland mine on the south, situate, lying and being on Fish Spring Hill, in the Fish Spring mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, which said mining claim is known as and commonly called the "Mayflower" mine and mining claim, the notice of location of the same being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, in Book F of Land, Water and Mining claims at page 201, Records of said Inyo County, said mining claim being 1000 feet in length, And also a mill site consisting of five acres, being all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Corner of the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section number twenty-one in township ten south of range thirty-four east Mount Diablo Meridian, containing five acres and with the priveledge of running water through the McCarty ditch and also the right to flume said water on to said ground through the McCarty garden for milling purposes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of James Daley deceased.

Dated October 31st A. D. 1895.

P. W. FORBES and P. W. BENNETT, Attorneys for Administrator.

Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of George Collins, An Insolvent Debtor.

George Collins having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said George Collins is hereby declared to be Insolvent. It is hereby ordered that A. M. Given, Sheriff of the County of Inyo be, and he is hereby appointed Receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying he take charge and possession of all the estate, real and personal of said George Collins, Insolvent debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the Sheriff of the County of Inyo) in his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor, be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, on the 15th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated, November 6th, 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed]

Filed November 6th, 1895.

D. J. Hession, Clerk.

P. W. FORBES, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois Hugata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above-named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Taboose School District for the construction of a school house in said District. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Stecker, Independence, Cal., Inyo INDEX, Bishop, Cal., and W. B. Moore, Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal. Said bids will be opened on the 17th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. MOORE.
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

Dated November 4, 1895.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamersof the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

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Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
4164fm

NATHAN RHINE,

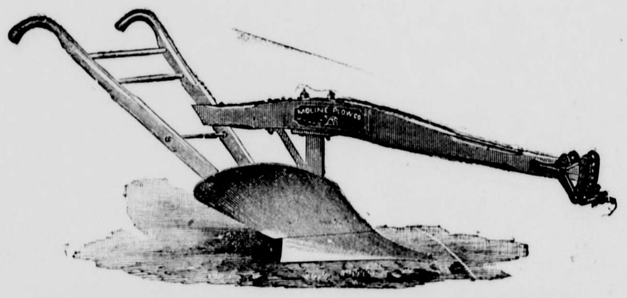
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
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INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is really

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

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BLACKSMITHING.

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A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables I can be assured of finding there the best buggies, carriages, saddle horses and

Livery Accommodation

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

An eagle always feels more or less soarness in its wings when it uses them.

Don't carry a lace, chiffon or flower-bedecked parasol anywhere except in town, and then only if you are in your carriage, if you are lucky enough to own one.

You can always trust a woman who sits with her thumbs stuck up while talking to you. She may be a bit obstinate but you can depend on it that she is as honest as daylight.

There was a conference in Paris recently on the subject of international agreement for the protection of birds. It is thought that international reuglations to this end will be established.

The biggest vessel ever floated off the stocks is the Potosi, which has just been launched in Germany. Her length is 400 feet, beam 50 feet, draft 26 feet. She is built for carrying grain around Cape Horn.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, is building a study in a grove back of his house, where he has had an artificial lake constructed. The building will have no windows, but will be lighted from the roof.

"To a young girl," says John Oliver Hobbs, "marriage means only a trousseau and a honeymoon. The trousseau she can describe to a flounce; she imagines the honeymoon a mere flirtation under the blessing of the church."

The Daughters of the American Revolution are to have a fine exhibit at Atlanta and every colonial relic which can be scraped together will be added to the collection. New York has appropriated $10,000 for their special use.

If you are a sensible, small woman, don't have your gown measure more than four and a half yards around the hem. If you are tall and sensible you may make it between five and seven, but don't go beyond that unless you are a giantess.

A Boston society woman was asked the other day why she was taking lessons of a teacher who prepares pupils for the stage. The lady denied all thought of ever shining as a star and at last confessed that it was simply to acquire a pretty, pleasant, refined peal of laughter.

Mary Walker is not the only woman of the present day who has donned masculine attire. There are Rosa Bonheur, George Sand, Madame Dieulafois, the wife of the famous geologist, and Elizabeth Gardner, who disguised herself as a boy to gain an entrance to Parisian ateliers.

If you want a new salad and the nicest sort of a one, use the crisp inside leaves of the lettuce and slice oranges into them. Pour a French dressing over it all and when you eat it with toasted crackers and cream cheese you will discover that there are still some new good things under the sun.

HOW A SNAKE EATS A FROG.

How a snake eats frogs is worth the telling. The writer distinctly remembers witnessing a dramatic meal of this kind, in which, of course, the snake came out the winner, getting his dinner in excellent style and completely vanquishing the frog.

Though a snake may seem at first sight an organism that is extraordinarily slow of comprehension, any well regulated ophidian knows, nevertheless, exactly how to satisfy the wants of nature in the most approved manner. A snake invariably grabs the frog by one of his hind legs. This preliminary struggle is one of the most impressive features of the combat. With a well-defined natural instinct the chief effort of the frog is to keep his other hind leg far away from the snake's mouth, in the hope that he may speedily exhaust his enemy's strength, and also because he feels that if his other hind leg is made captive he will have less power to fight.

Once both hind legs are within the serpent's fangs the act of swallowing begins. Inch by inch the struggling frog is drawn further and further into the yawning orifice that expands at each gulp. The channel through which the frog has to pass is gradually enlarged by slow efforts on the snake's part, accompanied by fiercer and fiercer convulsions of the wretched wiggler.

The gullet of the snake in its natural proportions is quite large enough to contain the limbs of the frog, but as by frequent gulps the body is drawn further and further into the gullet the difficulty of swallowing increases. Gradually the ophidian's throat is distended, gradually the frog is compressed and drawn out. Finally the latter is double his normal length and half his circumference. As the porcess of expansion on the one hand and contraction on the other goes on, the frog is worked down little by little, until he is finally "Jonahed," and the snake starts in on his afternoon nap.

A story is told of a certain committee meeting in which the proceedings commenced with noise and gradually became uproarious. At last one of the disputants, losing all control over his emotions, exclaimed to his opponent: "Sir, you are, I think, the biggest ass that I ever had the misfortune to set eyes upon!" "Order! order!" said the chairman, gravely; "you seem to forget that I am in the room."

It was on the 12th of December, 1891, says the Oroville Mercury, that the first carload of oranges was shipped from Oroville, and unless signs and omens are not fictions over 100 car loads will be shipped this year.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Los Angeles proposes to aid in reforming the penitent women of the depraved quarter, and is trying to raise funds to build a home for that purpose.

THE MAN WHO STAID.

By B. O'NEILL.

"No, no, you mustn't throw that off! There's bullion in it," he says, and leaning over he catches Jose's hand to prevent cutting the ropes that hold it.

"Los Indios son Apaches!" (the Indians are Apaches) says Jose, his face growing paler as he notes how rapidly they are approaching while the buckboard delays.

"I can't help it; but you mustn't lose my trunk," says Dunsmier. "Can't you make him understand? I can't speak Spanish," he asks, in a pleading voice, turning to Hawley. It is the first time they have spoken since before the marriage, and, eying him contemptuously, Hawley interprets into Spanish what he has said, and Jose, thinking that he, too, is asking for the preservation of the trunk, leaves it, and jumping into the wagon takes the reins once more into his hands and begins to ply the whip.

Hawley raises his rifle to fire.

Hawley looks to see that his rifle is in order, and as he does so he glances at the pale faces of the husband and wife behind him. As for himself, he is indifferent. Dunsmier has begun to throw into the road the mail bags. His wife looks at him as if to urge him to cut loose the trunk, but remains silent, as if afraid to ask it.

"He would sacrifice even her to save his gold," Hawley thinks bitterly.

How the horses jump under the lash! They, too, have scented the danger and seem to know that the race is one of life and death. The smooth, straight road stretches far ahead toward where it begins to climb the narrow pass through which it crosses the mountains. It is at that point that the Indians are trying to intercept them. How they ride! The cruel rawhide quirts with which they are cutting their horses seem to be always in the air, while the long black hair of each streams out far behind. They are slowly gaining. Hawley raises his rifle and fires at an Indian in the leading group. A little puff of dust marks where the bullet strikes the ground to the left. No use to waste cartridges firing from the buckboard. One can only wait until all hope of escape by flight is gone, and then fight until death comes. In flight is their only hope.

Jose has dropped from the seat to his knees and leans far over the dashboard that he may reach the further with his whip. How it whistles through the air as it falls on the flanks of the leaders and wheelers, leaving, wherever it falls, great welts that show plainly through the dust and sweat that cover the horses! He strives to make the lash fall where the skin is the tenderest. It cuts the thin, delicate nostrils of the wheelers, and raises on the bellies of the leaders ridges that are almost as large as the veins, while he shouts at them with fierce Spanish curses. No wonder the horses grow wild with pain and fear and dash madly on. Fast as they go, though, they can hardly hold their own with the pursuers. It is only a question of time before they are overtaken, unless something intervenes to save them.

A broken trace, a cracked spring—and then a few shots, a rush by the Indians, and all would be over; the next passer by would find their mutilated bodies lying in the road, amid the rifled trunks and mail bags. No one speaks. They are almost at the point where the narrow road begins to climb the mountain pass. Behind them, less than a mile away, come the Apaches, their horses flecked with foam. Once the buckboard begins to ascend the mountains, it will be madness to drive as they have driven on the plains. To do so might throw them into the canyon hundreds of feet below or break their vehicle against one of the many bowlders that line the roadside. Already Jose is getting his horses in hand, as if to check their speed. Here the Indians have the advantage, and their sure footed mustangs, unhampered by harness or wagon, will soon overtake the buckboard. There is a chance, though, and, facing Dunsmier and his wife, Hawley, whose face is white and stern, says:

"Dunsmier, from the top of the mountain it is hardly three miles into the next station, Camp Date Creek, and you and I, by getting out here, can stand off the Apaches until the wagon gets away. If we only hold them back for ten minutes it will be enough, for by that time the wagon can reach the top of the mountain and there will be no chance for the Indians to overtake it."

III.

When it returns she is clasping to her breast the form of the man.

As he faced Dunsmier, for the first time in months he again looks into the eyes of the woman he had loved. How blue they appear in the white, pale face. They look pleadingly into his, and his heart is filled with pity for this woman who sits there in silence with death so near. Her eyes never leave his face, as if longing for him to speak, if only to pardon the past. All the old love comes back to him, and he feels as if he would give his life to take her again in his arms. As he thinks it can never be, he puts the thought from him and in its stead comes the pain that she has brought to him.

"Can't we escape without?" asks Dunsmier, his lips ashen with fear.

"No," answers Hawley, with bitter contempt and a new hatred, born of the man's cowardice, in his heart; "it is the only chance for your wife, and we had better do it right ahead where the climbing begins and where we can get in among the bowlders."

"Couldn't one do it? I would be willing to pay anything if"— began Dunsmier, to quit abruptly as he caught the stern look in Hawley's eyes.

"You coward! Are you going to come with me or not?" asks Hawley, as he rises in his seat rifle in hand.

The horses under the close rein that Jose is drawing have slackened their speed, for they are already in the pass.

"Yes, yes, of course I will go with you," comes from the white lips of Dunsmier, as he sees Hawley preparing to spring into the road. Hawley reaches within his breast, and taking from it a purse hands it to the woman.

"Mamie, this is all I have," he says simply; "see that my mother gets it. You know her address."

Mrs. Dunsmier reaches out her hand as if to prevent him from leaving the buckboard. There are tears in her eyes as they meet his, and her voice trembles as she implores him not to throw his life away for her sake. Almost before she can frame the words he leaps from the wagon into the road. In an instant he gathers himself together and looks toward the buckboard. Dunsmier is still seated in it, holding his wife as if to prevent her jumping from it. A wave of exaltation seems to pass over Hawley as he sees this man, who was to have stood by him in facing the Apaches while his wife escaped, thus leave him to his fate. For an instant the buckboard almost stops, as if in response to some command from the woman; while Dunsmier, who seems beside himself with fear, has taken from the driver's hand the whip and is striving to lash the horses into greater speed. Hawley smiles to himself bitterly. He can yet overtake the buckboard, or, easier still, he can hide among the bowlders and brush that line the canyon from the Apaches, and after they have passed easily make his escape. No; better to let all end here than to let her know he had played the cur. She would escape and would know that it was to him she owed her life. He took off his hat and threw it into the air as a signal for Jose to drive on. He does not even look where it falls. He will never need it again he thinks as he crouches behind a bowlder.

He raises his rifle and fires at the foremost of the Indians who are galloping into the canyon. In an instant they slip from their horses and, after firing a few shots at him, begin to climb the mountain side. This is what he expected. They will climb the mountain side and probably shoot him in the back from above; but before they can do so and remount their horses the buckboard and its passengers will be beyond pursuit. He had feared that they would rush in on him, and his life would have been thrown away in vain. It was for this he wanted Dunsmier to come with him. Two might do what one could not.

Enraged at the escape of the buckboard through the delay he has caused them, the Indians fire volley after volley at him until the canyon echoes so with reports that he cannot tell from which direction the shots are coming. He looks up toward the summit to see if any of his enemies are above him, and as he does so he catches a glimpse of the buckboard, with a woman's white face looking backward. An instant and it is gone. Thank God! He knows they are on the mesa now and she is safe.

So they are. A straight, level road is before them, and at its end they can see, against the dark side of the mountain beyond, a cluster of adobe buildings, with a flag floating high in the air over the parade ground. The horses are again running as if mad, with the stingings of the whip that seems to be forever falling. The shots in the canyon die away in the distance. A mile is passed and then another. Already the wild race has been noticed at the post, and, while they are still a couple of hundred yards away, the ringing notes of the bugle are sounding above the hard breathing of the horses and the rattle of the buckboard; for to the old soldier in command such driving means that there is succor needed.

As the buckboard passes the sentinel, a few words explain all; and, while the foam covered team still stand trembling from their wild race, a troop of cavalry dashes by at a gallop to the rescue of the man who is facing such odds in the canyon.

The woman who has come in with the buckboard watches the blue coated men with staring eyes. How slowly they seem to go, though she knows that the troop has never ridden—even in its wildest charge—as it is riding today.

The husband approaches her and places his hand upon her arm, as if to lead her into one of the houses, out of the sun. She shakes his hand off without looking at him. The few women in the post gather around and urge her to compose herself, but she does not seem to heed them. She can only stand and watch the cloud of dust which marks the progress of the cavalry. They have crossed the mesa, and, as they disappear from the horizon beyond, all know that if the Indians are still there the canyon will soon be filled with the smoke and fire of the cavalry carbines.

An ambulance, in which is seated a hospital steward, approaches where she is standing, to receive orders from the commander of the post. When she hears that it with its escort is to follow the troop of cavalry to bring back the dead and wounded, despite all that can be done she takes a seat in it, and when it returns she is clasping to her breast the form of the man who had staid behind in the canyon.

As the ambulance stops a little crowd gathers around it and looks into it curiously.

The sergeant of the escort, as he salutes the colonel, says:

"Captain Dillon and the troop have gone in pursuit of the Indians."

"And the man who stood them off while the buckboard got away—how is he?" asks the colonel, nodding toward the ambulance.

"He was all shot to pieces and dead before we got there," is the sergeant's reply.—San Francisco Argonaut.

DEFENDER'S YALLER DOG.

It Belonged to the Colored Cook In a Providence Restaurant.

No animal in contemporary history has reached the proud eminence of the Defender's yaller dog. Poems have been dedicated to the canine which triumphantly offset all the ill luck which hung to America's pride before the races were sailed, pictures of the dog in all kinds of attitudes have adorned the newspaper columns, and the entire patriotic country has taken off its hat to the animal which outstarred the black goat.

It is the purpose of this little tale to furnish a few facts concerning this yaller dog. A great many newspaper reporters asked Mr. Iselin where he got the canine, but the answers were usually vague. Now, however, it can be stated that the dog was from this city, and its owner didn't know until Monday what had become of his yaller beauty. As a matter of fact, to an unprejudiced eye it wasn't a beauty. It was the homeliest dog that ever was, but the man who mourns for it doesn't see it that way.

It isn't but a few weeks ago that Mr. Iselin decided that he wanted that kind of a mascot. He was in Bristol when he made up his mind to it, and he asked a number of people who the best man was to find such a dog as he wanted. There was but one reply, and it was unanimous:

"Blondie Rawson," they all said.

So Mr. Iselin hunted up Blondie Rawson and told him what was wanted, and Blondie began his search. He hunted all over Bristol, but while there were plenty of dogs and plenty of yaller dogs in the town there wasn't the real yallerest yaller that he wanted. So he gave it up there and came to Providence.

He cruised around here for some days with an eye single to dogs. Every yaller dog was eagerly scrutinized, and many an inoffensive and humble canine came very near having fame thrust upon him by being selected as the Defender's mascot. But they weren't yaller enough.

Blondie Rawson had almost given up the search in despair when one warm day in the early part of the month he stood on the corner of Westminster and Union streets, wiping the perspiration from his brow. He turned around to look through Union street as the young women came out of the dry goods stores. As he looked a big dog lying on the sidewalk in front of a restaurant arose, and in plain sight of Blondie Rawson ambled with all the grace of a cow into the restaurant. That little stroll settled the dog's fate and lifted him out of obscurity.

Blondie Rawson went through Union street and took a look at the dog. He was the deepest dyed yaller dog that ever was or ever will be. He wasn't really pretty as Blondie looked at him, but the chrome color of him offset every other lack of beauty which he possessed. Blondie Rawson went into the restaurant and found out that the dog was the property of Paul Batiste, the colored cook.

"Want to sell your dog?" he asked.

"No, indeed," was the answer. "Don't wan' ter sell him nohow."

It wasn't any use to tell Batiste who wanted the dog, because Blondie Rawson reflected that the price would go up out of sight forthwith. And besides the owner said he wouldn't sell the dog to anybody for anything. So Blondie Rawson, who had made up his mind to get that dog anyway, decided that he must have recourse to strategy.

He hunted up another colored man and told him to buy Batiste's dog. He said he must have that dog regardless of the price.

"Ah'll fetch that dawg, boss," confidently announced the new ally. "Ah never seed no dawggone dawg ah couldn't get if ah set out to."

Blondie Rawson went away with renewed confidence. The colored man looked as if he meant business, though before going Blondie Rawson enjoined the man to purchase the dog and not get it any other way.

A few mornings after this Batiste showed up in the restaurant with a mournful face. The young women employed there asked him what the matter was.

"Somebody stole my dog," he said. "I'll bet a dollar that it was the feller who wanted to buy him."

And at that time Blondie Rawson didn't know a thing about the dog's disappearance. When the colored man showed up with the animal, Rawson did a joyful ghost dance.

"Did you buy him?"

"Of co'se ah bo't him," said the colored man. "Don't think ah'd steal him, do you?"

Blondie Rawson hastened to smooth down the ruffled plumage of his indignant assistant.

"Yes," went on the latter, "an ah never see such a man. He wouldn't sell that dawg nohow an ah had ter give him a pretty stiff price."

"Never mind," soothed Blondie Rawson. "I'll pay you back and give you a good present for the work you had." And he did so. Then he took the dog to Mr. Iselin, and the latter pronounced him just the thing. They carried him away on the Defender, far away from the Union street restaurant, to fame and glory such as he had never dreamed of.

A Journal man dropped into the restaurant Monday morning and asked Batiste if he had lost a yaller dog.

"That's what I have," was the answer, "and I'd like to find him."

"Don't you know what became of him?"

"No."

"Would you like to?"

"Indeed I would," said the cook.

"Well, he's the yaller dog of the Defender."

"Wh-a-a-at?" The eyes of Batiste almost popped out of their sockets. He dropped a piece of steak on the floor in his excitement. The young women in the place laughed merrily.

Batiste never moved a muscle, while The Journal man walked out. He was absolutely transfixed with astonishment.

And this is the true story of the origin of the Defender's mascot, that yaller, yaller dog.—Providence Journal.

Ivory for Buttons.

About 4,000 tons of the ivory nut are brought from South America to this country annually. Owing to the cheapness of the raw material there is not more than $150,000 per annum involved in the traffic. Perhaps 1,500 persons in New York are employed in the handling and manufacturing of the nut and its products.

The nuts when scraped with a knife emit a rich odor similar to what is known as the Brazil or cream nut. Lying stacked up on the pier they are interesting if only as illustrative of the great variety of extraordinary things brought to New York from various parts of the world and the ingenuity of those who have cleverly adapted them to the uses of mankind.—New York Telegram.

POTS AND STOVES.

The fires of energy are lighted very soon in life and the struggle begins, as the saying is, "to keep the pot boiling." But speaking literally, fires are still kindled with kerosene, and many a pot boils over or is overturned. Frightful burns and scalds result in spite of warning and suffering. The thing is then not to preach but to practice, and the practice is, for a sure cure, to use St. Jacobs Oil according to directions.

A VETERAN EDITOR.

R. B. AVERY WAS A NEWSPAPER MAN BEFORE THE WAR.

Health Shattered by Hardship—Suffered all that Man Could Stand, and Finally Won the Fight—What He Told a Reporter.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

At the opening of the civil war Richard B. Avery, now residing at 345 Thirteenth Street, San Francisco, was an associate editor on the *Chicago Times*. Chicago was not then the great commercial and industrial center that she is to-day, nor had the *Times* even begun to be the great representative journal of the inland metropolis, as it has become in late years under the control and direction of the late Carter Harrison. At that time Mr. Avery was a man thirty years of age, and had come to his position as an editorial writer after twenty years of service in various branches of the newspaper business, having begun his apprenticeship as a compositor at ten years of age. When President Lincoln issued the first call for volunteers, Mr. Avery threw aside all the bright prospects which lay before him in the journalistic field and joined his fortunes with those of the North. He enlisted as a volunteer and fought with the Union army until the close of the war. He took part in some of the fiercest battles of the war, and when he received his discharge was considerably broken down in health. By continued exposure to the severe weather that prevailed during many of the campaigns, Mr. Avery contracted an acute form of neuralgia in the head. He suffered excruciating pain, and passed many sleepless nights on account of the disease. He came to California several years ago, but the change of climate did not afford him much relief, for the neuralgic attacks recurred at stated periods, and the pain was so intense at times that he was driven almost to desperation.

"It was while I was suffering from one of the most violent of these attacks," said Mr. Avery, "that I was persuaded to try Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, after having used several other remedies without relief. I was glad to except anything that would even temporarily ease my suffering. Why, for three months during one winter I did not pass one restful night. There was not a moment during all that time in which I was free from the awful neuralgic pains. When you consider that I am sixty-four years old, you must know how rapidly my system was being undermined through the mental distress that I endured. I had not taken more than a half box of Williams' Pills before I felt a decided relief. The neuralgia was not so painful, and I was enabled to sleep during the night in comparative comfort. Having felt the initial results of the pills, I continued to take, and just as steadily did I continue experiencing a relief from the neuralgia. I did not stop until I had taken seven boxes of the pills, although the neuralgia had entirely left me long before that time. The pills certainly possess wonderful curative properties, and I feel perfectly free in recommending them to anyone who is afflicted with neuralgia. My faith in the pills is increased by the fact that my relief has been permanent. I have never felt the least indication of a return of the neuralgia to my head, so I know that the relief I have received through using the pills has been effective. I have already advised several of my friends to use the pills, and I think that a number of them have done so, with good results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Two men met on Main street, when the following conversation ensued:

"Well, Jim, where have ye been lately? Shure, I haven't seen ye in some time."

"Oh, I've been down to Block Island for a week. And, I say, Tom, did ye ever see the ocean? Oh, it's fine."

"Did I ever see the ocean? How do ye suppose I came across from Ireland? Do ye think I took a trolley car?"—Hartford Post.

She—If you kiss me, I scream. He—Certainly. What flavor?

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A firm of Macclesfield manufacturers has got an order to supply 83,000 mufflers for the British navy.

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Majestically the great ocean grey hound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But are you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea-sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the infallible stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? If not expect to suffer without aid. The Bitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nausea, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

The Persian Empire in its palmiest days comprised about 1,700,000 square miles.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIEFER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

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Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

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Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in speaking. I also to a great extent lost hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

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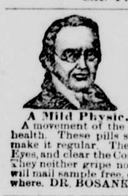

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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SIMULATED DEATH.

An Indian Fakir Entombed for Forty Days.

AN ENGLISHMAN SAW HIM BURIED.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Fraud, Yet the Man Came Out Alive—Strange Story.

Perhaps the most extraordinary case of suspended animation or simulated death on record is that related by Sir Claude M. Wade, who was the political resident at Ludranah and agent of the British Government at the court of Runjit-Singh, which occurred at Lahore in 1837. A fakir was buried alive for forty days, then disentombed and resuscitated. Sir Claude tells us that he was present at the court when this fakir was buried alive for six weeks; and, though he arrived a few hours after he was interred, yet Sir Claude had the testimony of Runjit-Singh himself and others, the most credible witnesses at the court, to the truth of the fakir having been so buried before them; and from having been present himself when the fakir was disinterred and restored to a state of perfect vitality, in a position so close to him as to render deception impossible, it was his firm belief that there was no collusion in producing the extraordinary fact that he related.

When the forty days for which the fakir was to be buried were ended, by invitation of Runjit-Singh Sir Claude accompanied the Rajah and his suite to the spot where the fakir was interred. It was a square building, styled a barra durri, in the midst of one of the gardens adjoining the palace at Lahore. An open veranda encircled the structure, of which an inclosed room occupied the center. On arriving at the barra durri Runjit-Singh, who was attended by a retinue of court officials, dismounted from his elephant and requested Sir Claude to join him in an examination of the building to satisfy himself that it was exactly as he had left it forty days before. Sir Claude acceded to this. Of the four doors, looking to the four points of the compass, three had been hermetically sealed with brick and mortar, while the fourth was furnished with a strong door, plastered with mud up to the padlock, which was sealed with the Rajah's private seal, in his own presence, at the date when the fakir was entombed. Thus the exterior of the building presented no aperture whatever by which one could possibly be admitted, any communication held, or any food conveyed to the torpid experimentalist. The walls and doors bore no mark of having been disturbed.

Rujit-Singh identified the impression of his seal as the one he had affixed and as he was personally somewhat skeptical as to the result of the fakir's experiment, he had, during the forty days, kept two companies of his personal escort stationed near the building, from which four sentinels were furnished and relieved every two hours, night and day, to protect the fakir from intrusion. One of his principal officers was also detailed to visit the spot regularly and report the result of his inspection. While he himself kept the seal that closed the hole of the padlock, the Minister of State received the reports of the officers of the guard, morning and evening, and duly communicated them to his master.

On the door of the apartment or tomb, as it may be termed, being thrown open, nothing was visible, except a dark room. Runjit-Singh and Sir Claude entered, the servant of the buried fakir accompanying them. A light was brought, and they descended into a cell about three feet below the floor of the square apartment. In this cell was a wooden box four feet in length by three in width, with a square, sloping roof. It stood upright. Its door was locked and sealed in the same manner as the door of the barra durri. The box was the coffin of the fakir, though it could not literally be said to contain his remains.

Before opening the box the body was brought to view, inclosed in a white linen bag, drawn together at the top, and securely fastened with a string. The grand salute now shook the garden air, and the hovering multitude came crowding to the door to witness the spectacle. The servant first removed the body of his master from the box and placed it against the closed door of the receptacle in a squatting posture. Runjit-Singh and Sir Claude then descended into the cell, which was so small that when they tried to sit down on the ground in front of the box their hands and knees came in contact with the person of the seeming corpse. The servant now commenced to pour warm water over the body of his master, but, as it was the purpose of Sir Claude to detect any fraudulent practice, he objected to this, and proposed to Runjit-Singh to have the bag torn open, so as to inspect the person of the fakir before the process of resuscitation was initiated. This was accordingly done, the bag being so considerably mildewed as to render it but the work of a moment.

The legs and arms of the father were shriveled and stiff, but the face was full as in life, the head reclining on the shoulder like that of a corpse. Sir Claude called the medical gentleman who was in attendance to descend into the cell and inspect the body, which he did, but could discover no pulsation in the heart, temples, or wrists. There was, however, a beat about the coronal region of the brain, which no other part of the person exhibited. This is one of the facts which establish a resemblance between the imitation death of the Hindoo fakirs and catalepsy. In this disease flushing of the face has often been noticed, while the trunk and extremities remain cold. In perhaps the majority of cases, however, the face is pale, and at least as cool as the rest of the body. The servant now commenced bathing his master in hot water, the arms and legs gradually relaxing from the rigid state in which they were contracted. Runjit-Singh assisted the servant by rubbing the legs and arms of the to-all-appearances dead man, while the latter put a hot wheaten cake on top of the fakir's head—a process which was twice or thrice repeated before any result was apparent.

The servant next removed from the nostrils and ears of his master the wax and cotton plugs with which they had been sealed, then opened the rigid jaws by inserting the point of his knife between the teeth and prying them apart. Then holding the jaws open with his left hand, he drew the tongue forward with the forefinger of his right, that usual flexible member flying back to its curved position, so that its tips closed the gullet repeatedly during the process. He now rubbed the fakir's eyelids with clarified butter (ghi) for some seconds until he succeeded in opening one of them. The eyeball was still glazed and motionless.

The next process was to renew the hot wheaten cake on the top of the head. At this instant the body heaved convulsively, the nostrils became violently inflated, respiration was resumed and the limbs began to assume their natural fullness. The servant at this stage placed some clarified butter on the tongue of the fakir, and made him swallow it. A few minutes after the eyeballs began to dilate slowly, recovered their natural color by insensible gradations and gleamed with intelligence, and recognizing Runjit-Singh, who sat facing him, the fakir commenced to articulate in scarcely audible tones, inquiring whether he was now convinced. Runjit-Singh answered in the affirmative and then began the ceremony of investing the daring experimentalist with a pearl necklace, a pair of superb gold bracelets, shawls and pieces of silk and muslin, forming a full khilet or regalia.

The period that elapsed between the opening of the box and the recovery of the voice was about half an hour; and in half an hour more the fakir was able to talk freely, though feebly, with those about him. Sir Claude Wade remarks in concluding his narrative that he now took some pains to investigate the manner in which this result was effected, and was informed that the rationale of the process rested on the view of the Hidoo physiologists that heat constitutes the self-existent principle of life, and that if the functions even be not so far interrupted as to leave this one in perfect purity, life can be continued for long periods without air, food or other means of sustenance.

So much for the resurrection of the fakir; and now for the "appliances and means to boot," as King Henry saith, by which he worked his little game. All these will be found set forth in very choice English in a work entitled "The Court and Camp of Runjit-Singh," by Hon. Captain W. G. Osborne. Captain Osborne was Secretary to the Governor-General of Lahore, and he gives a very minute description of the way the fakir prepared himself for the ordeal. Annointing the body with ghi and stopping up the nostrils and ears were a necessity, as the writer remembers the description. It is to be regretted that the words of Captain Osborne cannot be given in full, but there is not a copy of his work in the Public Library or the Athenaeum which can be consulted. Sir Claude Wade's testimony, however, given above, is sufficient to show that this feat which Tyndall proposes to perform is not a new one, and ten days is as nothing to six weeks' waking in the "Valley of the Shadow of Death." There was certainly no imposition as far as the fakir was concerned. How will it be with the Scot?—Boston Herald.

THE DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC GARBAGE.

A new device for the complete removal of and ready disposal of domestic garbage in a simple and inexpensive manner has been highly commended by many sanitary and street-cleaning officials. The garbage is carbonized in a horizontal cylinder about one-third larger in diameter than the stove pipe, in which it is placed, according to convenience, in a joint or an elbow of the pipe making the connection between the stove and the chimney. The carbonizer may be applied to any stove or furnace and any size of pipe. Attached to a removable end of the cylinder is a basket or scoop of somewhat reduced diameter, with perforated sides and a tight bottom. Free passage for the smoke and heat from the stove is thus afforded. When the scoop is filled with garbage and placed in the clyinder the water is quickly driven off and the residuum changed to charcoal, which burns freely when placed in the fire, and forms a valuable material for kindling the fire in the morning. No odor is permitted to escape into the room, as the gases from the drying garbage are thoroughly deodorized. To obtain the maximum service from the carbonizer, all the waste should be placed in it as it is made. This will obviate the accumulation of garbage in the kitchen and the need of a garbage bucket.

A good drink for persons troubled with prickly heat is made by pouring a pint of boiling water on two teaspoonsfuls of cream of tartar and adding sugar to suit the taste. If this agrees with the system drink frequently of it. One excellent cook puts half a dozen green-grapes into her huckleberry pie to make it a trifle more tart.

A TOO COMMON TYPE.

One Who Thinks He Can Do the Impossible.

THE YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD.

His Endeavor to Indulge in Pleasure and Acquire Wealth at the Same Time.

A young man of the period typical of a certain class who comes before my mental vision as I write has a horror of being singular. There is generally a fugleman in his set, and he strives to conform to his example in dress, speech and action. He is easy and happy in proportion as he approaches his model; he is unhappy if natural conformation will not permit an exact resemblance. Looking at a group of such young men as they gather on yonder corner, one is forced to the conviction that San Franciscans are long on the way to the same point at which the Chinese have arrived—a dead level of uniformity in dress and character. Their faces are singularly alike, too. Sometimes a moustache may adorn the upper lip—a drooping mustache, or an assertive one, a MacMahon or a Victor Emanuel. Some may sport whiskers occasionally, but they are generally cricketer's whiskers—eleven on a side, yet the wearer's pride is in every hair of them. The difference between society now and, say, forty or fifty years ago is the difference between a field of wheat and a forest—tameness and monotony in the one, variety and distinctiveness in the other.

The number of social organizations to which my particular type of a young man of the period belongs depends upon whether his years be eighteen or twenty-five. His importance at the age first mentioned is something overpowering; and if he be a good dancer or can recite Shakespeare or the poets, he is so flattered on all hands that his own opinion of himself expands like the skull of a hydrocephalous child. He is the slave of gelatinous girlhood about this time and the pet of their match-making mammas with an eye to the future. By and by he crosses the boundary line at twenty, and then comes a slight reaction which continues to increase for about five years, when, if not married, you will find he prefers male society at the club, and he begins to speak cynically of the younger travelers in the primrose paths of dalliance he so lately traversed.

My young man of the period has a great fondness for pleasure, and, besides is in a great hurry to get rich—two conditions in life that are always incompatible. He takes care to remark that he never expects to get ahead on a salary. He goes in for a big thing; "a strike" is his favorite name for it. The gods of his idolatry are the dead and gone Jim Fiske of Boston and New York, and the living Jim Keene, late of San Francisco, but now of Manhattan Island. Fiske was, in his time, and Keene is now, his beau ideal of American smartness in making money. He scorns all kinds of honest labor; a trade is an abomination in his eyes. He seems to forget that there is no royal road to wealth in these days of gigantic monopolies outside of their organization. He loses sight of the fact that his governor's "ducats," moderate in amount, were acquired at a time when there were greater chances for individual struggle, and that he added coin to coin by long years of application, and by sound and safe investment. Forgetting the lessons of the past, my young man of the period is constantly devising financial methods of his own that are as unsubstantial as Coleridge's vision of Kulha Khan. He chafes at his desk and his salary of $100 per month, and as he sets down a fat total to a column of figures mentally speculates what a royal "time' he could have—what a pair of spanking fast horses it would buy, behind which he might give Daisy Brighteyes, the pretty little actress at the Tivoli, a spin to Sutro Heights or to Haywards on the other side of the bay, or a silver-mounted bicycle for a "wheel" at the Park in the morning before the winds begin to blow. If he be a member of the Y. M. C. A. conventional restraints may, perhaps, bid such longings down, and he will find relief in other directions; but they are too apt to return if he have a mind on wealth and pleasure bent, and remain with the same persistency that Mephisto haunted Faust, until he gradually reasons himself into a state where the difference between meum and tuum becomes so faint from his point of view as not to be easily distinguished.

During this time my young man of the period begins to affect Kearny street and the society of a set of men there who wear good clothes—the well-dressed ghosts of honesty and morality—a set of men of whom a lady once remarked, "They flit about the corridors of our best hotels like butterflies during the summer, but in many cases take up a winter residence at San Quentin." He knows all the faro banks in town and where a quiet game can be had without risk of disturbance by the police.

My young man of the period is fast assimilating, but not with the right element. Suddenly the manager of his house of business—a bank, mayhap, or some other place of financial business—kindly intimates that he had better take a summer vacation—he looks worn and anxious, and is evidently overworked. Ah, that cruelly-kind vacation! To how many is it the sentence of moral and social death. His financial affairs are looked into and his books examined as soon as he leaves. He knows this will be the case, and that all his "E.'s" and "O.s" will be discovered; therefore, my young man of the period does not come back at all; he takes an indefinite leave of absence, or, if he returns, it is in the custody of a City Hall myrmidon. Then there is a more thorough investigation, and the "'Governor" is called on. Perhaps the old man may make the shortage good; or, perhaps, if he be unwilling or unable to do so, the bank authorities, to avoid awkward notoriety and newspaper reflections on their want of discipline as well as of vigilant management, may hush up the affairs. If he escapes and has a modicum of common sense left, my young man of the period will try another field of adventure, for he has come to a full stop so far as San Francisco is concerned, if not, he will remain as a recruit to that army gradually increasing in our midst, I am sorry to say—of those who, having lost reputation and personal pride, are endeavoring to live by that unknown quantity called "their wits."—George E. Barnes, in S. F. Bulletin.

WITH THE WITS.

The Lord Mayors of London during the last twenty years have collected a little over $100,000,000 for charitable and benevolent purposes.

Customer—These trousers don't sit just right above the hips. Tailor—They're all right—what you need is something more in the pockets.—Chicago Record.

"Don't you find it rather lonely here?" asked Cholly, "with nobody to talk to?" "Yes," she replied, "and it's getting worse every minute."—Washington Star.

Old Girl—You say that you would hustle after a man? New Girl—Yes, certainly. "Why do such an unseeming thing?" "To reduce my wait."—Adams Freeman.

"Jones seemed to be awfully mad when I overtook him this morning." "What's the matter, I wonder?" "Why, you see, I had the faster horse."—Chicago Tribune.

"Nature," said Uncle Eben, doan' pebber bestow all her gifs on one indivijile. De lightnin' bug ain' got no stinger, an' de skeeter ain' got no lamp.—Washington Star.

"I am very sorry, Karl, you didn't admire my new frock. Everybody says its charming." "Your friends, my dear, pay you compliments. I pay your bills."—Lustige Blaetter.

"Green tea or black tea, miss?" inquired the shopman in a sort of medico bedside manner. "I don't think it matters" said the girl; missus is color blind."—Fort Worth Gazette.

Ginsling—It's all nonsense to say that New Years' resolutions do no good. I swore off myself last New Year's. Lounger—You did, eh? Ginsling—Yes, sir; and I stuck to it a full week.—N. Y. Weekly.

Mother—"Why do you pack up your toys so carefully, Ethel? Ethel—"To keep them for my children, mamma." "And suppose you never have children?" "Then they'll do for my grandchildren."—Boston Home Journal.

Here is an example of how easy it is to break New Years's resolutions. Twelve young ladies met on the first day of 1895 and vowed never to marry. Nine were married before seven months, and two others have breach of promise suits on hand. The other one is dead.—Exchange.

"I think Miss Smith and Mr. Jones must be engaged; they have had their portraits taken together." "Indeed? I am glad to hear it. I knew when I introduced them that she would be taken with him."—N. Y. Press.

ROBBERY AS A PROFESSION.

"Where I live, in Southern Kentucky," said the doctor, "the uncle of the famous outlaws, Frank and Jesse James, lives also on a big farm, and here, when pursuit of them became too fierce, these bandits used to come, while detectives scoured the country and State officers dreamed of the price set on their heads.

"Of course we more than guessed who the gentlemanly looking strangers were who appeared every now and then, and after—accidents—had happened to some amateur detectives who tried to arrest them we let them come and go undisturbed.

"On one of these visits Jesse James, tired of a life that had lost its charms, wornout with being hunted from place to place like a badgered animal, perhaps remorseful for his many crimes, tried to commit suicide by taking an immense dose of morphine.

"I was sent for and held a prisoner in the house for three days. When I arrived he was almost dead. I tried every antidote for morphine poisoning, but without success, and I finally said to his brother: 'Is there no way to frighten him? Rouse him any way you can.' Frank took Jesse's pistols, unloaded them, buckled the belt around the collapsed form and, rushing in the room, cried: 'Jesse, we are surrounded; caught like rats in a trap; fight for your life.' In an instant the outlaw sprang to his feet, his eyes flashed and he stood with a pistol cocked in each hand. After a while he collapsed again, but time after time, when he was practically dead, we called him back to life with that cry: 'You are caught.'

"Think what a fear such as that must be like. The horror of it was so great that he responded to it when dead to every other sensation in the world. Can you imagine what it must be to have that torturing fear of some thing dogging your footsteps, walking in your shadow, haunting your dreams and waking you up in the dead hours of the night with a cold sweat on your forehead: 'You are caught! Fight for a life red with crime and black with the shadow of the gallows!' What wonder such a fear went beyond life into death itself. And that," said the doctor, "is one of the romantic and delightful experiences of the gay life of the highwayman."

THE CRUSOE ISLE.

A Gibralter Amedst Tropical Surroundings—In Paradise.

A FIRST VIEW OF NEW CALEDONIA.

The Master of the Arkwright One of the Few Americans Who Visited Noumea Barracks.

The heroes of the tales of the "Arabian Nights" had no more wonderful experiences than Captain W. H. Moore of the bark Arkwright. One day, weary with weeks of unceasing labor, he was facing death in a sinking ship on a distant and lonely sea. The next morning he was in a veritable modern fairyland, with fifty men to do his bidding and a band of 150 pieces playing all the latest tunes for his entertainment. He was in the modern land of miracles, in the great penal station of New Caledonia, where the industries of Europe are reproduced in the midst of the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics.

"I can never forget my first view of New Caledonia," said the captain yesterday after he had left the ship Corunna, upon which he reached this port. "I had been with hardly a wink of sleep for nearly eleven days. The Arkwright was leaking all the time and there was more than eight feet of water in her hold. The donkey engine, which was doing most of the pumping, had twice broken down and I had fixed up the tubes, repaired the valves and even built a new bottom on the boiler with cement to keep it going. The men were almost in mutiny declaring they would abandon the ship. We were running before the wind because we did not dare to try to go in any other direction and because I thought it best to abandon the ship if it had to be done, in the smooth sea of the south than in the stormy part of the ocean near Norfolk.

"We were heading for Noumea, a place where no one on board had ever been and a place that few people here in America have ever heard of. I chose that as a port of safety because the wind was carrying us there and because I thought that if it was a convict station there was certainly water enough for ships.

"I cannot describe my surprise when the island loomed up before me with high mountains clothed with verdure and beneath them green fields as pretty as the fields of England, and to make it seem all the more like a vision, a forest of factory chimneys in the foreground. I had not looked for such a sight in the South seas, and could hardly believe my ears when I heard the sounds of music and found through my glasses that a great band, like the bands of Paris, was playing in the center of an esplanade in the town.

"I sailed the Arkwright through the reef into the still harbor. I found the Governor of the great French penal station, and he treated me like a prince. Fifty of the convicts were placed at my disposal and I took them on board the Arkwright to pump ship while I used the wheezy old donkey engine to get some of the cargo out before she went to pieces or sank. The warders came on the ship with the convicts and went off with them in the evening. We were not allowed to give the prisoners who were working to keep the bark floating even a bite to eat. The French Government would not allow it."

The Governor told Captain Moore that there had not been half a dozen Americans on New Caledonia since he could remember. All persons are forbidden to visit the island, and if it had not been that the Arkwright was sinking she would not have been allowed in the harbor. Once that Captain Moore and his wife were there, however, they were splendidly entertained. They were guests of the Admiral and invited to a ball given at Noumea in honor of the naval officer. They were given a privilege heretofore refused to all but French officers, that of visiting the fortifications of Noumea and looking over the quarters of the convicts.

Captain Moore says that Gibraltar is not to be compared with Noumea. The homes for the convicts have been tunneled out of the solid rock. At the top of the cliff, facing the sea, are the barracks where the prison officers live with their families. There are fortifications there upon which France has spent millions. They are bristling with guns. Beneath these barracks are tunnel under tunnel, as in the catacombs, and along these tunnels are the rooms for the convicts.

Only long term prisoners are sent by the French Government to New Caledonia. There are more than 5000 convicts there. Escape is almost hopeless, for the island is 600 miles from the nearest land, and that a South Sea island. Good prisoners are given much liberty on the island. All are drilled and drilled until the discipline is perfect.

In the band to which Captain Moore was often permitted to listen were many murderers. The first trombone player had been sent to the island for five years for spitting in the face of a French officer. When he was released he went back to France and killed the officer, being again sentenced to New Caledonia. Twenty of the best musicians in the wonderful band are wife-murderers. The leader of the band killed his pretty little wife because she did not properly get his breakfast for him one morning.

At the factories on the island the convicts manufacture everything they use and much for export. The great penal station is self-supporting. The island itself is rich. There are fine nickel and chrome mines, and other mineral deposits are too be developed. Roads, which Captain Moore declares are better made than Van Ness avenue run for more than 100 miles around the island.

"Shortly before I was there two convicts escaped, the first in years," said Captain Moore. "They get away by stowing themselves in the hold of a French man-of-war that had brought convicts to the island. The matter created great excitement, and the rules were made all the more strict. Even an English Admiral who was allowed to land there was not given permission to go about the fortifications and to see the underground cells. Wonderful as was the sight, I never want to go through that prison again, for I saw two raving maniacs there confined in cells like the refractory convicts. The imprisonment had driven them insane."

The natives who were on the island when it was seized by the French are still there, but Captain Moore found that they were virtually slaves, it being the custom to sell them as servants by the year. Outside of the convicts and officers only the natives and a few Frenchmen are permitted to live on New Caledonia. It is one spot on the globe entirely off the traveled routes, and unknown to tourists and almost unknown to sailors.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Weather forecasts in Great Britain grow more accurate every year, and the Meteorological Council announce with pride that 84 per cent. of those given last year were successful. Three years ago nearly 17 per cent. of the storm warnings were not fullfiled; but now the rate has fallen to 7 per cent.

There is a difference in the time of digestion between one meat and another, and between different conditions of the same meat. Raw beef disappears from the stomach in about two hours; the same beef boiled takes three hours; while thoroughly roasted beef is not digested until four hours have elapsed.

In the Austrian Army there have been, on the average, 131 suicides per 100,000 men during the last five years. The suicides were equal to a fifth of the total mortality of the Army during this period, and more deaths were due to this than to typhoid fever, pneumonia, or consumption.

Lion breeding is evidently a good business, according to Dr. Ball's report of the Dublin Zoological Gardens during thirty years. Forty-three litters have produced in that time one hundred and fifty-nine cubs, of which thirty died at birth, twelve in babyhood, eight are kept, and a hundred and nine have been sold. They realized about £4000, not far from £40 apiece.

A cup of coffee is thus to foretell the weather: Drop two lumps of sugar carefully in the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the centre of the cup, the weather will be fine; if they rise rapidly and go at once to the sides, it will rain all day; if they gather in the center and then go in a cluster to one side, prepare for showers.

Little alligators sent to France from Florida are very popular pets with fashionable Frenchwomen. They seldom live to a dangerous size—thanks to their confinement and constant gorging of bits of raw meat to amuse their mistresses. A grown-up alligator, even if very tame, would not be a nice thing to have about a drawing-room.

An odd discovery has been made by Dr. Koppen. Oil is so well known for its effects in calming the troubled waters that its use for this purpose has passed into one of the idioms of the day. In this peculiar property it has heretofore been without a rival. Dr. Koppen has found that a solution of common soap (one in 1000 of water), or, in other words, mere soapy water, has the same effect.

A German lady living in Manchester possesses what is supposed to be the largest Bible, in one volume, in the world. It is an heirloom, 200 years old, with pages two feet long, and but little less in width, and at the head of each page is a line in red ink, which translated means, "This is a history." Another resident of the same city has compiled, so to speak, a Bible in ninety volumes, his additions to the text consisting of pictures and photographs which he has collected to the number of nearly 10,000.

In Odessa they are much more considerate for horses than the average London horsekeeper. On the tram system there, it is the custom during the extremely hot season to have specially appointed men at the termini, and midway on the longer journeys, who bathe the horses' heads with an ice-cold solution of water and vinegar. A correspondent says that the horses are well nurtured, and, with this external refreshment, never show signs of lassitude. At a given station or terminus the attendant steps forward with his sponge and bucket, and the cooling operation is performed within a few seconds.

There are strange chambermaids at some of the Cairo hotels. A lady declares that the one who waited on her room and attended to all the duties of the calling, even to making the beds, was a Frenchman, dressed as if for a dinner party, with white waistcoat and dress-coat, and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman. It was really embarrassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One lady, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid, and this gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor at the very least, she said, "I wish to see the chambermaid." "Madame," said he, politely, in his very best English, "Madame, she am I!"

MADE BY TELEPHONE.

Buda Pesth Ahead in the Way of Journalism.

LEADING THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

Its Staff Speak the Editions and it Has Only One Editor—Diffusing Unwritten News.

Buda-Pesth is the only city in the world that can as yet boast of a telephone newspaper. The idea of diffusing unwritten news was originated by the Hungarian, Theodor Albert Puskas, and the Telephone Hirmondo (Herald) has now been working successfully for over two years.

An important improvement introduced at the Hirmondo office within the last few days determined me to pay a visit to the Hungarian capital and to study the whole subject on the spot, writes the correspondent. While I was dressing in the morning the hotel servant knocked at my door and asked if I wanted the telephone paper. He then handed me two receivers about the size of a pocket watch attached to long cords, which can be fastened to the bed or arm chair to suit one's convenience. "The newspaper will begin to speak directly," remarked the servant, "and will go on speaking until late in the evening. We don't charge our visitors anything for it, as it only costs us a penny a day." For persons confined from any cause to their rooms and for patients laid prostrate by sickness the news-transmitter is a real boon. It speaks all day, but does not give the news in a chaotic jumble, but minute by minute. They are imparted in strict accordance with the programme received by each susbcriber. In this way each person knows when the turn will come for the news interesting him. It was precisely 8:30 as I put the receivers to my ears, and the day's work commenced for the newspaper. It began by transmitting the telegrams received in the night from Europe and America in a clear, sonorous, tone, quite free from the nasal twang of the ordinary telephone. This went on till 8:45, after which followed then daily calendar, with metropolitan news and the list of strangers who had arrived at Buda-Pesth up to the previous night.

In this orderly way the program is carried out until late in the evening. Music, art and literatre play important roles in this telephonic organ. Toward evening when news is growing scarcer the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrmental concerts, quartetts and solos—the latter given by the most talented artists of the capital. At first these concerts were held at the editorial buildings in rooms specially adapted for the purpose; but later on arrangements were made to connect the opera house and some music halls with the office, so that operas, as well as concerts, given by military and gypsy bands in different parts of the town, are transmitted to the subscribers, who are often lulled to sleep by the strains of some favorite melody. The same arrangement has been made with the principal churches for Sundays and sainsts' days, especially for the Easter festival. The Buda-Pesth concerts are sometimes listened to throughout the whole dual monarchy, and even beyond its borders. The other day the "Hirmondo" microphone was put into connection with the circuit of Trieste, Vienna, Brunn, Buda-Pesth and Berlin, and the music reached all these places alike with the same clearness and force.

The organization of the staff resembles that of any other big paper, only that here the staff is on duty from 7:30 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, during which time twenty-eight editions are spoken into the transmitter. The most insignificant items must be edited and approved by M. Horvath. They are then copied and registered before they are allowed to be read through the telephone by the speaker. The Hirmondo is subject to the same restrictions and is held responsible by the authorities for its communications, as ordinary newspapers, though it chronicles political facts without comment. Ten men with strong voices and clear articulation act as speakers, and take their turn in shifts of two at a time. One of these speaks a series of items, but for no longer than eight or ten minutes, and every new item is introduced by the word "new." The technical organization is admirably instructive and unique. The 600 subscribers are served by one wire, measuring 168 miles in length and running along the windows of the subsribers. Each subscriber forms a "station," and a separate line is connected with each station by means of a special apparatus, so that the main line is not affected if there is a block at one of the stations.

The National Zeitung says that international negotiations with the view of bringing about a reduction in and the ultimate abolition of the export premiums on sugar paid by some countries still continue, and that it is hoped they will lead to some positive results since the countries concerned especially France, are interested, in view of the financial situation, in obtaining the abolition of those payments.

The Sons of St. George in convention at New York elected the following officers: Edward Oliver of San Francisco, supreme president; George Kingston of Bridgeport, Conn., supreme vice-president; James R. Angier of Akron, O., supreme secretary; George H. Foote of New York, supreme treasurer; J. H. Kenworthy of Pittsburg, Pa., supreme messenger.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1895

We are so used to associate the character of anarchist with the physical type of Blue Beard and a habit of spitting blood and brimstone that it comes with surprise and something of a shock when we hear the name applied to a prosperous man of mild and civil manners and a reputation for benevolence. And yet, upon sober thought, we are bound to admit that the socialistic orator who, at Chicago last week, charged Mr. John D. Rockefeller with being a "practical anarchist" was more than half right. An anarchist, according to the Rural's dictionary, is one "who promotes disorder in a State;" and who, let us ask, does this with greater effect than a man whose ways of doing business impress large numbers of his fellow-citizens with sentiments of contempt for and resentment against the law? Mr. Rockefeller, in a purely personal and social sense, is said to be a gracious and kindly man, but he belongs to a class—of which the late Jay Gould was the chief—who regard business as a fight, and who seek their gain largely in the financial destruction of others. An inevitable feature of business conducted under this principle is its conflict with the spirit, if not with the letter of the law; and, in the constant effort to destroy or evade the law, the manager and beneficiary of such business stands on common ground with the anarchist. In fact he is a far more mischievous power than the anarchist because he represents large industrial powers while the latter represents simply a vote, and, say what we may about majorities, civil order is not so much controlled by votes as by property.—[Rural Press.

It is apparent that the present game law will never be enforced. It is framed to give the nabob sportsman of the big cities a monopoly of the game. It permits them to shut out everybody but members of their exclusive clubs from broad stretches of marsh and timbered lands, and these various clubs have succeeded in leasing about all the marsh land in the State. It opens the game season a month earlier for the nabobs than it does for anyone else to shoot game that may be taken to market, there to be purchased by people who like game but do not like to kill it. The whole tendency of the law is to build up caste by putting those who like to hunt, but who do not belong to the exclusive clubs, into the category of poachers, who may be filled full of shot with impunity by the mercenary game keepers of the nabobbery of the big cities. The spirit of the law is to save the game for the rich and to trample down and put beneath contempt the poor. The law cannot be enforced, and there is more honor in breaking it than observing it. Let game on wild lands be as free for one man to shoot as another at proper seasons of the year.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald finds that laboring men on an average pay $30 a year to employment agents in San Francisco for information as to where they can get jobs. Does anyone wonder why there are tramps? Could a better argument be made in favor of keeping open a free employment agency at the State's expense? Let some part of the unequal poll tax that is put on laboring men with iron severity be set aside to maintain a free employment office in connection with the Labor Bureau, until the State becomes civilized enough to do away with so odious a system of raising money.

It is now stated that the Nicaragua canal is to be built by New York and English capitists. Between $70,000,000 and $85,000,000 will be required, and the amount has already been guaranteed. This is another great mistake this country has made. The canal ought to be built, owned and operated by the United States Government.

A report that the Los Angeles Grand Jury has discovered frauds committed by some of the county officials is said to be 'startling,' but no one has called it susprising.

BIG WARS CAUSED BY TRIFLES.

A Shaven Chin Cost France Three Million Lives—Modena's Bucket.

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous.

Thus the war of the Spanish succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham, was carrying a glass of water when she was obstructed by the Marquis de Torcy. A slight scuffle ensued, and the water was spilled.

The marquis thereat took offense, and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that a war was declared.

The campaign cost France many severe battles—viz, Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1707; Audenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.

Quite as absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the commonwealth of Modena.

A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the state of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed a quarter, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war.

Henry, the king of Sardinia, assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII of France and Henry II of England.

The archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon their heads or chins. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife, Eleanor, rallied him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry.

By this marriage the broad domains in Normandy formerly belonging to Louis passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforth, for nearly 300 years, arose those bloody and devastating wars which cost France upward of 3,000,000 of lives.—London Answers.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

The Great Papal Statesman as He Appeared to a Painter.

Rudolph Lehmann's visit to Rome in 1857 led to the painter's introduction to the great papal statesman, Cardinal Antonelli. He says:

Before me sat that execrated statesman, "the best hated man in Rome," in the most affable of moods. His bronzed and somewhat oriental features were certainly far from handsome, but they were full of character, energy, and, according to some, cruelty, with the large, dark, piercing eyes overshadowed by a heavy brow, the strong aquiline nose and the full sensual lips. He was in a talkative mood and spoke freely of the difficulties that beset his onerous ministry, of the position of the papacy becoming daily more threatened through the ever increasing energy of its wicked enemies, or what he called "the modern spirits." "But," he added, "history teaches us that it has always triumphed in the long run, and it will do so now." He also told me that the worldly interests of the brothers Antonelli had never been separated; that they possessed all their worldly goods in common, one brother being director of the Banca Romana; one, the Conte Gregorio, taking care of their vast possessions in the Pontine marshes, a third being syndaco of Rome and the youngest being employed in diplomatic missions by the secretary of state.

During a short rest he showed me, with evident pride, over his elegant apartment, furnished with all the latest modern comforts. But the crowning climax was the bedroom, combining with the solemnity and mystery of the abode of a prince of the church all the luxuries of the boudoir of a petite maitresse. The walls, the curtains, as well as the hangings round the spacious four poster, were of the heaviest crimson damask, looped up with enormous tassels.—Boston Herald.

The Beauties of the Alleghanies.

The Alleghanies are fertile to the very summits, and not the least of their glories are their magnificent forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, maple, pine and other noble trees, in the spring when they are budding forth, in the summer when they are in the full bloom of maturity and when the laurel is in blossom, and in the fall, when the brilliant tints of red and gold and green and purple overwhelm one with a sense of Mother Nature's æsthetic genius in always harmonizing such a profusion of colors.

After all, it is the thoroughly satisfactory sport to be had with the game sheltered in these mountains that most endears them to the man who has any taste whatever for that sort of thing. The conditions are perfect. The game ranges from quail, or, as the Virginians call it, partridge, to deer and bear, and especially this is one of the last strongholds of that noble game bird, the wild turkey.—Magazine of Travel.

The Nonprofessional Profile Head.

"I don know how many times I have seen people—I don't mean artists, but all sorts of people, including children—draw profile heads. It is common enough for anybody to draw them on a slate, a scrap of paper, anywhere," said Mr. Billtops, "but I don't remember ever to have seen any of them draw a right handed profile—I mean one facing to the right. I suppose there is some very simple reason for this, but I am acquainted only with the fact."—New York Sun.

A Bad Break.

"You brought all that beautiful china back with you?" exclaimed the caller. "Didn't you break anything?"

"Nothing but the customs laws," replied the young lady, who had just returned from Europe.—Washington Star.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Nicollet Christened the "Cradled Achilles."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Coues. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 8 inches wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters where he rises literally out of the ground and starts as an infant rivulet, destined to cut the United States in twain with the mighty volume of his adult flood.

"The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi reads like a romance. After the discovery of the upper river in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 the famous English astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle lake. This lake, which sends a tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be the source.

"The first white man known to have visited the neighborhood of the actual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his priority of discovery has been known. The next explorer of the sources of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United States into northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and stop the sale of liquor in that region. Incidentally he purchased for $250 and some whisky a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of $2,000.

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the winter of 1805-6 on snowshoes and with sledges northward. He finally reached Leech lake. This lake he mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, so named at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went over David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army; the Rev. Mr. Boatwell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On this occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the 'true head' of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac a la Biches, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omoshkos Sogiagon.

"Schoolcraft's party made an examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the source of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Exploring southward, he reached the springs from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 50 miles before turning about in a sort of fishhook bend and starting southward. To the baby stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the poetic name of 'Cradled Achilles.' He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the third. This explorer mapped the whole of the Itascan basin and determined the latitude, longitude and altitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and amplified his observations.

"The whole subject of which I have been speaking was befogged and thrown into dispute recently by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a distorted map which actually imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the errors thus originated have crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It may be said that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of essential fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Missouri. The stream that flows from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I ought not to forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream termed by Captain Glazier the infant Mississippi for a considerable distance dry shod. The little brook was dried up. Late measurements have reduced the length of the Mississippi from 3,184 miles to 2,555 miles."

A genius has arrived at the conclusion that a gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction.

The battle of Barnet was one of the most decisive ever fought. It was in 1471 and closed the age of baron rule in England.

Pascagoula, the name of a Mississippi river, means the "Bread Nation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

L. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.
B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of George A. Free, An Insolvent Debtor.

George A. Free having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor the said George A. Free is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of Inyo County be, and he is hereby, appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California in a conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal of said George A. Free Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the Sheriff of the County of Inyo) to his or their possessor are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver, and that said Receiver keep the said property or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to said Insolvent to him, or to any person firm, corporation or association for his use and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor do appear before the Hon. N. D. Anthony acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the court room of said court in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, on the 8th day of November, 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered that this order be published in the Inyo Independent a weekly newspaper of general circulation and of the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said debtor do stay.

Dated November 8th, A. D. 1895.

N. D. ANTHONY,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed November 8th, 1895.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.	
	Leaves—		Arrives—	
Mound House		10 50 a. m.		5 20 p. m.
Silver Peak		11 25 a. m.		4 45 p. m.
Wabuska		1 20 p. m.		2 35 p. m.
Hawthorne	Ar.	5 00 p. m.	Lv.	11 00 a. m.
	No. 3		No. 4	
	Leaves—		Arrives—	
Hawthorne		6 00 a. m.		7 25 p. m.
Luning		7 15 a. m.		6 15 p. m.
Sodaville		7 50 a. m.		5 35 p. m.
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Candelaria		9 40 a. m.		3 50 p. m.
Benton		1 30 p. m.		11 50 a. m.
Big Pine Creek		3 10 p. m.		9 00 a. m.
Alvord		03 p. m.		8 55 a. m.
Independence		4 35 p. m.		7 25 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 20 p. m.		6 10 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	7 00 p. m.	Lv.	6 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (32 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED,
BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc., given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. Land Cases.

Brown & Wills.
ABSTRACTORS AND REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
Special attention given to abstracting and searching records. We have the only set of abstracts in Inyo County. Office at corner of Edwards and Kearsarge Sts.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of MARGARET DODGE, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator, at the law office of Mack & Densmore, at the town of Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate, in the County of Inyo State of California.

J. G. DODGE.
Administrator of the estate of Margaret Dodge, deceased.

Dated at Independence, July 13, 1894.
P. H. Mack, Attorney for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - Cal.
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS' Proprietor.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Cleanly furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS A STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah, deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the south west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1895.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call at Place
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 29th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 23rd
" ..... November 21st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVENS.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ .68
Antimony	8
Borax, refined, in car lots	5¼
Pig lead	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

DIED.

ROMERO—At Lone Pine, November 19, 1895, Martias Romero, a native of Mexico, aged 66 years.

H. A Jones was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

J. H. Daby was down from Bishop last Saturday.

A photographers' gallery will soon be opened in town.

P. H. Mack Esq. visited Keeler the first of the week.

P. W. Forbes Esq. returned from Bishop last Sunday.

The new store at Blackrock will be the finest building in that vicinity.

John Collins will start south with a band of sheep within two weeks.

Remember the entertainment at the M E Church next Thursday evening.

P. W. Bennett Esq. returned from the north end of the county last Sunday.

Under-sheriff Clarke went to Bishop last Wednesday, returning Thursday.

Miss Ida McCall and Mrs. H. B. Boland were up from Lone Pine on Tuesday.

Services will be held at the M. E. Church Thanksgiving morning at eleven o'clock.

J. E. Shepherd arrived home from a visit with relatives in San Francisco last Friday.

Kovalev, the murderer of Weber, at Sacramento, has been sentenced to be hung.

Thos. Carrol came in from Beveridge last Saturday and will remain for the winter.

Wells Fargo & Co. have opened an express office in Big Pine with A. K. Eugley as agent.

Reports say that over 6000 Christians have been slaughtered since the recent uprising of the Turks.

Lone Pine will celebrate Thanksgiving day with an entertainment, and probably a dance in the evening.

The pine-nut crop will be very light this year. The Indians in this vicinity are having gathered very few.

Jack Brady, the highwayman and murderer of Sheriff Bogart has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Commissioners sale to-morrow will take place in front of O. I. Mairs' livery stable at 1:30 o'clock p m.

J. S. Gorman went to Benton last Monday on a business visit of a few days. He will return this evening.

Twenty persons lost their lives in Cleveland, Ohio last Saturday, caused by a street car falling from an open draw.

Miss Eugenie Meysan, who has been visiting friends here for the past month, returned to her home at Lone Pine to-day.

A number of the young people of Camp Independence spent last evening pleasantly with singing and games at the residence of Wm. Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baldwin arrived from Darwin last Saturday and are living at Camp Independence, having leased the Schabbell ranch.

The decision of Judge Cheney relative to the sheep law has demonstrated the fact that parties can now lease land in Owens Valley and thereby become exempt for two sheep to the acre.—*Rustler.*

Thanksgiving Entertainment.

PROGRAM.

Introductory Remarks ..... REV. T. H. NICHOLAS.
Music by the Choir.
Recitation, 'How He Saved St Nicholas' ..... MISS EFFIE ROEPER.
Recitation, 'Thanksgiving' ..... HELEN GUNN; LU MOFFETT.
Duet, 'You Shan't Slide on My Cellar Door .... MISS IRMA WEBB; PAUL MAIRS.
Recitation, 'A Station Agent's Story' ..... MISS STELLA ROBINSON.
Recitation (in character) 'The Light Brigade' ..... LU ROBINSON; IRMA WEBB.
Duet, ... MISS MARY MULHOLLAND; MISS CLARA ELDRED.
Recitation ..... MISS MAMIE HESSION.
Declamation ..... HOWARD GILL.
Solo, 'Sweet Mignonette' ..... MISS VIVA GILL.
Address ..... F. MOORE.
Recitation, 'Grass Widowhood' ..... LU ROBISON; BLANCHE BUNNEY.
Selection by the Orchestra.
Recitation ..... MISS LEMA GILL.
Declamation, 'The Bravest Battle That Was Ever Faught, CARL WALTER.
Music by the Choir
Solo ..... MISS IRMA WEBB.
Declamation ..... MR. J. S. GORMAN.
Solo ..... MISS MARY MULHOLLAND.
Remarks by ..... MR. H. E. WILKINSON.
Ice cream, Coffee and Cake.
Committee {MISS MAGGIE GORMAN. MISS LENA THOMPSON.

The Milton Lyceum.

The fourth meeting of the Milton Lyceum was called to order at seven o'clock Saturday evening. The debaters proved to the satisfaction of the jury that more pleasure is found in city than country life.

Declamations, readings and essays were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Mr. John Conners, of Fish Springs recited a patriotic poem entitled "Awake." Mr. J. S. Gorman drew a vivid picture of a rail-road disaster, which proved the maxim, that a dark cloud may have a silver lining; by special request the selection will be repeated on Thanksgiving evening.

The question for debate at the next meeting is: Resolved; "That the spendthrift is more benefit to society than the miser."

CARL WALTER, Sec'y.

The Storm.

Local Weather was fitful yesterday, it being the first severe storm of the season. Mr. Wilkinson reported a storm coming early in the morning and before ten o'clock it began to blow, attaining a velocity of 50 miles an hour from the north and northwest between six and seven o'clock last night. The temperature rose 23 degrees in twenty minutes in the morning but fell with equal rapidity in the evening. During the day the barometer fell over six tenths of an inch. The Forecast Office at San Francisco telegraphed that a cold wave was coming and it got here in full force last night The Sierras were treated to a fresh mantle of white.

Weather Summary, week ending Nov 21 1895.

Highest barometer	30.420 date,	15.
Lowest "	29.371 "	21
Highest temperature,	80.0 date,	18.
Lowest "	34.8 "	21.
Mean "	59.9	
Average dew point	16.1	
" Humidity	25.3	
Total precipitation	.0	
Wind, direction, velocity & date	N , 50, 21	
No. Clear days 5		
No. partry cloudy days 1		
No. cloudy days 1		
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0		

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

Arthur Shepherd, who left here some time ago to attend school, is now attending Heald's business college in San Francisco.

The first installment of State and County taxes will be delinquent next Tuesday, when the additional 15 per cent will be added.

Dave Johnson came up from Inyo on Tuesday, returning next day. He says they are shipping marble from the quarry steadily.

Will Morton arrived from Los Angeles early in the week where he had taken a band of horses. He succeeded in disposing of all of them at fair prices.

Miss Clara Eldred went to Big Pine last Tuesday morning for a few days visit, when she will return to Independence and remain for a few months.

The Reward Mining Company commenced dropping stamps in their new mill at the Hirsch mine last Tuesday. Several parties who went over from here say that the machinery is working very smoothly.

Mrs. W. T. Bunney and her daughter, Miss Maggie Bunney, leave for Los Angeles to-day, going south by way of Mojave. The little girl has been deaf for some time and is going for special medical treatment.

Wilford Watterson arrived here from the south last Monday continuing on to Bishop Tuesday morning. He had been down on the desert to examine into the condition of feed there, with a view of driving a band of sheep across there in the near future.

Mr. Jas. Quirk of San Francisco has opened a photograph gallery on the old brewery lot back of Mair's hotel, and will be in Independence a very short time. Everything new and of the very latest design, and satisfactory work or no charge.

A contract has been let for the construction of a new school house at Taboose school district to C. H. Prahm in the sum of $780. It will be located on the southwest corner of Sylvester Tapman's homestead location and near where school is being held at present.

Wm. Farrington, a brother of Archie Farrington, passed through town during the week with his family en route for Mono Lake, where he will make his future home. He had about sixteen animals and three wagons and had driven all the way from Cloverdale, Sonoma county.

Card of Thanks.

LONE PINE, Nov. 21, 1895.

To the many kind friends whose administration of comfort and sympathy were so freely given during the last illness of our father, Matias Romero, and whose sincerity was made so manifest during our hour of trouble we tender our heartfelt thanks.

THE FAMILY.

The *Index* of last Wednesday says: Charles Coughlin, a brother of Mrs. Ed. M. Clarke, died in San Francisco Monday. Mrs. Clarke leaves to-morrow for Gold Hill, Nev., the former residence of the deceased to attend the funeral.

Mr. John Black will leave for Beveridge district to-day to look after his mining interests in that section.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office; this date.

Thos. Brady.	F G Bell.
C B Cleveye	N. C. Bielson.
Miss Clara Birkshire.	Mr. R Bell
Rev J . Davis	W. P Conaway.
Messrs Coldfelter Bros.	J F Campell.
Emma Frank	Judge Lambert.
Edward Litchfield.	Chas Patterson.
Alex Muirs.	Mr. Sabbott.

Theodore Wible

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren, to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole, sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 28th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the personal property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. MCNAMARA, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

FRED BURCKHARTD

Watchmaker & Jeweler

LONE PINE, CAL.

Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded ☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Daley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, of the said County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 26th day of September A. D. 1895, in the matter of the estate of James Daley deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to conformation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House at Independence in said County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Daley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows: That certain mine and mining claim of gold bearing quartz, adjoining the Cleveland mine on the south, situate, lying and being on Fish Spring Hill, in the Fish Spring mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, which said mining claim is known as and commonly called the "Mayflower" mine and mining claim, the notice of location of the same being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, in Book F of Land, Water and Mining claims at page 201, Records of said Inyo County, said mining claim being 1000 feet in length, And also a mill site consisting of five acres, being all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Corner of the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section number twenty-one in township ten south of range thirty-four east mount Diablo Meridian, containing five acres and with the priveledge of running water through the McCarty ditch and also the right to flume said water on to said ground through the McCarty garden for milling purposes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

H. H. HOWELL, Administrator of the estate of James Daley deceased.

Dated October 31st A. D. 1895,

P. W. FORBES and P. W. BENNETT, Attorneys for Administrator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$50 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
N W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	100	10 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4 00	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beveye and Francois Hugata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beveye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Taboose School District for the construction of a school house in said District. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Stecker, Independence, Cal., Inyo INDEX, Bishop, Cal., and W. R. Moore, Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal. Said bids will be opened on the 17th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. MOORE, Clerk of Board of Trustees.

Dated November 4, 1895

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO Co. Cal.

PROVISIONS &c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY, Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California: Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.

NATHAN RHINE,

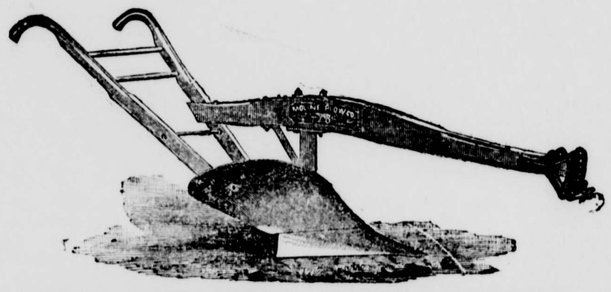
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler, RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave, WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER, Propr.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

☞ Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is full

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

A. St. Mery,.

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ (Shop on Edwards St.) (Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stable

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables can be assured of finding there the best buggy or saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAGIC FIRE-EATER.

The so-called fire-eating magicians have long plied their trade in defiance of all explications of chemists and physicians. A clever prestidigitator, Mr. De Vere, described recently in La Nature, how the trick, for such it is, is done. It is very simple of practice, but it necessitates an apparatus which must be very carefully and neatly constructed. The fire-eaters usually give their performances on a raised platform, which hides the source of the fire, while it seems only to lift the operator a trifle higher from the floor of the scene, and it is ordinarily covered with a hansome red carpet. It contains in the hollow space beneath it bags of rubber filled with ordinary illuminating gas and compressed by weights.

The fire-eater has beneath the sole of his foot an ingenius little apparatus ending in a tube, which fits exactly into another tube coming up through the platform from underneath, and forming a tight connection when he steps upon it; very fine rubber tubes of the same color of the magician's dress, which is usually a diabolical scarlet red, run up along his body and along the arms to the farthest end of the index finger; another tube runs around his neck and up under his chin, which is usually covered by a false beard, ending at his nether lip.

When entering upon the stage all the lights are usually turned down to heighten the effect of the performance; the operator steps lightly upon the platform, makes his connection, and after a sign that he is ready the gas is turned on from beneath. When he feels that it is beginning to escape from the tube at the end of his finger, he lights it by means of a little push-button, which is conveniently located near by, and sometimes even within his clothes on the inside of the cloak. The gas once burning, he has it entirely under his control, to light or turn out any one of the various jets he has previously arranged about his body. The jets on the fingers are controlled by pressure of the thumb upon the thin rubber tube; the gas jet on his lip is lighted by a motion of the hand, and he always turns up his face, opens his mouth wide and pretends to blow the flame from his mouth. The appearance is very deceptive, indeed, as the breath blown from the lungs give much life to the flame. As the scene is never very light while the fire-eaters are at work, their secret has never before been discovered.

ATTEMPS ON VICTORIA'S LIFE.

Since her majesty came to the throne she has been the subject of six attacks, but only three of them can be described as attempts on her life. The first attack on the Queen occurred on Constitution Hill on June 10, 1840, soon after her marriage, the assailant being a potboy named Edward Oxford. Two years later, May 30, 1842, John Francis fired at the Queen when within a few feet of her carriage. This outrage took place on Consitution Hill. In July of the same year a crack-brained lad named Bean leveled a loaded pistol at her majesty, who was driving from Buckingham Castle to the Chapel Royal, St. James', but the weapon missed fire.

In May, 1850, Robert Plate, an ex-Lieutenant in the Hussars, as the royal carriage was emerging from the Duke of Cambridge's gate, struck the Queen with a stick, leaving a mark on her cheek and crushing her bonnet. In February, 1872, a youth named Arthur O'Connor presented an old and unloaded pistol at her majesty as she was entering Buckingham Palace; and on March 2, 1882, a man named Roderick Maclean deliberately fired at the Queen as she was driving from Windsor Station to the castle, but no damage was done.—Westminster Gazette.

WHALES.

We read in an article on whales that in the winter season they are not seen in the Arctic Ocean, on account of the severity of the cold. Like the birds, they seek a more southern latitude. They are found along the southern coast of California, but as they have not appeared on the coast of Florida as yet, we judge that they have not yet learned of the incomparable advantages of that State as a winter resort.

People residing on the shores of the Arctic Ocean must miss the whales in the winter season and it is doubtful whether the companionship of the white polar bear can recompense them for his absence. For the whale is a social animal. He is the orator of the ocean being the only fish that spouts. He learned it in schools. He is very tender-hearted, and is so attached to whalers that he will give up his life to them and blubber, which serves to sperm up to the highest endeavor.

Whales seem to have the sense of right and wrong, for a right whale is always right. When a whaling crew is thrown into the air, together with their boat, by the leviathan they are seeking to harpoon, that shows that they have tackled the wrong whale.

A very simple method of inducing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is simply to adminsister a moderate amount of warm liquid food before the patient goes to bed. This diverts the blood from the brain to the abdominal organs, and takes away the cerebral excitement that precludes sleep.

Can a would-be passenger secure a seat in a railway carriage by merely placing an article of lugagge upon it? This question has been agitating France. A station-master decided in favor of an intruder who removed the luggage and became seated. A decree has since been discovered showing that the station-master was wrong.

Ambitious Mrs. Willatts.

By W. E. NORRIS.

I.

The butler came in and handed her a card.

"Well, it's what I consider a very reasonable ambition," said Mrs. Underwood, pouring out a second cup of tea for herself. "More than that, it's the sort of ambition that every woman would have to own up to if she were honest. Men can rise above the rest of their species in a hundred ways. But I should like to know what triumphs are open to us, except conquering hearts and dressing exquisitely and getting the most exclusive society to acknowledge us. With your face you can conquer as many hearts as you please; with your money you can employ the best dressmakers in the world; but to persuade these English aristocrats to come to your house isn't so easy, and I say that a success of that kind is worth taking some trouble to win."

Pretty little Mrs. Willatts jerked up her shoulders. "I don't know. Seems to me there's more trouble than success about it, anyway," she remarked. "You and I have taken trouble enough over this ball, and it's going to be a failure after all, because that dowdy old dolly of a duchess won't come."

"How do you know that, my dear? Now, I have it on the best authority that she will come. Lord George has been moving heaven and earth for you, and he told me this morning that the old lady had given in."

"You don't say!" exclaimed Mrs. Willatts excitedly. "Well, Maggie, you're a real friend, and Lord George is worth what I've—he's worth more than I thought he was anyway. Why, this is perfectly splendid!"

These two transatlantic ladies were seated in the drawing room of the spacious mansion in Pont street, which the younger of them had hired for the season, and which, as she fondly hoped, was destined to be the scene of some magnificent social festivities.

London did not know much about Mrs. Willatts, except that she appeared to have plenty of money; but, on the other hand, it was fairly well acquainted with that lively widow, Mrs. Underwood, and was willing enough to accept her word for the fact that the new protege with whom she had taken her abode this year was "all right." The money, at all events, seemed to be all right, and in these latter days high society has learned to consider wealth as a sufficient passport—especially if the possessor thereof be pretty, amusing and a citizeness of the United States. The Duchess of Stratford, however, was exceptional. The duchess had remained faithful to worn out traditions; she was exclusive. She wanted to know who people were and put a good many inconvenient questions before she would consent to shed the light of her countenance upon them; and this was why Mrs. Willatts was so eager to extend her hospitality to one whom she had described truthfully as a dowdy old dolly.

"Well, I presume she won't do more than walk in and walk out again," the expectant hostess observed reflectively, "but if she'll do that it will answer the purpose. Once I've been recognized by the Duchess of Stratford, I don't see what there'll be to stop me. I should like to see Sam's face when he reads about it in the newspapers! The only trouble is that he won't know the difference between the Duchess of Stratford and other duchesses."

"He don't know anything at all," returned Mrs. Underwood contemptuously. "He don't even know enough to keep from quarreling with a wife who could have shown him how to get some value for his dollars as well as her own. Let him stay home and slave at piling up wealth, since that's his notion of enjoyment. Luckily, you're independent of him."

Mrs. Willatts sighed. "Why, it stands to reason that I am independent of him," said she; "it wasn't any fault of mine that he was too stupid and obstinate to allow what is a fact in law. I didn't want to quarrel—I only insisted upon my rights."

If there had not been an actual quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Willatts, there had been a very good imitation of one. The young couple had married under circumstances of comparative poverty; but, shortly after their wedding, the bride's father, old Senator Kendrick, had by a happy combination of luck and astuteness acquired an immense fortune, which, on his decease, had been divided equally between her and her brother. It was on account of the perhaps unreasonable claim of Mr. Willatts to have a voice in the investigating and expending of his wife's riches that differences had arisen which had resulted in the departure of Mrs. Willatts for Europe and her subsequent partnership with the experienced Mrs. Underwood.

"I'd like him to be here, though," she remarked ingeniously, "so he might see for himself that I don't need any man to show me my way."

Her wish was fulfilled with a dramatic promptitude which may not have been entirely welcome to her; for hardly were the words out of her mouth when the butler came in and handed her a card, inscribed in bold capitals with the name of "Samuel T. Willatts."

"Mercy!" exclaimed the little lady, tossing the card over to her companion; "what is to be done now?"

"Send him away," answered Mrs. Underwood.

But Mrs. Willatts demurred to the adoption of such drastic measures. "If Samuel means seeing me, I guess he'll see me," said she. "Besides, I don't want he should think I'm afraid of him. Only he shall not come to my ball unless he gives me his solemn promise that he won't wear a white waistcoat or a diamond shirt stud."

Mrs. Underwood intimated her opinion that the very least Mr. Willatts could do would be to assent to that modest stipulation, and after her friend had left her she awaited results with some anxiety. Mrs. Underwood was clever, but she was not rich. She appreciated aristocratic society and was appreciated in it; but, unhappily, her private means were inadequate to the entertainment of dukes and duchesses. Since, therefore, she had the present prospect of free and comfortable quarters for several months to come, she could not feel any very ardent desire for the healing over of the breach which existed in the Willatts household. Her apprehensions, however, were apparently groundless, for at the expiration of twenty minutes Mrs. Willatts re-entered the room flushed and excited, and throwing herself down upon a sofa exclaimed:

"I do hate that man! I abso—lutely hate him!"

"Poor fellow," said the relieved Mrs. Underwood with a laugh. "What has he been doing now?"

"Oh, I don't know as he did much—it's his way of talking to me and looking at me that makes me so mad. 'Well, Sally,' he drawled out, 'having a good time over here?' I told him I was having a perfectly lovely time, and he said he was glad to hear it. He had found out all about the ball, but he was afraid he should have to ask me to excuse him that evening. As it was uncertain how long he might stay in London, he concluded he had better remain at the Hotel Metropole."

"Why, Sally, you surely didn't offer to take him into your house?"

"No, I didn't, and I thought he might have waited for the invitation before declining it. Then he wanted to know whether I continued to intrust my brother with the entire management of my affairs, and whether I still had full confidence in Henry's discretion. 'A great deal more than I should have in yours,' I answered, at which he grinned."

"Well," observed Mrs. Underwood philosophically, "so long as he doesn't interfere with you, you needn't trouble about what he says or thinks of your brother."

"But, my dear, I believe he will interfere with me; he wouldn't have been so cool and malicious unless he had some scheme in his head. He has prospered extraordinarily of late, he tells me, and now he has come over to see London and Paris. I know just as well as if he had said so that he won't set out before he he has done his best to spoil my fun. Oh, Maggie, do you think he could be wicked enough to go around telling all these people that father began life as a factory hand?"

"I don't see how he is to get the chance," replied Mrs. Underwood, "and it wouldn't matter a cent if he did. A few of them, such as the Duchess of Stratford, might disapprove of your living apart from your husband; but it is about as certain as anything can be that Mr. Willatts won't see the Duchess of Stratford. Don't you be uneasy; with all the will in the world he can't shake your position. There isn't time!"

II.

"How do you do, Lord George Curtis!"

She would have been less confident of that had she known a little more about the energetic and enterprising gentleman of whom she spoke. Mr. Willatts was capable of accomplishing a great deal in a very short space of time. Between then and the day fixed for his wife's ball he ought to be able to "put through" a certain nefarious design which had just suggested itself to him.

To do him justice, he did not look like a man who was in the habit of entertaining nefarious designs. His blue eyes conveyed an impression of honesty, while the set of his lips seemed to indicate a philosophical and easy-going disposition. His present situation, however, was of a nature to disturb the serenity of the calmest philosopher, and he had quite made up his mind to effect a radical change in it.

His first step was to have himself driven to a certain club, and to inquire for Lord George Curtis, who, he was informed presently, was in the cardroom, but would be with him in a few minutes. Indeed, he was not made to wait long before Lord George, a well preserved man of forty, came down the staircase.

Mr. Willatts advanced and said: "How do you do, Lord George Curtis? If convenient I should be glad to have a word or two with you upon a matter of business."

"Certainly," answered the other, leading the way into a small unoccupied room on the ground floor. "Won't you sit down? Perhaps you are related to my friend Mrs. Willatts, of Pont street."

"More or less, sir. I have the honor to be the lady's husband, although we are running separate establishments for the present. I understand you have been of great service to Mrs. Willatts, presenting her to your aristocracy."

"Only too delighted, I am sure, to have been of any little use."

"And," continued Mr. Willatts imperturbably, "it has come to my knowledge that your services have received liberal remuneration."

The smile faded from Lord George's face. "I am surprised," said he, "that a third person should have been told of what I was assured would remain a purely confidential transaction; but, since that promise seems to have been broken, I had better, perhaps, mention to you that the sums to which you allude represented a loan, not a remuneration. A short while ago I happened, unluckily for myself, to be in financial difficulties, and Mrs. Willatts very kindly offered me temporary assistance. Of course I couldn't possibly have accepted"——

"Excuse me," interupted Mr. Willatts; "this is irrelevant. In the course of business Mrs. Willatts' drafts had to pass through my hands, otherwise I should not have known that she had drawn any in your favor. I have no remarks to make upon the question of loan or payment. But I presume I may say without offense, that from what I have heard your financial difficulties are not yet entirely at an end, and"——

"You may say nothing of the sort, sir," interrupted Lord George in his turn. "I owe no account of my actions to you; nor, to my best belief, does Mrs. Willatts, whom I have always understood to be a lady of independent means. If your object in requesting this interview was to cross examine me you will gain nothing by protracting it."

Mr. Willatts remained seated. "My object," said he calmly and deliberately, "was not to be offensive—quite the reverse. I am not here to sit in judgment upon you English aristocrats. I am a simple business man, Lord George, and I have a simple business proposal to make to you. Mrs. Willatts, I believe, intends to give a ball on the twenty-sixth of this month."

Lord George stared and nodded.

"Well, I myself have it in contemplation to give a ball on the same date. That ball is going to cost more than any ball that has ever been given in this city for the last ten years, and it is going, I hope, to be graced by the presence of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the most prominent members of your London society, and from what I have heard and read about you I believe you are the man to assist me. For your assistance I am willing to pay you a much larger sum than you have had from Mrs. Willatts, and I may add that, if you are successful, I shall consider the money well spent and well earned. Excuse my bluntness, as you know I am quite unaccustomed to civilized ways of doing things. Now, sir, what do you say?"

Lord George hardly knew what to say. He was in debt, and had before this had recourse to divers expedients for raising the wind which had been at least as discreditable as that now suggested to him. Moreover, he was so well known and so popular that he had little doubt of his ability to earn Mr. Willatts' check. At the same time he felt some natural compunction about betraying the lady whose cause he had hitherto espoused.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Eugenie's Flight From Paris.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs: The Gaulois, having repeated the charge against Count Nigra of having urged the Empress Eugenie to fly from Paris on the 4th of September, is thus corrected by the count: "The part I played was simple. Knowing the government of Napoleon III was going to be overthrown, I went early on the 4th of September to the Tuileries to be at the orders of the empress. Prince Metternich was already there for the same purpose. The empress, after taking the opinions of four members of the cabinet who had come from the corps legislatif and of the prefect of police, found herself obliged to leave the Tuileries. She did me the honor to accept my arm from the gallery of the Louvre to the Place du Louvre, where, with Mme. le Breton, she got into a cab. Up to the moment she left she was surrounded by her household. She ordered General Mellinet to withdraw the palace guard, declaring that she would not have a drop of French blood shed to insure her own safety. She showed in quitting her household and in crossing the square, which was crowded, a firmness and courage worthy of her race and of her rank. She said nothing unless to express her sorrow that she was personally not of any use for the defense of Paris and the safety of France. I do not think it is yet time to give the history of that day such as events engraved it on my memory. These events are not yet far enough off. They would, if evoked, arouse too many painful recollections for the French people to judge them dispassionately."—London News.

A Fire Born Bug.

There are some bad bugs and worms in the southern forests, but there are certainly none that is quite equal in endurance and toughness to the worm that developed himself from the great forest fires of the northwest. Scarcely had the fires cooled sufficiently for the owners to make inspection of losses when they found that this new worm had got there first, and was already completing the destruction of what the flames had spared. Both standing and cut timber were attacked and the most vigorous measures have been resorted to and with only partial success. This worm seems to have evolved from the heat, and, so far, the cold and snows of the winter do not appear to have affected his health or lessened his voracity. He certainly is a new and unpleasant feature in the timber question and a nut that scientists have not yet cracked.—Chicago Chronicle.

Animal Having the Most Teeth.

The animal having the most teeth is the great armadillo of south Central and northern South America. It is a fact well known to most people that the normal or average number of teeth in mammals is 32, 16 above and the same number below. The great armadillo, however, is an exception, having from 92 to 100. He has from 24 to 26 in each side of the upper jaw and from 22 to 24 in each side of the lower jaw. Another peculiarity lies in the fact that they are all molars or grinders. They increase in size from front to back, instead of from the root, and are wholly destitute of enamel.—St. Louis Republic.

Prevaricator.

The word prevaricator is from the Latin and originally meant a straddler with distorted or misshapen legs. In the Roman courts of law the expression was applied to one who in a suit was discovered to be in collusion with his opponent to compass some dishonesty. As falsehood was the necessary part of such a performance, the word by and by came to have the significance at present attached to it.

In Doubt.

Miss Summermaid—I hardly know whether to be angry with little Cholly Tapecounter or not.

Miss Ennygirl—Why, dear?

"He said he could guess my age, and when I dared him to he said he thought too much of me to do so before others."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the estimated value of farm products, according to the returns of the eleventh census, Illinois is first, with $184,759,013; New York is second, with $161,593,009; Iowa is third, with $159,347,844.

NO WORK IN THE FUTURE.

Mr. Edison predicted the other day that work would be altogether abolished in the next generation, and that our only labor would be to press a button and start the machinery going, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Mr. Edison may be slightly wrong as to the generation—that is it may take longer, a few more generations than he imagined, but that the drift is in the direction he indicates, and that actual labor will become a very small element in all industries, is self evident. Steam did a great deal to free us from the curse of labor; but electricity is a far more potential instrument, and its uses seem almost limitless. We have made it do our lighting, our transportation and a thousand small jobs, but we have only just begun to use it.

Hitherto this mighty geni has been brought into play mainly in the field of manufactures, and man is still compelled to labor hard to grow crops; but there is a disposition to use electricity more and more in agriculture, and it seems to be even better suited for the field than for the workshop.

In Saxony they are now plowing by electricity with great success, using an ordinary dynamo, and doing away with horses and men to a large extent. In the Department of Tarn, France, a water wheel is made to give sufficient force and to develop enough electricity to cultivate the farm, so that the little brook that runs through it saves the farmer nearly all labor. In Moravia a single dynamo furnishes three adjacent farms.

Plowing by electricity is much cheaper and better in all respects than plowing by steam. With a waterfall handy—and there is one handy to nearly every farm in the country, save in the southern lowlands—and ordinary intelligence, there is no reason why all the hard work of the farm, from butter making to the thrashing of grain, should not be economically done by a well distributed electric plant. French experiments have further shown that the distribution of electricity through the soil by means of ordinary current-bearing wires stimulates the growth of the plants and increases the yield.

It is not necessary to go into further particulars. We have mentioned the work done on the farm as a sample of the electrical development going on in a field of which we hear very little—agriculture. The farm as well as the city is to be benefited by this new force, and the farmer, as well as the city merchant, will simply touch a button and have electricity do all his plowing for him. Edison is not a dreamer. No one can seriously doubt his prediction, but the only question is, when will we enjoy that laborless world which he promises us?—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

HAIRSPLITTING CALCULATION.

Very few ladies are aware that they carry a total length of 70 to 80 kilometres of hair on their heads; indeed, ladies of light complexion may have as much as 110 kilometres of "golden filaments" to comb out every morning.

A German "explorer" has found out that a single hair is capable of sustaining a weight of 113 grammes (4 ounces), but it will have to be dark brown, as light breaks into a strain of 70 grammes. The whole of the hair on a single head can, therefore, sustain a weight of at least 10 to 12 cwt.—Schwabische Tagwacht.

"What will you do if you find both your husbands in heaven?" "Oh, but I won't find them there."

A GIANT'S TROUBLE.

He was a giant in size, the picture of health and strength, with iron muscles, a famous athlete. He pursued his training excessively to hold his fame, and doubtless trained too much. With all his exercise the man was nervous, restless and sleepless, and then racking pains took hold upon him. He could not understand his condition, for neuralgia had set in when he thought himself in perfect health. So in all conditions it will take hold of the nerves. They had been enfeebled in his case, and they are enfeebled in a thousand cases in as many different ways. He was well advised and followed directions of experienced people. Soon his nerves began to be toned and quieted and in a short time the pains ceased altogether. He had used St. Jacobs Oil freely and a cure followed, and so will it follow in all cases and conditions.

A lost cause—the clubman's excuse to his wife for coming home at 1 a. m.

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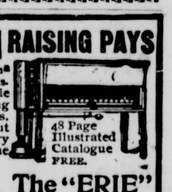

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FERTILITY MICROBE.

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ALL THINGS GROW ON BARREN SOIL.

Uncle Sam's Agricultural Chemist Breeding the Germs of the Benefit of American Farmers.

Science experts of the Agricultural Department in Washington have made an important discovery. They have found a species of microbe which actually makes plants grow. In it has been found the mysterious agent by whose aid all things vegetable are enabled to absorb nitrogen, which is their chief food. Without its assistance plant life would disappear entirely from the earth, and, in consequence, animal life, including mankind, would also perish. Yet this beneficient microorganism is so small that it can only be seen when magnified 800 diameters. It is a bacterium and a micrococus—that is to say, shaped like a little ball.

An experiment is now being made in the breeding of these microbes by Prof. Wiley, of the chemistry division of the Department of Agriculture. They multiply at an enormous rate when furnished with proper food, and to produce them in indefinite quantities is easy. Their business in life is to absorb nitrogen from the soil and from the air and to transform it into nitric acid. In this shape it is taken up by the tissues of the plants, which are not able to consume the nitrogen in the crude.

Recently a trial was made with a field of several acres in Florida, on which nothing would grow. Analyses proved that the soil was very rich in nitrogen, but none of the micrococci were present. So a small amount of stable manure was applied thinly to the surface of the ground, and lo! a wonderful crop was the result.

The secret of it was that the stable manure is full of these peculiar bacteria. The latter went to work at once upon the nitrogen lying idle in the hitherto barren soil and transformed it into available plant food. It has long been known that stable manure contained very little plant food, and so until now its great efficiency as a fertilizer has been a mystery. The day may yet arrive when the farmer will apply a solution of microbes instead of a fertilizer to his soil. Obviously, such a method would only be tried in cases where the bacteria were found to be lacking.

Without the help of microbes of this species plants will die in the richest soil. With their assistance certain kinds of plants are able to absorb and utilize the nitrogen in the atmopshere. This is most particularly true of the peas, beans, clover and other leguminous plants. Farmers have long known that there was no better way to enrich a field than to plant it with clover, or beans, or peas. The reason why is simply that micro-organisms of the sort described infest these plants in great numbers.

Living in the rootlets, they ply the trade of agircultural chemists on a small scale, but most efficiently. Their colonies are marked by little excresences or pimples on the roots. They are manufacturers of nitric acid. They do not live in the roots of cereals—hence the desirability of rotating corn with clover.

In furnishing nitrogen to the soil the farmer is supplying stuff for the microbes to work on. Nitrogen is the most valuable of plant foods. It is also the most expensive, costing from sixteen to eighteen cents a pound. Sometimes it is applied to the land in the shape of waste from packing establishments and abattoirs—scraps of intestines, etc., which are boiled to get out the oil and finally dried and ground. At the slaughter-houses nothing is wasted. Every drop of blood is saved, to be dried and ground. Dried blood is the best of all materials for yielding nitrogen. It may be said in a rough way that nitrogen makes the flesh of plants, while phosphoric acid makes the fat.

One important object of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists is to teach the farmers what kinds of fertilizers to employ. Mr. Hayseed may be using nitrogen when what he really requires for his land is potash, which is comparatively cheap. All of the potash utilized in this country comes from a single mine at Stassfurt, in Germany. The deposits in that locality had their origin thousands of years ago in a sea, the waters of which gradually receded, leaving lakes that retained communication with the ocean by small channels.

Potash deposits are commonly found associated with deposits of rock salt. Of the latter vast beds exist in New York, Kansas, Michigan and other by the wanton destruction of forests. The models are ten feet square, and they represent a farm—the same farm in each case, through which runs a winding stream.

In the first model the arable lands exhibit at Atlanta a series of three models illustrating the ruin of farms parts of the United States, and stores of the valuable fertilizer may yet be discovered on this continent, geologists think.

All of the members of the Association hold official places as chemists under the Federal Government or in the States. The immediate cause of the formation of their organization was a series of disputes between makers of fertilizers and the consumers as to the quality of the merchandise. The analysis given by the manufacturers were apt to be false and there was no authority to which such questions could be referred for settlement. Now the strife has ceased, because all analyses are made under conditions prescribed by the official chemists, who are attached to agricultural experiment stations, agricultural colleges and State Boards of Agriculture. They have control over the manufacture and sale of fertilizers in many States, and the makers must have licenses. If their goods fail to come up to the mark, the dealers are excluded from the market. It is estimate that in this way $500,000,000 annually is saved to the farmers.

The Department of Agriculture will on the slopes of the hills have been denuded of soil to a great extent by floods due to the wiping away of trees from the hill-tops. The second model shows that the farmer has realized the cause of his trouble and has planted new forests on the tops of the hills. In the third model the forests have covered the hilltops again, and the denuded slopes have regained their covering of soil; the fields are laughing with a bountiful harvest and the increased prosperity of the farmer is denoted by the fact that he has built him a new house, using the old one for a barn.

Of course, the rivers are continually carrying vast quantities of soil from the land into the sea, and this can be prevented only in a small measure. But it is not wholly lost. The ocean is a great sorting ground in which all such material is winnowed and separated into its component elements. The carbonate of lime is deposited in beds, or through the medium of animal life is transformed into coral formations or into shells. Phosphoric acid is likewise sifted out into phosphate deposits or passes into the bodies of marine animals. These and other valuable substances are thus conserved and put into a shape in which they may be returned sooner or later to the use of man.

It is worth while to mention some of the ways, pointed out through the researches of agricultural chemists, in which these waste products are restored. One is disposed to look upon the sea as devoid of vegetable life, but the gardens of the ocean are no less fully stocked with economic plants than the gardens of the land.

The various species of seaweeds are constantly separating valuable materials from the waters and placing them again in available shape for employment by man. In the green state seaweed is equal to stall manure and farmers pay five cents a bushel for it.

It was used as a fertilizer as early as the fourth century, and its importance for this purpose has been recognized more and more in modern days. In 1885 $65,000 worth of seaweeds was used in Rhode Island, while the value of all other commercial fertilizers utilized in that State was only $164,000.

Many varieties of sea grass are used for filling mattresses and cushions. Other species are burned and their ashes are employed for the manufacture of soda, iodine and bromine. The gelatinous parts of seaweeds become very hard and elastic on being dried, and have been molded into all sorts of forms as substitutes for horn and shell in making handles for knives, files and other tools.

In the Techno-Chemical Receipt Book, on page 177, may be found recipes for making artificial ebony from charcoal obtained from seaweeds; also for making leather, soap and glue. Directions, too, are given for the manufacture of transparent seaweed leather, opaque seaweed leather and other interesting articles.

The fishes of the sea collect especially the two great elements of plant food—nitrogen and phosphorus. Osyters and other shell fishes gather not only large quantities of phosphorous and nitrogen, but also carbonate of lime. In fishing districts the fish waste serves as a precious fertilizing material. Some fishes are taken, as the menhaden, chiefly for their fertilizing value.

The rain-water which descends upon the earth is not pure. It brings to the soil a certain amount of valuable plant food. Not only does it absorb and hold in solution ammonia and nitric acid, which may perhaps be formed by electrical discharges in the air, but it also collects and brings with it vast quantities of meteoric dust containing fertilizing principles.

Prof. Wiley, to whom the writer is indebted for much of his information, says that, with the aid of scientific agriculture, and the help of the agricultural chemist, a thousand million people will not so crowd the United States as to make Malthus more than a pleasing theorist. The death of humanity is not to come from starvation, but from freezing, and many a geologic epoch will come and go before this planet dies of cold.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A western man has a cyclone cellar to which he retires when his wife commences house-cleaning.

I have seen the tempests of women, and I have seen the storms of the waves, and I pity more the lovers than the sailors.—Byron.

Richter said that no man could either live piously or die religiously without a wife.

The only thing that consoled Lady Blessington for being a woman was that she could never be made to marry one.

A woman set on doing anything will walk right through the moral crockery without wincing.—Emerson.

In matters of love nothing is so common to all as the desire that another shall not gain that which she herself refuses.

Young men who think their sweethearts are divine, like to make divinity students of themselves every night in the week.

In Norway a law provides that no person shall be permitted to cut down a tree unless he plants three saplings in its place.—Detroit Free Press.

PROVERBIAL JOKES.

Queer Types of People Seen in Drug Stores.

SOME ODD CHARACTER SKETCHES.

Taken at the Soda Fountain and Prescription Desk—Fiends Who Make Life Miserable.

The time honored jokes in the funny papers about people who buy stamps in a drug store and want them wrapped up and delivered may be old to the average reader, but they are new every day to the drug dispensers. Such ridiculous things are common every day occurrences.

A well known druggist tells of an instance when he was night clerk in a West End drug store. About 5 one morning a vigorous ring at the night bell roused him from peaceful slumbers. He came down wearing one shoe, such miscellaneous clothing as he could pick up in a hurry, and a decidedly cross appearance. At the door was a nicely dressed lady. Would he kindly sell her a stamp? She had an important letter which she must mail, and as she also desired to catch the 6:30 train she feared she would forget it. The stamp was sold to her, and then very sweetly and innocently she inquired if he would not, since she was in such a hurry, walk to the corner and mail the letter for her. As he had worn only one shoe down, he regretfully declined the honor.

The soda dispenser in the drug store usually sees and enjoys more peculiarities than any of the drug clerks from the fact that he is not bothered with any of their responsibilities. His greatest trouble is in deciding whose money he shall take in the case of young ladies who drink soda together. If it were men each would be anxious to pay for the beverages. In the case of young ladies, however, each is apparently anxious to not pay for the drink. Then they argue with each other on about this line: "No, let me pay." "I will not. I think I should." "Oh, I'll be awful angry if you do." And all the while, says the soda dispenser, they are hanging on to their dimes with a death-like grip. The soda man finally solves the problem by taking the money of each and returning the change to each, making it a "Cincinnati treat."

"The use of face powder," said a prominent druggist, "is not nearly so general as in former years, though we still have numerous calls for it. Our principal customers for face powder are ladies of uncertain age, who try to hide their increasing wrinkles, by its liberal use. A peculiar fact is that colored poeple are great users of cosmetic powders. It is very amusing sometimes to be asked by a coal black colored woman for a 'box ob dat flesh color face powdab.' I frequently hesitate whether I shall give them black or pink.'

The proverbial joke about the man who winks his eye at the apothecary when he wants a "stick" in his soda is not a fiction. Various excuses are made to get liquor, but the standard and most usual is a terrible pain in the stomach, or eles a threatened chill. The druggist always suggests Jamaica ginger. This suggestion is never satisfactory, as it is whisky they want. A favorite trick is to ask for a dose of Calisaya, which to be thoroughly effective must be mixed with whisky.

The "fiends" who make life miserable to the druggist are legion. They are fiends who are addicted to phenacatin, to bromo seltzer, to quinine, to arsenic, to strychnine, and to morphine. There are also people who are addicted to the use of wine of coca. The drink contains a quantity of cocaine in solution and has a reviving effect on the system. There are quinine fiends who take as much as 150 grains a day. Not long since a St. Louis physician prescribed this drug to a patient, ordering it to be put in six powders of sixty grains each. The patient, a lady, took it all in twenty-four hours and, strange to say, got well. There are several people in St. Louis who are addicted to the use of aromatic spirits of ammonia and vichy. They drink it with great gusto.

The morphine fiend is a shrewd and discriminating buyer. One of the usual excuses when the fiend is a woman is that the drug is "for mamma." Poor mamma! She has many sins to answer for of which she is guiltless. Some of the fiends can tell the brand of morphine by the taste and will have none but their favorite. One hopeless case has become so expert on the quantity that he usually takes—three grains—that with a dash of the bottle he can throw the exact quantity into the palm of his hand. The druggist with whom he usually deals has verified the weight of the dose thus prepared many times and invariably finds it correct to a fraction of a grain.

Perfume cranks are numerous. Violet is the favorite odor at the present and the ladies are extremely particular as to the brand. They discover a difference between brands that the drug man cannot recognize. There are ladies who dote on strong perfumes and some consider musk the acme of odoriferous excellence. Colored people like this class of perfume and the drug clerks have learned that to invariably make a sale to a colored belle they have only to let her smell "Wild honey." Its distinct pungent odor catches them every time.

A West End druggist met an elderly lady last week whose nervous system was certainly highly organized. She came in at 10:30 o'clock in the evening, bought 5 cents' worth of chewing gum and two stamps and then insisted on the druggist escorting her to the car. He didn't go.

A lady from the rural districts entered a down-town drug store Wednesday accompanied by her four children. She politely requested the clerk to lend her his comb and brush until Thursday morning, when she would promptly return it. He was so staggered by the easy assurance of the lady that instead of refusing he gave her the colored porter's comb.

The drug store is a favorite place for leaving bundles, valises, etc. Many of the packages left are never called for. A lady left a bundle in an Olive street establishment a year ago that contained two dozen suits of underwear and has never returned for them. At the same drug store a well-dressed man left his valise containing clothing, papers, a shaving set and many miscellaneous articles, and never came back. The strangest case of the kind was a man who left his wife at a down-town store about nine o'clock promising to return in ten minutes. At 10 o'clock, closing time, he had not returned, so the druggist sat down to wait for him, not caring to turn the lady out on the street. At 12:15 a. m. he dropped in much the worse for wear, and then there was a scene that repaid the druggist for his long vigil.

The peculiar names and Latin designations of drugs and druggists' sundries lead to many laughable mistakes. One instance was shown the reporter. Some one sent a little girl with a note asking for "Deoderizer Higeia powder." After some time it was discovered that "Hygienique Deoderizing powder" was the article wanted.

Charity patients and beggars are frequent visitors in all drug stores. In the winter there is a boy who works the drug trade regularly. He goes barefooted no matter how deep the snow or how cold the weather, and the patrons of the drug stores treat him liberally. He gets hot drinks to worm him up, orders for shoes and considerable money. He acknowledged to a druggist that he frequently gathered up from $3 to $5 per day.

It is not an infrequent thing for beggars to ask for a piece of soap and many deserving cases of people who are either sick or have sick families are assisted. The colored beggar is not plentiful, but when he does come, he is always afflicted with a "mis'ry" in his chest or his foot, as the case may be, or else "dey sho' is c'ruption" in his aching hand or limb.

People who get hurt on the streets in any manner always go to the drug stores to be patched up. They claim treatment of this kind apparently as a right and part of the duty of the druggist to the public, and in nine cases out of ten do not even express their thanks for the services rendered them.

Hotel guests and actors are great kickers on prices. They are accustomed to cut prices and hang on for half an hour to save a nickel on a bottle of patent medicine. Another peculiarity of the average hotel guest is that he always has a prescription to fill just as he is on the eve of leaving town. He rushes to the druggist with it fifteen minues before train time and expects to have a twenty-minute prescription filled in five minutes.

It is not an unusual thing for people to come into drug stores in search of something with which to paint a black eye. About two weeks ago a well-muscled lady came into a West Olive street drug store for something to remove the suffused blood from under her eye. The discoloration, she explained, had been caused by an apple thrown by her little 3-year-old. Soon after she had been fixed up her husband dropped in with scratches all over his face and a cut on his head that had been caused, so he said, by a severe fall. The druggist patched him up, but drew his own conclusions about the apple and the fall.

The general idea of the druggist's breadth of knowledge is illustrated by the people who come in every day and ask for "some of those little black pills about so big, and they hold up their thumb and finger to show the size. As the well-stocked drug stores carry from 1000 to 1500 kinds of "little black pills" such orders are seldom correctly filled.

Physicians' prescriptions would often tell the sick person something they did not know if they could understand them. Chalk and distilled water for nervousness, sugar pills for headaches and pink water for dyspepsia are frequent prescriptions.

There is an old gentleman who patronizes a South St. Louis drug store who thinks he is a confirmed morphine fiend. He began the use of morphia for insomnia. The first prescription called for chalk, but it put him to sleep and he has had it refilled every day since. He sleeps like a babe at night, except when he misses his usual dose, and then he walks the floor until he gets it.

The last and possibly the best instance that space permits happened down town. A gentleman had just seated himself at the soda fountain when a callow country youth wandered in and began to look around. "Gimme somethin' good to drink," he murmured.

"What will it be" said the clerk.

About that time the city man asked for Hunyadi water. "Gimme that," said the countryman. He swallowed the glassful in two gulps and without a word walked out. His facial expression, however, plainly showed his injured feelings and misplaced confidence.

It may, indeed, be said that sympathy exists in all minds, as Faraday has discovered that magnetism exists in all metals; but a certain temperature is required to develop the hidden property, whether in the metal or the mind.—Bulwer.

To kill a martin in all folklore is considered unlucky.

INCREASE IN TRADE.

Electricity Against Cheap Oil for Steam Power.

BREAKING THE RECORD OF THE PORT

Seattle Ambitious to Rival San Francisco in the Building of Ships—Our Navigable Water Ways.

The bids being in for the construction of new war vessels, much interest will attach to the proceedings of the Navy Department at Washington in the matter of awarding the contracts. Senator Squire has been notified by Secretary Herbert that the Government has awarded the Moran Bros. Company the contract for building a torpedo boat, to cost $160,000, at Seattle. Chief Engineer Wilson has been instructed to go to Seattle to examine the plant and ascertain the capacity, etc. The Seattle outfit will be enlarged. Senator Squire has this of interest to say: "There is no telling how much good Seattle and Puget Sound will receive from the building of this torpedo boat. It will demonstrate the value of the native fir; it will prove the ability of Seattle as a shipbuilding center, and will, in fact, open up a new era of industry and enterprise." While on the subject of ships, it may be of passing interest to notice the claim set up for Los Angeles recently that the number of British ships landing cargoes at one or the other of the seaports connected with that city is annually increasing. It is not yet a very large showing. The figures are furnished by the resident British Consul. Los Angeles has within the last year or two unloaded domestic cargoes from New York, following the lead of San Francisco in this matter, in competition with overland carriers.

A gentleman whose business leads him customarily into a study of the statistics of exportation from the port of San Francisco to foreign and domestic ports, calls to the attention of the writer the fact that within the last few weeks and previous export records have twice been broken. This means, of course, that more goods and of greater value have gone forward from the port of San Francisco on two different occasions than at any other time during the history of this place. "It makes me angry," said this careful observer, "to hear the people say that the port of San Francisco is falling into disuse; that after awhile nobody will live here. People who talk that way don't study the statistics which embody the real facts."

An item which appears in the Los Angeles Times corroborates the statements made in this letter last week. The drift of these statements was that no matter how cheap oil can be produced in the Los Angeles field or any other fields, the geographical location of which implies costly transportation to a distant market, competition with energy electrically transmitted by wire can be set up in the long run. The Standard Oil Company possibly may succeed in securing a monopoly handling the Los Angeles product, and if the holding goes under the control of that great monopoly, the discriminations between customers and places and the rates which they can make will practically interfere with expectations based upon cheap oil fuel; but it is difficult to see, while river courses tend oceanward, while the mountain streams supply an inexhaustible power capable of being used over and over many times, how any monopoly can control electrical plants to be established in connection with such water courses and mountain streams. The discovery of oil and the discovery of coal, either for heating or lighting, or for fuel for motive use, is of less significance than it was a few years ago. Los Angeles, which just now appears to be gifted with more, deeper and more fruitful oil wells than any other section on the Pacific Coast or the United States, realizes this fact, and even now prominent men are figuring upon the introduction of electric power from Kern river. An estimated cost of the construction of a line over mountains and through the desert country of $1 per foot does not deter the projectors from going ahead with the scheme for which, as the Times says, at least $2,000,000 worth of bonds must be floated. Of course it can be said with truth that the Standard Oil Company will have less control over transportation, especially between tide water and points not far distant from tide water than it had before an electric freight railway became known as a possibility.

In the meantime it is somewhat interesting to glance at a few suggestive paragraphs describing operations in the Los Angeles fields, which sound very much as if they might have been taken from old files of papers at the time when Pennsylvania was in the throes of its petroleum excitement. Here they are:

"The American Crude Oil Company is building a tank adjoining the new well on Belmont avenue, which will be ready for pumping about Thursday.

"Oil sand was struck in the Martin well on Patton street at a depth of 640 feet. The drill is now thirty-five feet in the sand, with the hole nearly full of oil.

"Warring & McKee began drilling in their well at Park place and Temple streets yesterday evening.

"James Powell commenced work on his lot on Victor street, opposite his sponter, yesterday afternoon. He expects to strike another bonanza in the new location.

"The most noticeable feature in the wells recently drilled is the increased output they yield.

"This is due to the fact that operators have been going deeper, where they find more abundant deposits of oil. The increase in the flow of new wells is not confined to any one section of the oil belt, but is general, some of the best producers yet discovered being located at opposite extremities in the field."

Cheap fuel, cheap transportation—these still, of course, are the principal factors in upbuilding California, as a source of supply for manufactured goods with the Pacific States and Territories adjoining. But this statement must be modified by substituting power for fuel to a large extent. The big sugar-beet plant, which it is rumored will be established at the upper end of the San Joaquin Valley directly as the result of the construction of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Road, the inducement being a certainty of cheap transportation rates, will, according to competent judges, be in a way to compete with advantage with the big plant at Chino, notwithstanding that the Chino establishment has cheap fuel, which transports itself by gravitation through pipe line, avoiding any outlay in that direction.

Notices have been sent out among local retail dealers in hardware of the advance of rates soon to go into effect on the Panama railroad route, by way of steamer and the isthmus. This ought not to be much of a surprise, for it has long been understood that the Panama road was maneuvering to become a differential line, to operate at a rate less than the overland carriers, but with a distinct and undisguised purpose of raising rates to what is described as a profitable basis. It has heretofore been stated, and practical experiment determined this to be the fact, that the clipper ships can always regulate the rate by isthmus if they are operated independently, so that the isthmus and the transcontinental carriers alike do not have it in their power to inflict upon this city higher rates than the equity of the situation warrants. The inside of the deal on the Pacific Coast in connection with the trade of Central America and Mexico, as derived from private communications from New York, is about as follows: The injunction in New York against the Panama road from engaging in business between Pacific Coast Central American ports, which was sold out to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company some years ago, is the only barrier to prevent San Francisco from doing a profitable business at low rates. The new carriers who appear on the scene, practically operating with the Panama road, will simply sell space rental to the Panama road for the transportation of a certain amount of freight to cover the through business in both directions, of the Panama people. Otherwise the new line will be entirely independent and can engage in a coast trade with perfect freedom, making such rates as tend to encourage business. No one in San Francisco, excepting those directly interested in the Pacific Mail, will probably object to this arrangement.

The navigable water ways of California (or those which can be made navigable by dredging) seem to receive more attention just now than at any time during a long series of years. While experience in the East has taught that freights go by rail in very large quantities along the banks of great rivers like Ohio, Mississippi and Hudson, nevertheless the open water ways keep the rail carriers down to a reasonable basis. Points not remote from San Francisco and not far from the bay may be looked to, as at Alviso and elsewhere, to use short roads to connect with the bay, making a tnasportation line to and from San Francisco.

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

Teacher—Are there any exceptions to the rule that heat expands and cold contracts? Tommy—Yes'm. The ice man leaves a lot bigger twenty-pound chunk since it got colder.

The Philanthropist—In giving you that quarter, sir, I'm afraid I've befriended a hard drinker. The Beneficiary—Your'e mistaken this time, sir; drinking is one of the easiest things I do.—Puck.

"What was the most confusing case you ever had?" asked the doctor of the lawyer. "Case o' champagne," returned the lawyer. "I hadn't got half through it before I was all muddled up."—Harper's Bazar.

A maiden writes: "Can you tell me how to change the color of my hair, which all the young men tell me is red?" Certainly we can. Get rich; they will then call it golden or auburn.—Erie Messenger.

"Doctor, how much flesh can one lose in a day under your treatment' "That depends—I have one patient who lost thirty-five pounds yesterday." "Graious!" "Fact—I cut his leg off!"—Chicago Record.

"Did your wife say anything when you got home so late??" "Not when I got home," said the other man sadly. "She waited till I got asleep and then got up about 5 o'clock to practice on the piano."—Indianapolis Journal.

Two forgers, E. C. and Thomas Ehstromer, brothers, said to be members of a noble family at Stockholm Sweden, have been arrested at Chicago. They had been posing as the agents of the Illinois Humane Society, and it is said they secured more than $60,000 by bogus checks bearing the forged signature of the president of the Illinois Humane Society.

Says the Mexican Herald: During the past three months drafts for over two and a half million dollars gold have passed through Wells-Fargo Express Company with which to purchase Mexican dollars for the Japanese government.

QUEER SECT OF WOMEN

Sanctified Sisters, Life Like Monks—Guided by Dreams.

CELIBACY AN IMPORTANT TENET.

Strange Habits and Aims of Women Who Left Happy Homes to Live Hard, Isolated Lives.

Located in the thriving town of Belton, Tex., in the central part of that State, is a curious colony of religionists, known as "Sanctified Sisters," or "Sanctificationists." The representative women of this order are at present visitors in New York City. They are Mrs. Martha McWhirter, founder of the sect; Mrs. Gertrude Scheeble, Secretary of the co-operative institution owned and controlled by these peculiar people, and the Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Holtzclaw.

This strange community of earnest women is the outgrowth of a religious movement that has cut off its members from all intercourse with the world, and has even divided happy households. The doctrine professed by the women is of a very simple character, and embodies three essential principles—a life of celibacy, a common property interest and an isolated existence.

Among the members are those who previously were social leaders in their respective towns, universally respected, and some of them were very wealthy. The original leader of these Sanctificationists, and their present head, Mrs. Martha McWhirter, is a woman of indomitable will. She was the mother of twelve children when first she conceived the idea of this new belief. Her husband naturally opposed her extraordinary views, and endeavored to prevent her from asssisting in spreading them. But his objections were in vain.

Nineteen years ago the society assumed tangible form, and since that period a steady growth, financially and otherwise, has been made. History records no instance where stubbornness, folly and fanaticism have been so strangely intermingled. Stern devotion to principle, heroic fortitude and self-sacrifice have been and are the controlling influences. In the early days of the society the women determined to raise money in order that the society might be self-supporting. Each employed a method of her own for accomplishing this result.

It is strikingly indicative of their earnestness to know that one woman, who had previously lived in affluence, bought wood as it stood in the forest, and with the aid of another sister cut the timber and hauled the fuel into market. Others accepted positions as domestics in households in adjoining towns, their earnings being pooled for mutual benefit. Others sold country produce, and a few took in laundry work to add a mite to the assets.

No uniform is worn by the Sanctificationists, nor have they ever adopted one. They dress plainly, and at one time wore bonnets similar to those worn by orthodox Quaker women. A little more latitude in the matter of dress has been allowed recently, and modern hats have been received with favor.

The community consists of thirty-two members, all of whom live at the Central Hotel, in Belton. This building is their own property. The Central Hotel Company is a corporation well and favorably known in financial circles, and represents the united interests of the colonists. The estimated wealth of the sect is $100,000. The hotel building and furnishings cost $50,000. The rest of their capital is distributed in smaller enterprises.

It is the aim of the sisters to make their community as complete within itself as it is possible to make it. With that end in view the entire work is done by the members, who have a systematic method of dividing the labor. One of them will teach the children. One of the sisters is an expert dentist, and has an office fully equipped for working at her profession. The income from the hotel is the principal source of revenue, but every investment seems to have been a profitable one, rendering the organization self-supporting and entirely independent. They are leaders in making public improvements, and all are among the most active and progressive citizens, always ready to advance the interests of the town. Mrs. McWhirter is a member of the Board of Trade and a director of the Opera-House syndicate of Belton.

There is no formal worship of any kind practiced by the sisters, but daily devotional exercises are part of their creed, and they are also largely guided by "dreams." A recital of religious experience by members forms a basis for all their important actions. They also claim to be possessed of a delicate sense, which is their greatest help, and by it they detect mistakes made, and through it correct them.

They try to improve themselves intellectually, and are regular subscribers to the leading papers of the great cities. In their library are all the standard works, but the works of Tolstoi, Ballamy and other would-be reformers are most liked.

Woman suffrage is a hobby of the Sanctificationists, and they consider themselves an instructive illustration of what women can accomplish in unusual walks of life.

The story of the phœnix is a common superstition in several countries. According to the ancient and best accepted legend the world has but one phœnix. This animal, at the end of 900 years, burns itself to death in a funeral pyre of its own erection, and as soon as it expires another phœnix with wings outstretched rises from the flames.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
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Turkey is on the verge of revolution and seems to be too weak to suppress it. It is the beginning of the end of a country that has no right to exist in Europe, and the civilized world will applaud her last kicks.

There are said to to be 200,000 Americans travelling in Europe at present, each of whom spends at least $1000 abroad. Is it wonderful under these circumstances that we are sending millions of dollars abroad annually.

We have received, with the compliments of L. H. Brown, secretary of state, a copy of the "California Blue Book, or State Roster" for 1895. We have been able to give it, asy et, only a cursory examination, but have seen enough to know that it is a valuable work and we expect to have frequent use for it. Mr. Brown has our thanks.

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good." Here is an item from the market report of a New York paper that will be interesting to Californians; "The public should make up its mind to pay high prices for oranges the coming winter, for practically none are expected to come north from Florida, an almost unprecedented condition of affairs since this fruit began to come on the market. The entire crop in Florida this season, it is estimated, will not exceed 100,000 boxes, hardly enough for the hotels Florida, while last year's crop, if it hadn't been for the disastrous freeze, would have been 5,000,000 boxes. Florida oranges blossom in March, show color late in October, and thereafter shipments north begin. Usually at this season there are more or less Florida oranges in this market. The only Florida oranges that may reach here this season are the delicate, thin-skinned fruit from the southern part of the State. To lay them down here, it is estimated this year, will cost $3.50 to $4 a box, which will make the retail cost something like $6 a box. In the absence of Florida oranges California and Mediterranean fauit will have to be depended upon."

The great cattle firm of Miller & Lux own and have under lease land equal to about one-eighth of the area of California. That is a larger area than is within the limits of several Atlantic states. All land under the control of this firm is set down at 14,5000,000 acres. Miller himself enumerated the land holdings of this firm to this extent: "The ranches in Santa Clara county have an extent of eight square miles; in Monterey county an extent of twenty four miles north and south and seven or eight miles east and west; the Mariano ranch extends eighteen miles east and west and sixteen miles north and south; in Merced county there is an area of thirty-six by twenty-two miles; in Kern county one fifty by forty-eight miles; in Fresno one forty by thirty-six miles; in Nevada one sixty by 100 miles, and other numerous ranches in other localities." Nearly the whole of this land is uncultivated. The owners have barred out settlement and cultivation, to the great injury of the state. As much land has been and is now in possession of this cattle firm as would support half a million of population. The aggregate area of land in California thus represented is greater than the entire state of Connecticut. Probably less than 700 persons derive their subsistence from these tracts. They are principally cattle herders, drovers on the roads, including the usual assortment of cowboys. There are no hamlets and no improvements going on to make prosderous communities on these great rancher. It is stated that the firm is immensely rich, the assets going up to 40 or 50 millions, perhaps more. This wealth consists of land kept out of cultivation, with a value greatly increased by land cultiuated elsewhere. Suppose this form of pastoral agriculture had been exclusively pursued in California. The state would have been one of the poorest in the union. It is probable that under such a system there would not have been a population of 250 in all California. But this vast area controlled by two men, one of whom is dead and is now controlling it from the other world, representing all told an area equal to one-eighth of the second largest state in the union, or as much as one half of the area of New York! In what way has this vast territory been used for the good of California? Barbarous and half-civilized tribes maintain about the same industrial system. The cattle roam over a thousand hills at the cost of civilization and domestic improvements. Do any fair-minded citizens believe such a system has been good for this state.

FEEDING A SICK HORSE.

What Are the Best Articles of Diet to Give Him?

F. T. McMahon, veterinary surgeon to the Chicago fire department, communicates an interesting article on the treatment of sick horses. After specifying the principal substances from which to select articles of diet for the sick horse, such as bran, carrots, oatmeal, linseed, etc., the writer continues:

"Bran stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse. It acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as a change of food. Is the horse very weary and his powers weakened in consequence? We induce him to take a warm bran mash, which comfortably distends the stomach and satisfies any craving for food, thereby enabling him to lie down and rest his enfeebled system until repose restores its wonted vigor. Does he show slight symptoms of cold or fever? A warm bran mash is a convenient plan of steaming and consequently of soothing the irritable mucous membranes of the air passages. It is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the partaking of certain simple remedies. A lower diet than that with which he is indulged when in full work is judicious and bran is selected.

"Is it necessary to administer purgative medicine? A bran mash renders the bowels more susceptible of its action, and a smaller portion of the drug is therefore required to produce the desired effect, and there is, at the same time, less risk of painful spasms accompanying its operation. Bran mashes may be given hot or cold—cold are perhaps quite as grateful to the horse—but the nibbling of the hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial, from the necessary inhalation of the steam.

"Of all the roots with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is the favorite and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effects and to exercise a salubrious influence on the skin. Certain it is that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. For the ailing horse, then, carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy condition.

"Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable. The bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirmary. It is also a ready mode of supplying the tired, thirsty horse with nourishment after exertion, when he returns to the stable.

"Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its oleaginous nature soothing to the frequently irritable mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and hence is particularly to be recommended in the treatment of sore throats. Nor is its bland effect local only. Its more general influence is particularly observable in affections of the kidneys. It may either be boiled, so as to form when cool a gelatinous mass, and then mixed with bran, or the liquid, after boiling, may be offered as a drink.

"Grass, hay tea, etc., are also very useful in the treatment of disease and should be used in connection with other remedies."

Live Stock Points.

A calf is a calf till it is a year old. Then it becomes a yearling.

All horses should be broken to drive in either single or double harness before they are offered for sale.

Put female animals near the time of parturition away by themselves. The event throws the other animals into a state of nervous excitement.

A horse dealer says that a carriage animal broken so that he is entirely safe for a lady to drive brings from 25 to 50 per cent more money than one that cannot thus be warranted.

The livest and most paying branch of stock raising at present is the hog business. The high prices of a year ago still prevail to some extent.

When you are educating a colt, lead him up to baby wagons and make him smell them. Haul them about where he can see them. Do the same with umbrellas. Let him see one closed. Then open it and let him see it and smell it. Then wave it open before his eyes. Then open and shut it in his face, gently at first, then suddesly. Walk around him with it open. That colt will never afterward scare at an umbrella. A horse can also be made familiar with a train of cars so that he will not mind it at all

When you give ground feed, mix always a little chopped hay, straw or corn fodder with it. This gives the fine food the proper bulk and roughness and keeps it from packing in the animal's stomach.

Do not feed sows very heavily immediately after farrowing. It stimulates the flow of milk so that this sometimes becomes congested in the glands and dries up partially. Begin light and gradually increase the quantity.

The number of hackney horses in America is rapidly increasing, and the collection at the New York horse show was the finest ever seen in this country. It is said to be one of the best ever displayed in the world. The famous old Matchless of Londesboro was the hackney that attracted most interest. Matchless is now 10 years old. Like most stallions, his temper does not improve with age. He is still, however, the best known hackney sire in America. Some of his own colts are pushing him hard in this respect, though, one of them being Enthorpe Performer, who won the blue ribbon at the New York horse show.

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EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
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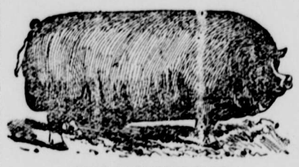
LIVE STOCK

BOSS HOGS OF BOSS BREEDS.

The Animals In the Illustrations Are Hard to Beat.

The west and northwest beat the world on pigs anyhow. Here are two specimens of the bluest swine blood in America or the world. Both are owned in the west. The first picture shows a noted Berkshire sire 2 years old. He



PRIZE BERKSHIRE BOAR.

has the perfect Berskhire form and the Berkshire color—black, with white feet. The standard of color for the perfect hog of this breed gives also a white face, white on tip of tail, with "an occasional splash of white on the arm."

The pure bred Berkshires have long, black, silky hair. While the four white feet are usually attendant, one black foot would not indicate faulty breeding, neither would a few white or brownish hairs in any part of the body. With good care these hogs can be made to weigh 300 pounds at 9 months old. The original Berkshire hog in its native England was of a buff or reddish brown color, spotted with black, and it had big flop ears. It was a coarse brute, too, and weighed when full grown sometimes 1,000 pounds. The dainty streak of fat and streak of lean flesh upon its bones has been bred into it, and its big bones and flop ears have been bred out of it.

The Poland-China here shown belongs to the famous Wilkes family and is not quite 2 years old. He was the champion of his breed at one of the state fairs. While the Berkshire was originally an English breed, the Poland-China is as nearly American as any live stock in this country can be. Evidently the two are cousins—not very

PRIZE POLAND-CHINA BOAR.

distant ones at that. In crossing breeds the principle holds good that, other things being equal, the product of the breeds that more nearly resemble one another give the best results. This being the case, it is not surprising to have Colonel Coburn say in his work on swine husbandry that improved Berkshires and Poland-Chinas crossed make the best feeding hogs in the world.

Appetizers.

Pickled olives are a tonic for the nerves, as is celery. While the latter is an excellent digester and should be supplied in crisp, tender pieces to those whose digestion is faulty, yet everywhere it is an excellent appetizer. Among other healthful appetizers water cresses are in the very front rank. All greens are antiscorbutic, but water cresses are especially valuable for this reason.—New York Dispatch.

ALIAS SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

S. Bachman, Plaintiff, vs. Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Cathery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, send greeting to Domingo Etcharren, John Iribarne, Frank Carthery, S. Heineman and L. Bachman, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. Heineman & Co. John Doe and Richard Roe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

Said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain chattel mortgage described in said complaint, duly acknowledged, verified, executed and delivered by said defendant, Domingo Etcharren to John Iribarne, on the 17th day of May, 1894, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, or instrument in writing dated May 17th, 1894 for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. Gold Coin, payable twenty four months after date with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per cent per month, payable monthly, and if not so paid the whole, sum of both principal and interest thereof to become immediately due and collectable, at the option of the holder of said note, or instrument in writing, which said note or instrument in writing, after the making, execution and delivery thereof, was duly endorsed and delivered by said John Iribarne to the firm of S. Heineman & Co. and on said last mentioned day, said John Iribarne duly assigned said chattel mortgage to said firm of S. Heineman & Co. and afterwards, to wit: on the 28th day of September, 1894, said firm of S. Heinman & Co. for value received, sold, assigned and delivered said promissory note or instrument in writing and said chattel mortgage to the plaintiff. Said mortgage conveyed the following described personal property which said property was at the date of the execution of said chattel mortgage in the County of Inyo, but is now and for more than one month last past has been in the County of Kern and is described as follows: Thirty eight hundred head of sheep marked "D" and having an underbit and overbit on each ear, together with the wool thereon and the increase thereof; also four horses two mules, two wagons and four sets of harness and camping outfit; that the persona property conveyed by said mortgage be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Four Thousand Dollars, U. S. gold coin principal with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 17th day of May, 1894 and costs of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same then to obtain a judgment and execution against said defendants Domingo Etcharren and John Iribarne, for the balance remaining due, and also that said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien, equity of redemption and interest in or to said mortgaged personal property, and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as may be just, all of which will more fully appear by said complaint on file herein, to which you are referred for further particulars.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Kern, State of California, this 13th day of June 1895.

[SEAL.] F. W. CRAIG, Clerk.

T. M. McNamara, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895

P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of George A. Free, An Insolvent Debtor.

George A. Free having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an Insolvent Debtor the said George A. Free is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that the Sheriff of Inyo County be, and he is hereby, appointed Receiver of the property of said Insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the People of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the Court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal of said George A. Free Insolvent Debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, voucher-books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the Sheriff of the County of Inyo) to his or their possession are hereby directed to deliver said property to said Receiver, and all persons owing money to said Insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said Receiver and that said Receiver keep the said property or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this Court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such Insolvent to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. N. D. Arnot, acting Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, in open court at the court-room of said court in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, on the 18th day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor. It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated November 8th, A. D. 1895.

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Judge of the Superior Court.

[Endorsed.]

Filed November 8th, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	10.30 a. m	5.50 p. m
Dayton	11.05 a. m.	5.15 p. m
Wabuska	1.20 p. m	3.00 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 4.40 p. m	Lv. 11.30 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.	7.25 p. m
Luning	7.10 a. m.	6.15 p. m
Sodа Springs	7.50 a. m.	5.35 p. m
Belleville	8.20 a. m.	4.35 p. m
Candelaria	9.40 a. m	3.50 p. m
Benton	1.30 p. m.	11.50 a. m
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m
Alvord	4.05 p. m.	8.55 a. m
Independence	5.35 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar 7.00 p. m.	Lv. 6.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (3 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Malta Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

Carpet Weaving.

MRS. J. P. ELDRED.

BIG PINE, CAL.

PRACTICAL CARPET WEAVER

We have recently purchased the Celebrated NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM. We do all kinds of carpet and rug weaving.

Hit and miss, yard wide and warp furnished, at 25 cents per yard. Striped carpet, 30 to 35 cents per yard.

First class work guaranteed at low prices.

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ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases.

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Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE. SHAMPOOING
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Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
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Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
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New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow, Proprietor.

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HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
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—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
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FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART, Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispricada Lode."

That certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; trence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 31st

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND EHRK, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner.....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist..... .FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz.....	$ .68
Antimony.....	8
Borax, refined, in car lots.....	5½
Pig lead.....	3.30

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

BORN.

ROEPER—At Independence, November 27, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Roeper, a son.

DIED.

HALL—At Big Pine November 23, 1895, Joseph Hall, aged 75 years.

Mr. Hall was the father of George, Daniel and Michael Hall, Mrs. J. H. Smith and Mrs. Alex McNett, all at Big Pine. He was buried last Tuesday.

SCOVIL—At Georges Creek, November 24, 1895, Thomas B. Scovil, a native of Inyo County, aged 4 years.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

J. W. Hanby. W. L. Hodgin.
Inyo Land Co. A. S. Seeley.
Titus J. Dadley.

G. Sanger of Alvord was in town last Saturday.

J. C. Crocker came down from Big Pine last Sunday.

Charley Collins came down from Bishop last Monday.

Turkeys have been plentiful in the market here the past week.

Quirk's gallery is now in full running order and doing A. 1. work.

Another party of emigrants passed through town last Friday going north.

Holbert, Gibson and a number of other cattlemen were in town last Saturday to attend the sale.

Jas. Wright and Ed. Lark went out to Mazourka last Tuesday to try some placer claims there.

Mrs. Baker and son of Big Pine have been visiting friends at Camp Independence the past week.

Ira Smith of Camp Independence expects to start for Stockton to-morrow morning to attend a business college there.

On and after December 1st meals will be reduced at the Independence Hotel to 25 cents. There will be no change in the table service.

In the trial of J. Henry Cole, charged with the murder of J. Sullivan, the jury at Brigeport last week returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Dave Pitman brought a load of lumber down from Big Pine last Sunday for L. W. Barnaby, the lumber will be used by the County for repairing roads in this district.

If you want something for a Christmas present, go and get some of those photoes in carbon finish. Quirk is the only one doing that grade of work in this part of the world.

The Heney case on trial at Carson was given to the jury on Tuesday. They failed to agree, standing eight for conviction and four for acquittal. A new trial has been set for next Monday.

Hans Meyer, of Georges Creek, has sold his band of cattle to J. F. Gibson, the cattle man. The price paid is said to be twelve dollars and fifty cents a head. The sale constituted 200 head, buyers keeping all the calves.

The C. & C. time card has been changed between Hawthorne and Mound House so that the north bound train now leaves Hawthorne thirty minutes later and the south-bound train arrives twenty minutes earlier. The change also affects the V. & T., but makes no change in time on this end.

Stray Items From Various Sources.

Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle and two sons returned from San Francisco Monday evening after a two months visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Alice Rose of Independence is visiting friends in Keeler.

R. F. Boland has quit work at the Defiance mine where he had a lease and has gone to Lone Pine for a while.

R. Barry, an old timer from Darwin, who has worked at times off and on for J. A. McKenzie, left for Arizona on the last Mojave stage. 'Bob,' as he is called says he couldn't stand the lead mines any longer.

Miss Dona Cruz, of Lone Pine came down from Lone Pine Tuesday and is visiting with Mrs. Wrinkle.

Aaron Reynolds and family of Georges Creek, have moved to Keeler for the winter and rented a house from O. P. Dearborn.

A very pleasant little impromptu dance was gotton up at Keeler last Wednesday evening. The ladies were unfortunately in the majority and the young men were conspicious by their absence. What is the matter, has dancing become a lost art, or are the young fellows afraid of the new girl or new woman? Wake up boys.

D. C. Lane is expected from Pomona on the next stage. Whether he will continue shipping ore during the winter months or not is unknown. Sinking is in progress and no ore is being extracted at present. The ore team owned by Wm. Arcularius will probably haul one more load and then he will turn his team out on pasture.

Arthur Smith is laid up with another attack of rheumatism and says Cerro Gordo is no good for old people, the altitude is too high.

Thanksgiving passed off very quietly in this end of the county. The hotels had the regulation turkey and side dishes and everybody had a rest together with a little "shindig" Thursday evening.

Quite a number of Keelerites went to Lone Pine to attend the Musicale and entertainment given by Miss M. Stevens Thursday evening. It was a success socially even if not financially and every one was well pleased.

The Custer mine will ship a car of ore next week as a trial or sample test The company have expended considerable money in Darwin and are deserving of good luck and success.

Yours hastily.
VERONICA.

The Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the committee on Thursday evening at the M E Church for the benefit of the Milton Sunday School, was very well attended, the evening being agreeable, a number were in from the country. The first of the evening was taken up with vocal and instrumental music, all of which pleased the audience, as the selections were excellent and all were in good voice and practice. There were also recitations, all the participants receiving a goodly quota of applause. The room was decorated with chrysanthemum, ivy and other evergreens, presenting a fresh and cozy appearance. After the exercises were over, all were invited to patronise the tables which the committee had loaded with various kinds of cakes, coffee and ice-cream, and a good business was done as long as stray 'quarters' lasted. The committee extend their thanks to the audience who financially assisted them, and also to those who so ably assisted in presenting the program. The receipts were of the entertainment were something over $40.

'Twould be a Foot Higher.

Two men were sitting in front of a store discussing the financial situation. One was an out-and-out free silver man, the other a monometallist. The silver man was demanding free and unlimited coinage, while the gold man insisted that all this silver talk would amount to nothing. A third man drew up a chair, and, after listening quietly for a while, spoke up, saying, "Maybe you're right 'bout all this silver talk 'mounting to nothing, but I'm a silver man and I'm of the opinion it's going to tell. It's just like this:" The two disputants settled themselves comfortably, and the third man continued. "There was a certain farmer in the Kansas cyclone district who was building a stone wall. He was putting it there to stay, building it five feet 'cross the base and four feet high. A stranger came riding by and seeing the care the farmer was taking, said to him, "You seem to be mighty careful about that wall." "'Yep,' replied the farmer, 'I'm er building her to stay.' "'T'aint no use,' replied the stranger; it'll blow over just the same.' "'Well, let her blow over, she'll be a foot higher if she does,' replied the farmer continuing his work." The gold man lighted his pipe.

Discontinued.

The local sleeper service between Reno and Oakland Pier has been discontinued. This has been a great convenience to travelers, especially to those coming down on the V. & T., and proceeding west. The delay of trains did not seriously inconvenience them, for they could step into the sleeper, which always stood on a sidetrack, and retire for the night. With the discontinuance of the service, however, through passengers will be obliged to lounge about the depot during the winter nights, and wait for their trains. What caused the change is hard to say, for the travel has certainly been brisk enough to warrant it continuance.—*Reno Gazette.*

An Aunt's Legacy

A. D. Jaqua, formerly mail clerk on the C. & C., has quit the service of Uncle Sam. His reasons were not because of any special dislike to Uncle Sam as a boss, but because his aunt in San Francisco left him a nice little legacy of $50,000 and he has gone down to the Bay to lay his large right hand on the deposit.—*Lyon County Times.*

Dragged To His Death.

The pioneers of California and Nevada, especially those of the Comstock, will be shocked and pained at the sudden, lonely death of Davidson M. Geiger. The sad affair occurred between one o'clock Friday afternoon and 8 a. m. Saturday. The deceased, who was an aged man, left the Canning place, where he was temporarily stopping, to get his horse pasturing at Leidy's ranch nearly half a mile away. He got the animal and rode away about noon for the hills where he had been mining. In the neighborhood of 3 p. m. the horse returned with nothing missing save the saddle blankets. Mr. Leidy suspecting something wrong, knowing where Mr. Geiger had been prospecting, mounted and started for that locality. Continuing his investigation until darkness terminated his labors he could find no sign of the missing man. At dawn he resumed his search going directly to the Canning place. Thence following the main highway about half a mile he found traces where the horse had evidently shied at another dead one lying near by, and the traces of a heavy body dragged some sixty yards besides the footprints of running hoofs. Following the trail he soon came upon the old man lying cold and stiff beside the road. The body was lying on its left side with the head resting on the extended arm. The right leg was broken above the knee, and a severe contusion on the temple. The latter, no doubt, was the approximate cause of death. The whole attitude of the body was one of peaceful repose. The preceeding night had been extremely severe, inclining some to believe that he had in his helpless state perished from cold, rather than injuries received, but the whole attitude of the remains showed that death must have ensued almost instantly and painlessly.—*Index.*

Silver Peak.

A correspondent at Silver Peak writes to the *Bulletin* as follows:

It is being copied from your paper that this place is a fizzle, that the bullion has been attached and that it was the end of all for Silver Peak, and that as there had been no pay day those in the employ of the company would have to fulfill the scriptural injunction: "Take up thy bed and walk." Now the truth of the matter is, Mr. Hanchett has many bitter enemies who are anxious to see him make a failure, regardless of who it may injure in the general flood.

Mr. Hanchett has one of the best mines in the world—a mine that if properly handled would pay millions of dollars, but if it is allowed to be robbed as has been done, in a few years the rich ore will be culled out and only the low grade ore will remain. Mr. Hanchett made a pay-day last week, when he paid one half and promised the balance soon. The cyanide has arrived and the leaching is going on. There has been considerable ore taken out recently that will mill $30 per ton. The teams have been ordered back and it is understood that they will begin hauling on Friday next. The tunnel, which is being run to open the largest ledge and to tap the mine generally is now more than half completed, and it is expected that two months more will finish it.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our thanks for the kind assistance rendered in making the Thanksgiving entertainment so successful. To the children who participated, we especially extend our congratulations.

MISS LENA THOMPSON,
MISS MAGGIE GORMAN,
Camp Independence, Nov. 29, 1885.

At the Commissioners sale last Saturday, a fair crowd was in attandence, but the prices obtained were rather small. Sixteen head of mules sold for ten dollars a head, the highes bid for a single horse was eighteen dollars, the lowest fifty cents, a number going for that price. The total amount received for the bunch of about 130 head was $320.

Weather Summary, week ending Nov 28, 1895.

Highest barometer 30 219 date, 28.
Lowest " 29.667 " 22.
Highest temperature, 63.3 date, 25.
Lowest " 24 2 " 23.
Mean " 40 3
Average dew point 14 0
" Humility 36 3
Total precipitation, .0
Wind, direction, velocity & date 36, N, 22
No. Clear days 4
No. partry cloudy days 2
No. cloudy days 1
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated October 25, 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Daley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court, of the said County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 26th day of September A. D. 1895, in the matter of the estate of James Daley deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States and subject to conformation by said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., In front of the Court House at Independence in said County, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James Daley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and described as follows: That certain mine and mining claim of gold bearing quartz, adjoining the Cleveland mine on the south, situate, lying and being on Fish Spring Hill, in the Fish Spring mining district, County of Inyo, State of California, which said mining claim is known as and commonly called the "Mayflower" mine and mining claim, the notice of location of the same being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, in Book F of Land, Water and Mining claims at page 201, Records of said Inyo County, said mining claim being 1000 feet in length, And also a mill site consisting of five acres, being all that certain lot piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, described as follows, to wit: Corner of the North-east quarter of the South-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section number twenty-one in township ten south of range thirty-four east Mount Diablo Meridian, containing five acres and with the priveledge of running water through the McCarty ditch and also the right to flume said water on to said ground through the McCarty garden for milling purposes.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court.

Deed at the expense of purchaser.

H. H. HOWELL,
Administrator of the estate of James Daley deceased.

Dated October 31st A. D. 1895.

P. W. FORBES and P. W. BENNETT, Attorneys for Administrator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Bixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	31 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex McLaughlin Tr ..	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr ..	411	200	20 00
F J Sanders.....	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders.....	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen.....	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee....	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee..	499	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee ..	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee..	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee ..	531	131	13 10
J H Isham.....	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee ..	523	400	40 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois Hugata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Taboose School District for the construction of a school house in said District. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Stecker, Independence, Cal., Inyo INDEX Bishop, Cal., and W. B. Moore, Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal. Said bids will be opened on the 17th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. MOORE.
Clerk of Board of Trustees.
Dated November 4, 1895.

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Elbeshutz

Independence, Cal.

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock andprie before purchasing elsewhere

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
1164tf

NATHAN RHINE,

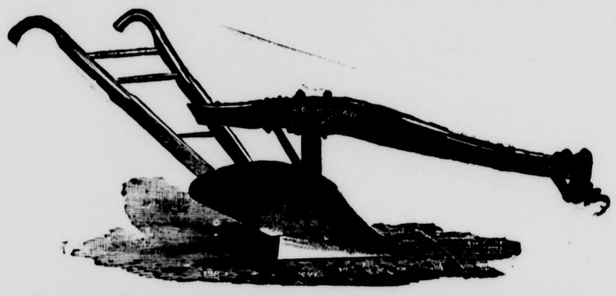
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

☞ All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVADA

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

☞ arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per poun.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

A. St. Mery,.

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House ☜

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAINES, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SIGN POSTS IN THE DESERT.

The great Mojave Desert is no longer to be a trackless waste. The loss of hapless prospectors who have perished from year to year has finally moved the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, which includes within it 20,000 square miles of the desert, to take some action to make it possible for prospectors to travel that arid region in comparative safety.

Recently a number of mining men petitioned that a complete map of the desert be made, showing the roads, trails and sources of water supply, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The result of their investigations has just been made public and they recommend all that was asked and more. There are trails and roads leading all over the desert to the various mining camps which dot that waste of sand, and it is proposed to have maps made, with blue print copies, which will be supplied to desert travelers, with all the landmarks designated, thus enabling them to follow the trails with much less danger of losing their way. But in addition it is proposed to establish a system of signboards and guide posts at intervals along the trails, giving information as to direction and distances, and, more important than all, the nearest point at which water may be found.

Nine-tenths of the people lost on the desert die of thirst. Not infrequently their bleached bones have been found within a short distance of the spring they sought. But by the new system which is planned the unlucky prospector will know how far he is from water, and will lay his plans accordingly.

These indices are to be put at such short intervals along the trails that it will be almost impossible for travelers to miss them. But, not to stop at pointing out the trails and the sources of water, new sources are to be developed and the old ones better cared for. Rewards are to be offered to any person discovering new springs or developing any water at points where none is known to exist. Springs already known will be cleaned out and the water protected from pollution by wild animals or by careless handling.

The mining men are intensely interested in the proposed innovation. It is estimated that in the thirty years in which mining has been followed on the desert not less than $20,000,000 have been taken out, while in that time scores of men have been lost whose lives might have been saved had such a system been in vogue as is now proposed. The desert is now fairly swarming with prospectors, and more will go out as soon as the weather becomes more tolerable.—San Francisco Examiner.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Lord Acton's library, which contains 30,000 volumes, is the largest in England.

A down east preacher says that every woman who rides a bicycle is following the advice of the devil. How about the men, parson?

One of the exhibits in the negro building of the Atlanta exposition will be a bust of Charles Sumner, made by Elmondia Lewis, a colored woman sculptor.

After the crusades had inflamed Europe the queer fashion was instituted of having wedding rings made from what was supposed to be a fragment of Christ's cross.

John Wanamaker has increased his life insurance to the remarkable aggregate of $2,000,000. He is the most heavily insured man in America and probably in the world.

For marrying a Christian in violation of the terms of his father's will, Baron Konigsunter of Vienna has paid a forfeit of 1,000,000 florins which goes to specified charities.

Aluminum heel tips are coming into vogue for women's shoes. The leather is better protected than in the old style and they will not slip on any sort of a pavement, icy or otherwise.

A well-known banker of Wisconsin is lying very ill in a Milwaukee hospital, with blood poisoning. It was contracted through his habit of wetting his fingers on his lips while counting bank bills.

Japan has hitherto been a horseless country, but the war is beginning to acquaint the natives with the use of this animal and now the Japanese army have put in horses to drag the field guns as well as appointed a cavalry.

Another one found guilty of punning, Mrs. Mary Barker Eddy, founder of Christian Science in declaring that Westminster chimes would no longer disturb Backbay wrote of the old Bay State—"May it rest pacific on the shores of the Atlantic."

A CHEEKY LITTLE LAMB.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith a well-known clergyman, tries to cultivate friendly relations with the younger members of his flock. In a recent talk to his Sunday school he urged the children to speak to him whenever they met.

The next day a dirty-faced urchin, smoking a cigarette and having a generally disreputable appearance, accosted him with:

"Hullo, Doctor!"

The clergyman stopped and cordially inquried:

"And who are you, sir?"

"I'm one of your little lambs," replied the boy, affably. "Fine day."

And tilting his hat on his head, he swaggered off, leaving the worthy divine speechless with amazement.—Pearson's Weekly.

Philanthropist—In giving you that quarter, sir, I'm afraid I've befriended a hard drinker.

Beneficiary—You're mistaken this time, sir; drinking is one of the easiest things I do.—Puck.

Ambitious Mrs. Willatts.

By W. E. NORRIS.

"It is very short notice," he said at length. "There is an empty house in Grosvenor place, and, assuming money to be no object, I dare say I could manage to secure everybody for you except the royalties, who are out of the question. But couldn't you fix a rather later date?"

Mr. Willatts made a gesture of dissent. "Money is no object," he replied, "and as my wife hasn't contrived to get the royalties I can do without them, though I should be glad if you could engage some sort of a serenity for me. But I need not point out to you that there would be no sense in my giving a ball unless I gave it on the same night as hers."

After some further discussion Lord George agreed to accept the part assigned to him. He knew, if his interlocutor did not, that in London the clashing of two entertainments does not necessarily imply the fiasco of one of them. Besides, he had really done all that he possibly could do for Mrs. Willatts. People who accepted the wife's hospitality would assuredly wish to compare it with that of her husband; and although the latter would probably have to forego the patronage of the Duchess of Stratford, he would scarcely grieve over an abstention the significance of which he would be protected from realizing by his ignorance.

Mr. Willatts, it may be, did not realize the social importance of the Duchess of Stratford, except in so far as he conceived all duchesses to be socially important; still she was one of the ladies whom he hoped to see at his ball.

The duke, who had recently visited the United States and had purchased large tracts of land in the far west, was extremely desirous of acquiring a certain property which was now in the possession of his would be entertainer, so that the latter, in the event of his consenting to part with that Naboth's vineyard at a price slightly below its market value, would be fairly entitled to request some small recognition of his generosity. Two days later, therefore, Mr. Willatts betook himself to Stratford house, where, on giving his name, he was at once admitted. In the meantime, he had not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. The house in Grosvenor place had been secured, while not a few ladies of rank had intimated their intention of looking in on the evening of the twenty-sixth to see what the American millionaire could do in the way of eclipsing indigenous plutocrats. Thus Mr. Willatts was fully prepared to transact business with the amiable looking personage into whose presence he was shown.

"How do you do, Duke of Stratford?" said he; "I am obliged to you for according me the favor of a personal interview."

The duke said: "Not at all. Very glad to see you."

In the course of some subsequent remarks he allowed it to be inferred that he usually left the transaction of business matters to his agent, but that he had been happy to depart from his general rule in this particular instance.

"Well," observed Mr. Willatts, "there is a saving of time in most instances when principals meet."

In less than five minutes he had explained that he was ready to deal with his noble friend in a truly liberal spirit, and the duke, while gladly closing with the proposal, could not help wondering where this apparently keen witted American's profit was to come in.

"Now, I think you'll allow, duke," said Mr. Willatts, "that this bargain is a pretty advantageous one, and if I ask a small favor of you I conclude you wouldn't wish to hurt my feelings by a refusal."

"If it is in my power to do anything for you, Mr. Willatts," replied the duke, "pray command me."

"Well, I want you to come to my ball on the twenty-sixth and bring the duchess along," Mr. Willatts returned. "I believe you'll enjoy yourself, and Lord George Curtis has undertaken that most of your highest toned people shall be present at it. It's a sort of caprice of mine to say that I have entertained the pick of British society."

"Yes, yes; I see," answered the duke. "Very natural on your part. So George Curtis is managing it for you, is he? George Curtis is—however, he is fully competent. I will make a point of availing myself of your kind hospitality, Mr. Willatts. As for the duchess, I hardly know what her engagements are, but"——

"I should be glad if you could go a step further and make a point of it that the duchess should kindly lend me her support," said Mr. Willatts, and there was a look in his face which seemed to indicate that the transfer had not yet been formally ratified. The duke perceived this and reflected that he was after all master in his own house. He therefore boldly committed himself to a promise that the duchess should accompany him on the evening of the twenty-sixth, and his visitor, after gravely thanking him, withdrew.

During the interval between that day and the twenty-sixth of the month Mrs. Willatts saw no more of her husband, but of course she heard what everybody very soon began to talk about.

"Didn't I tell you that that man had come over here on purpose to take his revenge upon me?" she exclaimed to her confidante. "He would rather spend his last cent than fail to wreck my ball. I'm as certain of that as I am that London isn't big enough to hold him and me."

Mrs. Underwood assured her that London, and even London society, afforded space enough to accommodate two rivals; and in this view she was warmly backed up by Lord George Curtis, whose treachery had not transpired. That enterprising individual was in high spirits, for he saw his way to pocketing a comfortable sum of money. All the ladies to whom he had spoken had been struck by the piquancy of the idea that husband and wife were bidding against each other. Not one of them had hesitated to accept the invitation of the former, and Lord George felt that he had done his duty impartially to both sides.

III.

"I hope you're satisfied, anyway."

But no human being can predict with confidence the result of any game in which the forces on either side appear to be pretty equally balanced. A trifle turns the scale, and very likely it was a comparative trifle, or two comparative trifles, which turned it in favor of Mr. Willatts. First, almost all of those who intended to put in an appearance at both houses had chanced to decide that they would go from Grosvenor place to Pont street, and they found Grosvenor place too attractive to be left in a hurry. Secondly, the Duchess of Stratford was pleased to remain for an hour and a half in the temporary abode of Mr. Willatts, after which she drove straight home, notwithstanding the half promise which she had caused to be conveyed to that gentleman's wife. The duchess, on hearing what her husband wished her to do, kicked a little, but had finally yielded to his entreaties. The duchess, however, was a strait laced old lady. It appeared to her that Mr. and Mrs. Willatts could not both of them be respectable, inasmuch as they lived apart, and that, if she must needs show civility to the one, she could not choose but turn the cold shoulder upon the other.

The duchess, like everybody else, was amazed by the splendor of Mr. Willatts' hospitality. The hall and staircase of the house in Grosvenor place was simply a magnificent orchid show. The floral decorations of the ballroom must have cost a small fortune; the music was the very best that money could procure; and in view of all this ungrudging outlay how could an appreciative guest help remaining to see whether the supper would prove to be in keeping with its surroundings? The Duchess of Stratford staid to supper, and although neither eating nor drinking had much fascination for her personally, she was fain to confess that never in her experience had anything been better done.

Had it suited her convenience to wait for the cotillon, she must have admitted that in this also the openhanded American scored an undeniable success. Perhaps it may not be the best of taste to offer presents of costly jewelry to ladies with whom one is barely acquainted; but we live in an age not distinguished for good taste. Mr. Willatts retained his guests so long that a very considerable number of them never found their way to Pont street at all. It was broad daylight when he lighted a cigar and remarked placidly:

"Well, if this don't make Sally gnash her teeth and tear her hair, nothing will."

Poor Mrs. Willatts did not display her chagrin in so violent a manner; but between two and three o'clock in the morning she did sit down and cry. Her ball had been a dead failure. At no moment had her rooms been full; the ladies who had come had remained but a short time; worst of all, the most influential, including the Duchess of Stratford, had pointedly absented themselves.

"Maggie," said she to Mrs. Underwood, "I have been squarely beaten. I shall give up London and go to Paris. Sam don't know a word of French, and besides there can't be another nation on earth so brutal and insolent as this. I tell you, Maggie, I wouldn't have anything more to say to these English people if they went down on their knees to me."

Mrs. Underwood advised half a bottle of champagne and bed.

Mrs. Willatts was convinced that, so far as London society was concerned, she had shot her bolt and missed her mark. When she went down stairs in the morning she was neither surprised nor angered at being informed that her husband was waiting to see her. She had felt sure that he would come to glory over her.

"I hope you're satisfied, anyway," was the greeting with which she accosted him. "You have made me ridiculous and you have driven me out of England. Perhaps you'll leave me in peace now."

"Well, I've shown you that the British aristocracy don't amount to much," said Mr. Willatts. "As for peace, I'm not sure whether you'll consent to that, though it's what I wish for. Seen the newspapers this morning? You may have noticed an announcement of the bankruptcy of Henry R. Kendrick, of New York."

Mrs. Willatts' heart stood still and the floor seemed to rise and fall before her. "You don't tell me!" she exclaimed involuntarily. "Then I am ruined!"

"Why, no," answered her husband, "you are not ruined, although some folks might say that you deserved to be for having given a free hand to Henry R. Kendrick. I bought that gentleman up awhile ago, and the consequence is that you are my creditor today instead of being his, which is fortunate for you. I shouldn't want to be one of Henry R. Kendrick's creditors."

There was an interval of silence, after which Mrs. Willatts said: "Samuel, I believe I've acted like a fool. I ought to have listened to you."

"Well," replied Mr. Willatts, "it can't be denied that trouble and expense would have been spared if you had."

"And, of course, you aren't speaking seriously when you talk about my being your creditor. You must know as well as I do that I couldn't legally claim a cent from you."

"Oh, yes, you could. I should have to see the lawyers before I could say positively; but you have a moral claim which I don't dispute. Your money is safe enough and I'll hand the amount over to your bankers, only it seems to me that you might do worse than to consult me before you invest it a second time."

"I presume you have had losses over this affair, Samuel," said Mrs. Willatts.

"Nothing to hurt me, Sally; nothing but what I should esteem as clear gains if they enabled you and me to make a fresh start."

"How a fresh start? We fell out because you wanted to boss the whole show, and for all your generosity I'm not going to admit that I hadn't a right to do as I pleased with my own."

"Well," answered Mr. Willatts, "I've concluded to waive my pretensions. All I wanted to prove to you was that a woman who elects to play her own game wants to be a strong minded sort of woman, like your friend Mrs. Underwood; and I'm free to confess that if you were another Mrs. Underwood I shouldn't be here for the purpose of begging you to let bygones be bygones and sail for New York with me next week."

Mrs. Underwood was distressed when her friend informed her somewhat shamefacedly half an hour later that the above proposition had been acceded to. She could not resist saying: "All along you have been just crazy to get your husband back, and now it is he who has forced you to go back to him. I only hope you won't be sorry before you are much older, that's all."

Mrs. Underwood, however, was not left entirely without consolation, for Mr. Willatts not only granted her the free use of the house in Pont street for the remainder of the London season, but handed her over a substantial check in defrayal of necessary expenses, and she has made such good use of her opportunities that she is upon the point of contracting a matrimonial alliance with an Irish viscount.—Longman's Magazine.

THE ELECTRIC LAMP.

Stories of Hotel Men Who Manage to Have Lots of Fun Out of It.

Several hotel men were standing in a group in an up town hotel recently chatting. The conversation turned upon the eccentricities of guests. The many odd ways in which different people handle electric lights came up, and one hotel man said:

"Nearly every one now knows how the incandescent lamp is operated, but still we meet with some funny instances of ignorance. Last week we nearly had our hotel set on fire on account of a piece of stupidity on the part of a guest. The building being fireproof alone prevented a conflagration. A woman came to the house who was in the habit of sleeping with a dim light in her room, and the electric lamp bothered her. She either had to let it burn brightly or else turn it off altogether. Finally she hit upon the idea of wrapping a towel around it. Then she began to question whether the towel would catch fire. Then she adopted the happy expedient of wetting the towel. That was the worst thing that she could do. She soon dropped asleep, and of course the towel soon began to burn. A blazing piece dropped on the curtains, and soon the whole room was afire. She was badly scared and, of course, the contents of the room were ruined."

"That was odd," said another one of the party, "but the strangest thing I have heard of was the case of a farmer who came into St. Louis. He went to a hotel where electric lamps were used. He tried for an hour to put it out, and then sent for a caliboy. The guest explained his dilemma, and the boy promptly stepped up to the lamp and turned the button. There was a moment of silence, and then from the place where the farmer stood there came a flash and report and a bullet buried itself in the wall, narrowly missing the boy. Again and again the pistol was heard until every chamber was empty. Fortunately the boy escaped, and the police entered the room and placed the farmer under arrest. The old fellow was talking incoherently and seemed mad clear through. When he was finally quieted down, he gave his reason for shooting. He said that he had been trying to put out a new fangled sort of light and had not been able to do it. Then he called a boy, who blew it out. Just after the light went out he heard a click and knew that some one had cocked a revolver. He at once thought he was about to be murdered and robbed and did not wait, but began shooting at once. When told of his mistake, he was much chagrined and apologized most humbly."

This story brought forth another one from a member of the party who had not yet spoken. He said:

"When we put electric lights in our hotel, we placed them so that they could be moved to any part of the room, plenty of wire being allowed for that purpose. One night a man came to the house who was unfamiliar with the light and could not find the way to put it out. Evidently he did not wish to show his ignorance, and as he could not sleep with the light burning he cast about for some way to get rid of it. Finally he drew the bureau up alongside the lamp. Then he took the globe and placed it in one of the bureau drawers and closed the drawer tightly. The result was the light was practically put out. The chambermaid found it there in the morning, and it was still burning brightly. He admitted his ignorance then, and we showed him how the machine worked."—New York Tribune.

Four Precious Ink Bottles.

Four ink bottles, from which some of the greatest literary works of the century issued, are to be on view, says our Paris correspondent, at an approaching exhibition of relics. They were used severally by Victor Hugo, Lamartine, the elder Dumas and George Sand. Mme. Victor Hugo collected them to sell at a charity bazaar in Guernsey. To this end she had them set in a frame of oak that could be used as a table. With each is a letter attesting its authenticity. Victor Hugo said: "I did not buy or choose this ink bottle, but fell on it by chance and used it for months. It was asked of me for a work of charity, and here it is.—Hauteville House, June, 1860." Lamartine wrote: "Presented by Lamartine to a master of the pen." Dumas the elder thus certified: "I certify that this is the ink bottle I used in writing my last 15 works.—A. Dumas, 10 April, 1860." George Sand, in a letter of three pages, begs Mme. Hugo to excuse the ugliness of her box ink bottle, which shuts with a spring. She used it in all her tours and wanderings and could only part with it for the sake of Mme. Hugo's charity.—London News.

Explained.

She—Why do they always refer to music as a woman?

He—Well, you couldn't conceive of music as existing in silence, could you?—Life.

THE EARLY BIRDS.

It's the early birds that catch the worm, saith the proverb, but what a foolish worm it is to get up so early and be caught. Some of our farmers are the early birds. They go forth at dawn to catch up, as they call it, and they catch something else. Tramping through wet grass and stubble on cold, damp, frosty mornings like these, and going thus all day thereafter, brings to scores of them what they were not looking for. They come home in the evening to suffer all night with rheumatism. Now, while men must work, they need not suffer. Why should they when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will keep them all right? A good rub at night with it will so strengthen and heal the muscles they will resist the influence of the cold and dampness, and a man will be cured before he knows it. Let this be tried for a while, and if the man is not cured it is only because he hasn't the patience to rub the pain out.

LOSS OF BLOOD AND DROPSY.

From the Nugget, Chehalis, Wash.

The neighbors called her a walking corpse. For fifteen years she had suffered from loss of blood and dropsy. She had not the strength to stand alone. She had spent thousands of dollars with the doctors and had been unable to find relief. Her case was considered hopeless.

That is the experience of Mrs. C. Reed, a well known lady of Chehalis, Wash.

A *Nugget* reporter called upon her at her home last Tuesday. She was willing to be interviewed, she said, if she could be the means of pointing out to other unfortunates the way to recovery and good health.

"It has been over fifteen years since the malady asserted itself," said Mrs. Reed. "Since then, until within the last few months, I never knew what it was to be well for a single day. I could not sleep. My appetite went away and I began to lose flesh. This continued for years. I became so weak I could not wait upon myself. I had to have the help of others to dress and undress, even to walk from one room to another. I lost all my strength. In addition, I had dropsy of the blood. My limbs were swollen, and nothing I could do seemed to afford me relief. The doctors said I must take iron to strengthen and invigorate my blood. I took iron—took it by the bottle and by the box; took it morning, noon and night. But it did no good, and I had finally lost all hope.

"At last I saw an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought this fitted my case exactly and I tried to get some of the pills. They were not kept at the drug stores here, and I had to send to Olympia. They came finally, however. I began to take them and experienced relief immediately. I sent for two more boxes to the Dr. Williams Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and by the time I had taken them I felt like a new woman. I have been taking them occasionally since then.

"It was two years ago that I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sixty years of age then, and had rot been able to do my housework for many years. Now I am able to care for myself, to do my own work, and I can walk long distances without being especially fatigued.

"I think my cure is a marvellous one and is due entirely to the Pink Pills for Pale People. Without them I fear I should have been dead before now.

"Since my cure has become known the druggists here have always kept the pills, and I do not have to send away for them any more. I have recommended them to several of my neighbors, and I know that they have done much good in more than one case similar to my own."

In order to confirm this statement beyond all doubt Mrs. Reed offered to make affidavit to its truth, and the affidavit is here presented:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1895.

J. M. KEPNER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

REASONING POWER OF ROBINS.

A robin's nest and a kingbird's nest were situated in adjoining trees, each containing young birds. When the kingbirds saw the robin bringing a worm to feed its young they would attack it and make it give up the food intended for the young robins. After being robbed a few times the robin appeared with a worm, accompanied by two other robins, and when the kingbird made his appearance the two extra robins pitched in and gave him a sound thrashing, while the one with the worm fed its young and seemed to be laughing all the while. The game was played until the kingbird gave it up, and now the robin feeds its young without help.

THE CASES SIMILAR.

Prompted by the feeling that it was his duty, the Bishop remonstrated with one of his clergy for attending a local hunt. "Well, your lordship," replied the offender, "I really do not see that there is any more harm in hunting than in going to a ball." "I presume," answered his lordship, "that you refer to having seen my name down amont those who attended Lady Somerville's ball, but I assure you throughout the whole evening I was never once in the same room as the dancers." "That, my Lord, is exactly how I stand—I was never in the same field as the hounds."—Then the Bishop sat down and silence reigned.

LIKE A VENOMOUS SERPENT

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach, to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

A Boston authoress has published a book which she calls, "My First Loaf." We'll bet it's heavy.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Horne Tooke was fond of staying in his father's poultry shop, and liked to be intrusted with the business.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer**. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

MERCURIAL ◆◆ POISON

is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollors without relief, but after taking a few bottles of I improved rapidly and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from this painful disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

SSS

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

We employ 2 first-class (none better) experienced physicians. Medical treatment is FREE. We only charge for necessary medicines (50c to $1) as each case requires. Our reasons for so doing because of other physicians' non-patronage, as we pay *"no percentages."* Symptom blanks sent free on request. ROOT'S MODERN PHARMACY, Sixth and Howard streets, San Francisco, Cal.

It is said that the New Englander makes the best mill hand.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 4,000,000,000 particles of dust at every puff, according to Dr. Atkin's investigations.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Du-Prac's Female Regulating Pills, safe and efficient emmenagogue; $1 per box. Richards & Co., druggists, 406 Clay St., San Francisco, sole agents. Mailed on receipt of price.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

Health

Built on the solid foundation of pure, healthy blood is real and lasting. As long as you have rich red blood you will have no sickness.

When you allow your blood to become thin, depleted, robbed of the little red corpuscles which indicate its quality, you will become tired, worn out, lose your appetite and strength and disease will soon have you in its grasp.

Purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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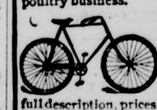

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.

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OUR PROGRESS.

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THAT IS THE PRESENT TENDENCY.

Beet-Sugar, Oil and a Competing Overland Railroad Into San Francisco. Various Important Matters.

The investment of money in stock of large corporations continues. The Southern California Mountain Water Company has been incorporated at San Diego with a capital stock of $3,500,000. The Pacific Transmission Company, the purposes of which have been alluded to previously, has been incorporated to generate electricity and electric power and to transmit the same to Alameda county, Stockton, San Jose and other cities, the capital stock being $3,000,000. New banking institutions are being established in various points. There appears to be little difficulty in placing California bonds in the East. Confidence in the situation is thereby indicated.

What is possible in the way of fuel is figured out in Los Angeles. The estimate is that fuel oil being sold at 50 cents a barrel or less is an equivalent of less than $2 a ton for coal, and it is said that should the price of oil be increased to 80 cents per barrel, which is possible, it would then represent coal at less than $3 per ton. This cheap fuel is leading to an extension of manufacturing establishments in the South, to which San Francisco must pay some attention. There are now two projects under way for the erection of beet-sugar factories in Southern California, one at Anaheim and the other near Long Beach, in Los Angeles county. The beet-sugar factory at Chino will this year disburse about $400,000 among the people of that place, which indicates the prosperity which the extension of manufacturing may bring this section, where sugar-beets are easily grown and where power and fuel are sure to be very cheap. A financial paper, published in Los Angeles, says that there is a large profit to be made in the manufacture of beet-sugar, even without a bounty and that in those sections of Southern California which are especially adapted to the growth of beet, results have been obtained that have excited astonishment among the leading beet-growers of Europe. Eighteen months ago the chief fuel used in Southern California was coal, which cost something like $9 to $10 per ton. Oil from Puente and Ventura county was used to some extent, but the supply was limited and the cost per barrel was then from $2 to $2.50.

Discussion concerning the Butte, Boise and San Francisco competing road proposition flags a little. The expectation that San Francisco will subsidize the land to the extent of $2,500,000 does not contain any decided assurance of help. The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway, after the bginning of the season for subscriptions, when money came in with a rush, gradually found a slackening up of moneyed enthusiasm. There is this much to say—that if the railroad thought there was profit in building five lines to Portland there is not much question but that San Francisco could stand another line or two.

The Sacramento Industrial Improvement Association seems finally to have succeeded in obtaining the Ostrander gun factory, Mr. Swift having returned from the East with the information that the plant will be located in Stockton upon certain terms, which include the use of electricity from Folsom at a very low rate. It is sometimes interesting to see what is going on outside of California on the coast. News comes from the North of the reorganization at Port Madison, Wash., of the Port Madison Mill Company. This is one of the largest mills on the Sound and has been idle four years. The capital stock is $300,000. The northwest is doing a large business in turning out cedar blocks for paving for the Indianapolis streets. Forty carloads of these blocks were sent away recently from Seattle and a contract has been let with an Everett, Wash., firm. The Stetson & Post Mill at Seattle is also engaged in a big contract, getting out car material for a large Eastern car factory.

The northwest is also building up a large lumber business with Africa. The new freight steamship Straits of Sunda recently arrived at Tacoma to load 2,000,000 or more feet of lumber for Delagoa bay. The steamer Strathney is also engaged in the same trade. Four steamers have loaded in Tacoma during the past seven months, since the establishment of the Lingham line from Puget Sound to South Africa. One steamer was loaded at Vancouver and three at Port Blakeley. None of these vessels carry less than 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and some as high as 2,500,000 feet. Eureka is extending its lumber business with Australia. Three Australian cargoes have been shipped this year, making a total of 1,011,426 feet.

The following extract from the Tacoma Ledger in reference to the movements of Washington wheat will be of interest:

"Shipments of Washington wheat to San Francisco have already commenced. The West Coast Grain Company and Reed & Co., both local grain firms, ship about fifty car-loads to San Francisco by the next Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s vessel. While rates here have gone up the San Francisco rates have gone still higher, and farmers have found it to their advantage to sell to exporters in the Golden Gate city. Some time ago the Ledger published an interview with a local grain merchant in which it was pointed out that local exporters were keeping prices down here in order that they might not suffer loss through having purchased charters early in the season at a much higher rate than now exists in San Francisco, where competition is sharper. This, it is alleged, has been the cause of Washington farmers finding a market for their wheat in San Francisco. The same condition of affairs exist at Portland as here."

Movements in country lands are not as brisk as they should be probably, but the tendency still is for the subdivision of large tracts into small holdings. The San Diego Union has the following on this point:

"Another vast tract of land in California, which has long been held by an individual owner, is to be divided up into small farms and sold. This is the famous Santa Margarita ranch of 25,000 acres, in San Luis Obispo county. Several other large properties adjoining it, aggregating some 35,000 acres more, will also be cut up into small holdings and disposed of. It is understood that English colonists will settle on the tract. This division of large holdings into small farms is one of the most encouraging signs in California. It means a great increase in the population and wealth of the State."

The undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the transcontinental lines concerning the handling of business between the Pacific seaboard of California and inland points of Nevada, Utah and Colorado, which has been previously alluded to in this connection, does not seem to be allayed with time. The Sunset route is bringing all the freight it can secure, and having the advantage of not being compelled to divide with anybody on this business from New York to San Francisco, it is easy to see that there may be a profit in making Eastbound rates to encourage the movement of some commodities from San Francisco to near by States and Territories.

The past week has been somewhat dull but various matters of considerable importance are said to be in the ripening stage, and publicity would not materially assist in their development. In fact it is preferred that they should be kept quiet for the present.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

In solitude, where we are least alone.—Byron.

How fast we learn in a day of sorrow.—H. Bonar.

A beggar's rags may cover as much pride as an Alderman's gown.—Spurgeon.

The quarter of an hour before dinner is the worst suitors can choose.—Zimmerman.

The highest problem of any kind is to cause by appearance the allusion of a higher reality.—Goethe.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—Jacobi.

There is nothing that man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience or his good habits.—Packe.

To be innocent is to be not guilty; but to be virtuous is to overcome our evil feelings and intentions.—Penn.

How often events, by chance and unexpectedly, come to pass, which you had not ever dared hope for.—Terence.

The problem of restoring to the world original and eternal beauty is solved by the redemption of the soul.—Emerson.

General abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it a man is blind—it is the eye of reason.—Rousseau.

Every occasion will catch the senses of the vain man, and with that bridle and saddle you may ride him.—Sir P. Sidney.

A good disposition is more valuable than gold; for the latter is the gift of fortune. but the former is the dower of nature.—Addison.

True bravery is shown by performing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—Rochefoucauld.

Modesty is bred in self-reverence. Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds. None are truly great without this ornament.—A. B. Alcott.

A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work, when a ton of vinegar would only corrode the wheels and canker the movements.—Colton.

All deception in the course of life is indeed nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words into things.—South.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists who, by their rivalry for greatness, divided a whole age.—Addison.

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquieu.

Hail! social life! Into thy pleasing bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of serivce, and, in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joys.—Thompson.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.—Anon.

Think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure.—C. Kingsley.

What is strength without a double share of wisdom? Vast, unwieldly, burthensome, proudly secure, yet liable to fall by weakest subtle ties; strength's not made to rule, but to subserve, where wisdom bears command.—Milton.

OLD LONDON.

What One Sees Who Goes Away From Home.

LONDON IS FAR BEHIND THE TIMES.

The Mushroom Towns of Western America are Ahead of the Great City on Earth in Modern Inventions.

A London journal, in a recent comment upon English caution and conservatism, said that no other European city of consequence had taken so little advantage of the end-of-the-century inventions. The traveler is amazed to learn that Naples uses more electric light than London does.

In this world's metropolis, with its magnificent distances between centers and suburbs, the telephone has not yet come into general use. Neither has the phonograph been adopted as an aid to the quick transaction of office business. A considerable percentage of Britons still use the quill pen, and regard the typewriting machine with doubt and suspicion. In the adoption of labor-saving and time-saving inventions the mushroom towns of western America are ahead of the greatest city on earth. They have electric lights, electric-motor cars, hydraulic elevators, steamheated buildings, pneumatic tubes in their department stores and hot-water pipes in their houses. Consequently when the pilgrim from the far west arrives in London and finds gas lamps, omnibuses and fireplaces instead of arc lights, whizzing trolley cars and sizzling radiators he tells his English friends that they ought to visit Metropolisville, Ore., and see how things are done. His preference for all that is modern and noisy amuses the Englishman, whose stubborn preference for the old-fashioned way of doing things amuses the westerner, and each thinks the other wanting in balance.

An American concern which manufactures steam-heating apparatus has a branch house in London. The goods are manfactured in the United States and sent to London to be sold in competition with goods of English and German manufacture. Strange as it may seem, London still regards steam-heating as an experiment, and it is only within the last year or two that the American concern has succeeded in placing its pipes and radiators in many of the club houses and large mansions. The manager of the London office said that in making contracts with Englishmen he had to pursue a new line of tactics.

"Now, at home," said he, "if a man wanted a building heated with steam he simply inquired the cost and the quality of material and then told us to go ahead. Over here the first question asked is: 'How long have these heaters been in use?' The English always prefer something that has been tried for years, and they always want to know who are using such heaters. They have a prejudice against anything that is new and are slow to make changes, but once having come to a conclusion they may be relied upon, for they are faithful in their contracts."

The inborn desire of Englishmen to do things as their fathers did is nowhere better demonstrated than in the adherence to the old street names and the old house numbers. How long would Chicago people permit a comparatively straightway street, two miles long, to have five or six different names? To illustrate, suppose State street, between the river and Madison street, were called State street, from Madison to 12th Green street, from 12th to 20th Black street, from 20th to 36th Gray street, from 36th to 52d White street, etc. That arrangement would not last more than two council meetings.

In London a pedestrian in upper East Smithfield suddenly enters St. George street, which in turn changes to High street and afterward becomes in turn Shadwell street, Broad street and Queen street. Each subdivision of the thoroughfare has its own set of numbers.

If there were ever a proposition to rob any ancient street of its original name or any house of its familiar number there would be a protest from all London. A street which has figured in the history of several centuries is not to be sacrificed for a mere whim. With the average Londoner, however, the historical fragrance would not be the main consideration. He would see in the effect to change the street name a direct blow at the established order of things as he had learned it. Fleet street is merely a continuation of the Strand, but to abolish Fleet street would be like confiscating property. It is the same with the varied systems or lack of any system in the numbering of houses. Some streets number from north to south and others from south to north, some from east to west and others from west to east, but as the vast majoirty are at angles with the compass lines and are full of crooks, bends and angles the failure to agree upon any rule in starting points is not surprising. The streets have that delightful variance which is found in the stitched lines of a crazy quilt.

The Strand starts from Trafalgar square, and the houses at the right hand are numbered in order 1, 2, 3, etc., while the houses immediately opposite have large numbers, such as 479, 478, 477, etc., decreasing as one passes eastward in the street. The houses are numbered in regular order on the south side of the street until the Strand ends abruptly and Fleet street begins, when the count begins on the other side of the street and goes back. In Craven street, however, which opens from the Strand at right angles, the odd numbered houses are on one side of the street and the even-numbered on the other, and this same system applies to Ludgate Hill, which is a continuation of Fleet street.

One must be thoroughly acquainted with the streets and the vagaries in numbering before he can judge from the number of a house its approximate place in a certain street.

An English postoffice address is usually formidable. "James Thorndyke, Esq., Marmion house, Compton street, Uxbridge road, Hoxton, London, N. W.," loads the entire front of an envelope and gives an unquestioned amount of dignity to Mr. Thorndyke, Esq. What does it all mean? In the first place Mr. Thorndyke, instead of permitting his home to exist under the dull appellation of a street number, has called it "Marmion house" and had the name painted on the front wall. Marmion house is in Compton street, which is, let us suppose, one of many small thoroughfares branching off from Uxbridge road, a main thoroughfare.

As an instance, Craven street, of which mention is made above, is usually written "Craven street, Strand." If the rule were applied to Chicago any one of the short and exclusive north side streets reaching from State street to the lake might be called for example, "Bellevue place, State street." This method is valuable when street names are duplicated.

Hoxton is the name of the town, for it is always to be remembered that what is commonly known as London is an aggregation of towns banded together into a county, and the real "city of London" is but a small and central part of the metropolis. "Hoxton, London," has the same significance as "Ravenswood, Chicago," or "Englewood, Chicago." The final "N. W." refers to a postoffice division, and is added merely for the convenience of postal clerks.

It may not be necessary to explain that the names of London homes are often misleading. Take such a title as "The Elms, Primrose lane, Walham Green, Surrey." What does that suggest to the imaginative mind that has been fed upon modern English fiction? A gray manor house half overgrown with ivy, blinking gables, green turf, stately rows of trees and the Lady Some One on a rustic bench.

English names are great. We who live in a nation of "villes" and "burgs," "Main streets" and "Occidental hotels," with a sprinkling of titles gathered from the classics and the American Indians, must admit that English names are great. There is many an American would give $100,000 if he could have a postoffice address such as "The Elms, Primrose lane, Walham Green, Surrey," instead of "742 East 85th." What is more charmingly English than the bits of conversation overheard in London and uncommonly frequent in English plays:

"Well, good-by, old chap. I hope to see you at the Birches soon."

"Ah, thank you; awfully good of you, but I shan't leave Brierly house for several days."

One day a 'bus carries you far into the mazes of the Surrey side of London, and you alight at Walham Green town hall. By chance you stray into Primrose lane and come upon "The Elms." The small, modern cottage is crowded, or rather interred, within a rectangular brick wall, with broken bottles along the top of it. There are house plants in the windows, and two slender trees, with a pin-feathery growth of leaves, are in the front yard, one at either side of the short path leading from the gate to the front door. These are the elms. The place is scrupulously clean and cheerful, with a little area of garden in the back yard and some rose bushes growing in the shade of the wall, but, at the same time, it is difficult to realize that this is "The Elms, Primrose lane, Walham Green, Surrey."

There are thousands of these pretty little homes of high-sounding names. One is called "Fern Bank," although there isn'nt a fern in sight, and another "Rose Lawn," even though there is no space for lawn. The "Oaks" may boast only currant bushes, and "Arlington Hall" may have no appartments large enough to accommodate more than eignt people. Yet one can forgive any man who exaggerates the charms and advantages of his home. The English love home, domestic animals, flower beds, gardens and orchards. Give every Englishman a garden and there would be no more discontent on the island.

A WOMAN'S GOOD SENSE.

In an alley off Grand River avenue a laundry wagon was being turned a trifle too sharply when over it tumbled against a fence and down went the horse. Three men in an instant were upon the animal, one sitting on his head. Passers-by rushed up the alley and the usual avalanche of suggestions were showered forth.

"Put something under his knees."

"Look out for his hoofs."

"Loosen the traces."

"Tilt the wagon right."

"Give him room and he'll get up himself."

Finally the wagon was dragged away, the gentleman sitting on the horse's head maintaining his position. "Butter fingers" fooled with the harness until everything was reported clear.

"Stand back!" the man on the head shouted, "or he'll kick the daylights out of you!"

The crowd drew back but the horse did not move.

"Loosen the belly band!" floated over the heads of the horse-raisers. It came from a woman looking out of a near-by window. The order was silently obeyed and the horse jumped to his feet.—Detroit Free Press.

A fire, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the Midway at the Atlanta Exposition did $600 damage.

MOCKING BIRDS.

Two Boundaries of Their Territorial Rights Defined.

WHERE SWEET SONGSTERS ABOUND.

Their Chosen Food the Fruit of the Cactus, Mistletoe, Mesquite and Poison Ivy—Strange Birds.

The most remarkable thing about a mocking bird is its way of laying out a range. In the autumn it goes south and establishes itself for the winter on a patch of ground that will yield berries and other food enough to last until the following spring. The tract is determined respecting boundaries with as much accuracy as a mining prospector would use in staking out a claim, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Perhaps it may be only fifty yards square, or it may have a length and breadth as much as 100 yards. The space depends mainly upon the food supply in sight; but the mocking bird is a great glutten and wants ten times the quantity that would be necessary to keep him alive. Having laid out his range, the owner will defend it with his life, and no other fruit-eating bird is allowed to enter it.

In this manner vast areas in southwest Texas are thickly occupied by mocking birds, each of them holding his range against intrusion by neighbors whose tracts immediately adjoin his. Perhaps a boundary line will run through the middle of a bush, and if it is disputed, you will see the pugnacious proprietors trying to settle the question after the style of the duello. When very young, after leaving the nest, the mocking birds keep together in bunches, feeding along the river courses. At that stage of their career they have speckled breast feathers which they shed after a while. When they are old enough to look out for themselves they are driven off the home range. After shedding they separate and each one attends exclusively to his own affairs. Their most important business is to locate claims of their own. The tramps are usually young birds looking for homesteads. During most of the year the males and females have nothing to do with each other. The latter seek the woods, while the former browse on the cactus-covered plains. In the breeding season the hen birds come to the ranges of the males, but after the young are reared the cock parts with his mate. He will not have her on his range, because he would have to divide the food.

In winter the mocking bird doesn't do anything but eat and look out for tramps. Once in a while an interloper will steal into the range unobserved and feed under the cactus, keeping as still as death. The chosen food of the species consists chiefly of the fruit of the cactus, mistletoe, mesquite and poison ivy. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant that grows on trees, and it is propagated by the birds, which eat the little white berries and drop the seeds upon the branches of the trees. Thus they may be said to plant their own farms. The country I describe is very dry and you will find mocking birds fifty miles or more from any water; but what they need in the way of moisture is obtained from the cactus and other juicy fruits.

Mocking birds are very fond of water. After a rain one may see them pecking the drops from twigs with a avidity. But if far away from as stream—say more than half a mile or so—they will never go to it, because they are afraid to leave their claims even for a few moments lest they be occupied by intruders. If the stream is not far off the mocking bird will risk the trip occasionally. He does so with every precaution, first rising perpendicularly to a great height in the air. As he passes over the ranges that lie between his own and the stream every bird is eager to attack him, but in no case will any bird pursue him beyond the limits of his farm. Having obtained the coveted drink, the mocking bird returns in the same manner.

Naturally, inasmuch as the available territory is crowded, each mocking bird holds his own against continual pressure on every side. His business is to retain as much ground as he is able to defend. They are like human beings in many respects, and some of them are much more intelligent than others. Certain individuals I have known year after year, and I make no attempt to trap them, because I know that it is useless. They know too much. Season after season they occupy the same ranges, and I can point out the very twig upon which each of these slick fellows finds his natural perch. Try to catch them with bird lime? Not much! It is a performance unworthy of a skilled trapper; and, besides, it would ruin the feathers.

The biggest and best-marked mocking birds are found within a belt fifty miles north and fifty miles south of San Antonia. These birds seem to be migrating further north and further south every year. They are very prolific, and are steadily increasing in numbers, apparently. If this is true, it follows that they would be obliged to go further for food. They have their summer ranges in the north and their winter ranges in the south. I am not sure that my theory is correct, but I have a notion that along a certain narrow line of latitude the mocking birds stay on the same ranges all the year round and do not migrate at all. Those a little outside of this belt fly over the heads of those which are stationary, having thus a very short migration. This goes on until you find the mocking brids that are furthest to the north in summer going furthest south in winter. This they are obliged to do in order to avoid contesting claims of territory with the intermediate birds.

Some mocking birds are taken from the nests, but ordinarily they are captured by means of traps and decoys. For a decoy I use either a male or a female mocking bird, confined in a cage. The cage has a trap attachment. I put the cage anywhere in the range of a mocking bird. He regards the decoy bird as an intruder and marches around the cage until he finds an entrance. He walks in for the purpose of attacking the captive bird, and the trap closes behind him. I come along at my leisure, take out one of the birds and set the cage in the next range. It is very easy. The birds I catch are males; a female mocking bird is of no use, inasmuch as it does not sing.

HE PREFERRED POVERTY.

Binghampton is probably the only city in the United States that has the distinguished honor of having her electric lamps trimmed by one having the royal blood of Spain flowing in his veins and who at one time, not many years ago, rolled in luxury.

Maurice Gondalfo is a name well known throughout Central America and among clubs of New York. Many years ago his father, who was, it is said, "a prince of the blood," emigrated from Spain to Central America, where he rejuvenated the depleted fortune of his family. It was here he met and married a young and charming native, one of the flowers of the ancient Latin aristocracy.

The General was in the habit of strolling about his plantation supervising the work of his men armed with a short, heavy sword. One afternoon, as he was passing through a heavily wooded portion of his estate he was attracted by a peculiar, powerful oder issuing from a ravine which branched off from the regular pathway. Forcing his way through a tangle of vine and undergrowth, a terrible sight met his gaze. In a cleft or cave in the face of the cliff stood one of his native employes armed with a short stick, fighting for his life a score of venomous reptiles, which were hissing and circling about him.

The brave old soldier, without thought as to the consequences drew his sword and started to the rescue. It was a terrible battle amid the poisonous vipers, but finally the last of the reptiles was dispatched and the General turned to his companion, who was already deathly sick. He had been struck in two places and it was evident could not survive. Before he died, however, he told the General that the cave was the entrance to a rich vein of gold, and though discovered many years ago, by natives, it had never been worked, being guarded by the venomous reptiles.

A gang of men under the General's direction cleared the cave. It proved to be a gold mine, and made Gondalfo wealthy. When the General died Maurice, his heir, came to New York, where he formed many acquaintances among the clubmen of the metropolis. Unfortunate speculations caused his fortune to gradually disappear, until he decided to come to this city. Slowly but surely his sustenance melted away, and at last he was obliged to seek employment. Through the influence of a friend he obtained a position with the General Electric Company trimming the arc lights about the city at a salary of $60 a month. He declares that today he is fully as happy on his income with his family as he was when rolling in riches, the favored son of two continents.—Binghamton Letter to New York Press.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The recommendation of the retiring grand jury favoring the establishment here of a whipping post for the punishment of wife beaters and petty thieves, seems to have met with almost general approval. The establishment of such punishment here would not, as many imagine, be one new to this jurisdiction. Indeed, it would be nothing less than the re-establishment of such a punishment, certainly, at least, in the case of thieves.

For the records show that when the District of Columbia was established the inheritance of the laws then in force in Maryland authorized not only the last, but also the pillory, as a punishment for thieves.

And more than that, the still harsher punishment of branding was also inherited from Maryland, such a punishment, the branding of the letter "T" on "the brown of the thumb" of thieves, being in force as late as the year 1801.

During that year, so the records show, a defendant convicted of larceny was sentenced "to be pilloried for one-quarter of an hour, and to have ten stripes and to pay 360 pounds of tobacco." That the sentence was carried into effect there is no reason to doubt.

Of course such punishments have long since ceased to be enforced here, the only punishment being imprisonment in jail.—Washington Star.

A rose geranium leaf dropped in each tumbler of apple jelly is said by a good housekeeper to impart a peculiarly delicious flavor. It is true that Westerners have by no means achieved the art of using flower life in their sweetmeats. As prepared in the Orient these concoctions are most delicious. The Armenian women and their neighbors, but not friends, the Turkish wives, excel in the compounding of such confections.

Let's take the instant by the forward top; for we are old, and on our quickest decrees the inaudible and noiseless foot of time steals ere we can effect them.—Shakespeare.

UNDER LION'S PAW.

Peculiarities of the King of Wild Beasts.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S EXPLORATION.

One of the Most Famous Encounters With a Lion—When One is Killed the Remainder Leave the Country.

One of the most famous encounters with a lion, from which the chief actor escaped and was able to relate full particulars is that recorded in the life of Dr. Livingstone. "I meant," he says, "to have kept it to tell to my children in my dotage," but friendship considered it so marvelous that he was persuaded to relate it in his first book. The testimony of such a man is far more valuable than accounts of the average sportsman and traveler, and the story in Dr. Livingstone's own words has become one of the classics of the English language. It is as follows:

"The Bakatia of the village of Mabosta were troubled by lions which leaped into the cattle pens by night and destroyed their cows. They even attacked the herds in open day. This was so unusual an occurrence that the people believed themselves to be bewitched, 'given, as they said, 'into the power of the lions by a neighboring tribe.' They went at once to attack the animals, but being rather cowardly in comparison with the Bechunas in general they returned without slaying any.

"It is well known that if one in a troop of lions is killed the remainder leave that part of the country. The next time, therefore, herds were attacked I went with the people to encourage them to rid themselves of the annoyance by destroying one of the marauders. We found the animals on a small hill covered with trees. The men formed round it in a circle and gradually closed up as they advanced. Being below on the plain with a native schoolmaster named Mabalwe, I saw one of the lions sitting on a piece of rock within the ring. Mabalwe fired at him and the ball hit the rock on which the animal was sitting. He bit at the spot struck, as a dog does at a stick or stone thrown at him; and then, leaping away, broke through the circle and escaped unhurt. If the Bakatia had acted according to the custom of the country they would have speared him in his attempt to get out, but they were afraid to attack him. When the circle was reformed we saw two other lions in it, but dared not fire lest we should shoot some of the people. The beasts burst through the line and, as it was evident the men could not be prevailed upon to face their foes, we bent our footsteps toward the village. In going round the end of the hill I saw a lion sitting on a piece of rock, about thirty yards off, with a little bush in front of him. I took a good aim at him through the bush and fired both barrels into it. The men called out, 'He is shot, he is shot!' Others cried, 'He has been shot by another man, too; let us go to him!' I saw the lion's tail erected in anger, and, turning to the people, said: 'Stop a little till I load again.' While in the act of ramming down the bullets I heard a shout and, looking half around, I saw a lion in the act of springing upon me. He caught me by the shoulder and we both came to the ground together. Growling horribly, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. The shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first grip of the cat. It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain or feeling of terror, though I was quite consious of all that was happening. It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe—they see the operation, but do not feel the knife. This placidity is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora; and, if so, is a merciful provision of the creator for lessening the pain of death. As he had one paw on the back of my head, I turned round to relieve myself of the weight, and saw his eyes directed at Mabalwe, who was aiming at him from a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, which was a flint one, missed fire in both barrels. The animal immediately left me to attack him and bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion, upon which he turned from Mabalwe and seized this fresh foe by the shoulder. At that moment the bullets the beast had recieved took effect and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him the Bakatia on the following day made a huge bonfire over the carcass, which was declared to be the largest ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, eleven of his teeth had penetrated the upper part of my arm. The bite of a lion resembles a gunshot wound. It is generally followed by a great deal of sloughing and discharge, and ever afterward pains are felt periodically in the part. I had on a tartan jacket, which I believe wiped off the virus from the teeth that pierced the flesh, for my two companions in the affray have both suffered from the usual pains, while I have escaped with only the inconvenience of a false joint in my limb. The wound of the man who was bit in the shoulder actually burst forth afresh on the same month of the following year. This curious point deserves the attention of the inquirers."

The insurance agents of San Jose have effected a permanent organization. The rate war is now a thing of the past.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

Irv. H. Mulholland,
EDITO & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

IBA DECEMBER 6..... 1895

In a book recently published by G. F. Bastable some startling statistics bring to light the formidable increase of the military expenses in the principal countries of Europe. From 1823 to 1890 England has increased her army expenditures from $71 000,000 to $163,000,000; France from 1830 to 1891 increased hers from $64,000,000 to $188,000,000; Germany from $97-000,000 in 1873 augmented them in 1891 to $177,000,000, and Italy, whose expenditure amounted in 1862 $52,000,000, spends today a little more than $100,000,000. Altogether the six great powers of Europe have increased in the course of comparatively few years, their military expenditures to nearly $1,100,000,000. What an immense capital subtracted from productive industry; from the real greatness of nations! And what of the immense numbers of vigorous hands subtracted from useful labor, and the enormous wealth wasted on the sterile and dangerous management of arms? France and Russia united, dispose in time of peace of 1,400,000 men, and in time of war 9,700,000. The powers of the triple alliance put in line 1,192,000 men in time of peace and 7,700,000 in time of war. Truly, as the Rivista remarks, it is difficult to imagine that future generations can believe that we have lived in a civilized epoch. Many of the protests against the military system, but only the socialists are sincere in their demands for the abolishment of standing armies. Conservatives, to whatever party they belong, see in it the best means for upholding the capitalistic system.

The pardoning authorities in Ohio have adopted the system of pardoning no criminals from prison who do not pledge themselves to total abstinence from liquors after being released, and ex-Governor Campbell adopted a policy of making his pardons merely probationary and conditioned so that when a paroled convict was found intoxicated he should be at once re-incarcerated. If this policy were generally followed and supplemented with discipline in prison that should teach convicts to get along without whiskey or other intoxicants it would help along considerably in the reformation of bad men.

The South African fields have gone ahead of this country in gold production The yield in Africa this year will reach $50,000,000 and much higher in 1896. One peculiarity about the African gold is that it is taken from sedimentary rocks, and the processes have been so much improved that only ten per cent of the metal is lost. In the African mines 42,000 natives and 6,000 European workmen are employed. But 50 per cent of the gold was saved by process used nine years ago. This is an instance of what science and ingenuity are doing to increase the gold supply.

We frequently hear talk of the abundance of money and its cheapness. The fact is that real money—money of ultimate redemption—is scarce. Gold is now the only real money, and the amount is wholly inadequate for the transaction of the business of the world on a healthy basis. All nations are fighting for gold. In all the great cities of the world there is a constant anxiety about gold We hear of the movements of gold every day, and almost every day dispatches have something about the "condition of the reserve."

If those European powers were more intent upon reforming Turkey and less intent upon watching each other they would be a great deal more likely to accomplish some practical good.

The debt of Mexico was $10.92 per capita in 1880. In 1890 it was $6.89. With bimetalism the debt of this country decreased also, but with monometallism it is rising.

An Arizona Judge got indignant because a prisoner offered him only $2.75 as a bribe to let him go. Arizona Judges are reaching the civilization limit.

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A PEACHBLOW VASE.

A MYSTERY OF SEVERAL YEARS SEEMS TO BE CLEARED UP.

A Matter That Has Long Been of Unusual Interest to Art Collectors—Brayton Ives Tells Queer Facts About the Vase and Conditions of His Purchase.

The Peachblow vase is in this city. That is the verdict of an amateur Sherlock Holmes, who set about the elucidation of the profound mystery surrounding this celebrated piece of porcelain for which $18,000 was paid when it was sold at auction in this city some eight years ago. Moreover, it seems apparent from what this amateur detective has discovered that, while the famous Peachblow vase belongs to Mr. Brayton Ives and is now in his house on Thirty-fourth street, even Mr. Ives himself is still mystified about some things concerning it.

Mr. Ives did not pay $18,000 for the Peachblow vase, and yet Mr. Moss, brother-in-law of Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan and the executor of her estate, affirms that that enormous sum was paid into the estate for the vase after the auction sale.

Nobody can tell who it is that is out of pocket because of the mystery surrounding the Peachblow, but it is certain that somebody for a reason best known to himself paid out several thousand dollars and has concealed his identity up to this date. Mr. Brayton Ives appears to be as much mystified as everybody else.

But now that Mr. William T. Walters of Baltimore is dead and a promise of secrecy made by Mr. Ives at the time the vase came into his possession has been fullfilled, he has consented to disclose some facts not hitherto known in connection with the mystery.

"The vase which is now in my possession," said Mr. Ives, "was bought by me from the American Art association, which had conducted the sale of the Morgan collection. From the outset there was something very mysterious about it. I was given to understand that I was to see something very rare and precious, but that I would have to promise to keep it quiet and not tell anybody about it for a certain length of time. Then when my curiosity and interest had been fully aroused I was conducted alone into a shaded apartment. After the doors had been locked and my companion had looked under the table to be sure there was no one concealed there, a safe was opened cautiously, and this vase was taken out from under its coverings. It looked to me like the Peachblow, which had vanished so mysteriously."

"One moment, please," said the amateur Sherlock Holmes, "how long after the Peachblow was sold for $18,000 to Mr. Walters, as Mr. Sutton alleged, did this occur?"

"From nine months to a year afterward," said Mr. Ives. "I bought the vase which was exhibited to me, but I said nothing about it for a long time. I kept it locked in my house. Before I got it I had to promise not to speak about it for a specified time, but that time has elapsed."

"How much did you pay for the vase?"

"That I am not at liberty to state," said Mr. Ives. "When I bought it, I made two promises, one that I should not say anything about it for a specified time, the other that I should never disclose the purchase price."

"What is at the bottom of all this mystery?"

"I am unable to guess," answered Mr. Brayton Ives. "Whether or not the vase I bought was the Peachblow vase, there was no reason that I am aware of why the facts should be concealed."

Mr. Ives admitted that the price he paid for the vase was considerably less than $18,000, and as an example of oriental porcelain he considered it worth what he had paid for it. He said that during the years the vase had been in his possession many things had come to his knowledge about the Peachblow, and that at times he doubted whether the vase in his possession was in reality that famous little mug. It seems that when the vase was sold to him under the mysterious circumstances described there was no guarantee that it was the Peachblow vase, and that the comparatively small price at which it was offered tended to prove that they were not identical.

On the other hand, there are those who assert that Mr. Ives believed he was buying the Peachblow vase, and was at any rate willing to take a "flier" on that assumption. The facts which he has subsequently learned seem to prove beyond any question that he did in reality buy the famous vase, and that his investment was a judicious one.

"Here is one fact," said Mr. Ives when discussing the pros and cons. "There is a lady in this city who is a friend of Mrs. Moir, who was the sister of Mrs. Morgan. This lady frequently visited the house of Mrs. Morgan, and there she saw and handled the Peachblow vase many times, examining it carefully. Upon one occasion when visiting my house she saw the vase now in my possession and exclaimed: 'I have handled that vase many times. It is the Peachblow!' A careful examination made by her only confirmed this opinion."

"The death of Mr. Walters, together with the examination of his collections, have cleared up some of the mystery which surrounds this subject," said Mr. Ives. "It is now pretty well established that he never had the Peachblow vase."—New York World.

Huntingdon.

Few persons know that Huntingdon, Pa., was named in honor of the Countess of Huntingdon, an eighteenth century great lady who did much for the University of Pennsylvania. Provost William Smith of the university founded the little city in 1777 and gratefully honored the university's patron in naming the new settlement.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HELD UP BY SNAKES.

AN ARMY ENGINEER'S EXCITING NIGHT IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Walking Stick That Had Nineteen Rattles—Roosting on a Bowlder and Surrounded by Wolves—A Buzzing Noise That Is Far From Musical.

"We reached the Wolf mountain, in the Big Horn country, one day in September," said H. P. Tuttle, formerly an army engineer, "while to the south were dimly visible the outlines of the Rattlesnake mountains. These names were given to these mountains by both the Crow and Sioux Indians, who regarded them with horror. Late on the afternoon of our first day in these mountains I sent all of my party to camp, about two miles to the southwest. Going forward with my transit to where I had sent my head flagman, I placed it in position and told him he could return to camp, as I had to remain in order to make an astronomical observation early in the evening.

"Taking off his belt, which held a huge revolver and a sheath knife about a foot in length, he handed it to me, saying that I might need it after dark, as he had just seen a small pack of wolves ahead. After he had gone I looked over the ground about me and saw that I was on a flat topped hill covered with large bowlders and small stones, but entirely destitute of vegetation. Seating myself beside a big bowlder, I took out my notebook and began writing up my notes for the day, when darkness suddenly reminded me that it was about time to make my astronomical observations. This was soon over, and I started off at a brisk walk toward our camp.

"I had not gone over a hundred yards when I saw, a few feet ahead of me, a long, black object lying directly in my path. I wanted a walking stick badly, and was stooping down to pick it up when I noticed the end of it farthest from me was white. Taking a match from my pocket and tearing a leaf from the back of my notebook, I soon had the desired light, and what was my horror to see that the supposed stick was nothing but one of the deadly green rattlesnakes, completely paralyzed by the chilly night air.

"Another light showed that the white object was the snake's rattles. So old was he that his rattles had turned white. Holding my revolver within a foot of his head, I fired and blew it entirely off. But now came another surprise, which for a moment made me tremble. The report of my revolver had awakened dozens of rattlers who had sought shelter under the loose rocks before sunset. The sounds came from all directions, and some seemed close to my feet.

"To one who has been in the forest and heard the noise made by hundreds of locusts he can readily realize my situation, for the buzz of a rattlesnake is exactly like the buzz of a locust. The only thing now for me to do was to stand in my tracks all night or make my way back to the bowlder from which I started, but there was a difficulty, for in the excitement I had forgotten the direction. But 'where there is a will there is a way,' and by stooping low down and scanning the horizon I soon detected the outline of my transit against the sky, and cutting off the rattles I was soon beside the bowlder and filled with excitement enough for one night.

"Sitting down by the bowlder, I made up my mind to pass the night at that spot and was soon sleeping as soundly as one can in the open air, with only a canvas coat and the mercury below freezing. About midnight I was suddenly aroused by something trying to pull off the shoe from my left foot. In an instant I caught the glaring eyes and outline of a wolf. He had given up his grip as he saw me move, and mechanically I seized my revolver, which I had left lying in my lap, and fired as best I could with my half frozen hand.

"A loud yell showed that he had been struck, and immediately a dozen or more wolves who had been close by set up a howling, which in the still night air could have been heard for miles around. For an hour or two all was quiet, when a solitary howl a few yards from me was answered by a dozen others not 100 yards away. It was too dark to see an animal of the size of a wolf more than 20 feet away; but, trusting to luck, I took the direction of the pack as near as possible and sent three shots at them as rapidly as I could fire.

"A couple of yells showed two had been hit, most probably by glancing bullets. Soon after this the howling of the wolves ceased, and for awhile all was quiet again.

"As soon as it was light enough I picked up the string of rattles which I had secured the night before and found there were 19, and as the 'button' was missing he may have had several more. A few rods from my transit lay the cleanly picked bones of a wolf which one of my random shots had killed during the night, and on which the coyotes had made a sushtantial meal, but, not satisfied with this, they had devoured the big rattler I had killed, head and all.

"Returning to camp, I ordered one of my men to cut ten small poles, not less than eight feet in length, and to wake me up at 10 o'clock. At that hour we all started for the place where I had passed the night. Here we found, as I had expected, the warm rays of the sun had brought out the snakes from their hiding places to bask in the sunhsine.

"We were greeted with a defiance not unlike that of a thousand July locusts, and the work of destruction began in real earnest. In one hour and ten minutes our bag contained 213 rattlers, varying from one foot to over three feet in length, and of a dark green color. Only two were found whose rattles had turned gray. We could have destroyed hundreds more had our time not been too valuable to waste in such sport. We saw but few rattlers after leaving this point, but the wolves made night hideous until we reached the Little Missouri river, a month later."—Kansas City Journal.

The Everyday Man.

"And so you are not married yet?"
"No."
"Engaged?"
"No."
"Expect to be?"
"No."
"What's the matter?"
"Well, papa says that my husband must be a keen and experienced man, of good health and good habits. Mamma says he must be frugal, industrious, attentive and moral, and I say that he must be handsome, dashing, talented and rich. We are still looking for him."

THE JAM TRADE.

Gladstone's Wisdom In Advising the Farmers to Cultivate Fruit.

A few years ago, when Mr. Gladstone, in one of his charming bucolic orations at Hawarden, recommended the British farmer to turn his attention to fruit cultivation and the making of jam, his advice was received with a good deal of cheap and ignorant ridicule. As usual, the ex-premier has proved a good deal wiser than his critics, and those who gave ear to his counsel in this instance have had no reason to regret their confidence. In an interview a famous provider says:

"The motive that induced me to take up the jam trade was my knowledge of the fact that within late years the demand for preserves had been steadily increasing, while that for butter has, no doubt in consequence, shown a tendency rather to decline than otherwise. Catering as I do for some 300,000 daily customers, I have naturally good opportunity of knowing what the public want in the matter of provisions.

"Jam has a great future before it. The people are using it more and more largely every year, and, in my opinion, they are doing wisely, for what could be cheaper and at the same time healthier than a good jam made from sound English fruit?

"I attribute the superiority of English fruit to the nature of the soil and to the fact that the fruit ripens more gradually in our climate than in countries where there is more continuous and powerful sunshine. The slower the ripening process the better is the flavor of the fruit.

"You may not perhaps be aware that strawberries grown in the northern parts of Scotland are vastly superior in all respects to those grown in southern England, without doubt because they take longer to mature. Australian jams are being pushed largely in India and elsewhere and may very probably come over here before long to compete with our home produce.

"In Ireland there is a magnificent future for the fruit growing industry if only its opportunities were turned to account. Even now most of the blackberries that come to the English markets are grown in Ireland. But there are enormous possibilities there of which no one has yet taken advantage. Properly worked, its fruit trade might yet do much to insure Ireland's commercial prosperity."—Westminster Gazette.

SUN AND MOON.

A Couple of Interesting Folklore Stories Concerning Those Luminaries.

The most touching of all folklore stories may be found in Charles F. Lummis' "Pueblo Folklore." It is one of the many myths of the moon and beautifully conceived. The sun is the Allfather, the moon the Allmother, and both shine with equal light in the heavens. But the Trues, the superior divinities, find that man, the animals, the flowers, weary of a constant day. They agree to put out the Allfather's, or sun's, eyes. The Allmother—the moon—offers herself as a sacrifice. "Blind me," she says, "and leave my husband's eyes." The Trues say, "It is good, woman."

They accept the sacrifice and take away one of the Allmother's eyes. Hence the moon is less brilliant than the sun. The man finds rest at night, and the flowers sleep.

In Mrs. Leiber Cohen's translation of Sacher Masoch's "Jewish Tales" there is a variant of the sun and moon story derived from the Talmud. Briefly told, the sun and moon are equally luminous. It is the moon who wants to be more brilliant than the sun. Deity is angered at her demands. Her light is lessened. "The moon grew pale. Then God pitied her and gave her the stars for companions."

Equal to the Occasion.

A Yorkshire farmer, having a horse to sell at a fair, sold it to an army contractor. Meeting him at the same fair the following year, the army buyer walked up to the farmer and said indignantly: "The horse I bought of you was a thorough fraud. It was no use for the army." The dealer was nowise abashed, but replied, "Well, try 'im for t' navy!"—Philadelphia Record.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House		10:00 a. m		5:50 p. m
Layton		11:05 a. m.		5:15 p. m
Wabuska		1:30 p. m		3:00 p. m
Hawthorne	Ar.	4:40 p. m	Lv.	11:30 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4 Arrives—	
Hawthorne		6:00 a. m.		7:25 p. m
Luning		7:10 a. m.		6:15 p. m
Sodа Springs		7:50 a. m.		5:35 p. m
Believille		8:10 a. m.		4:35 p. m
Candelaria		9:40 a. m		3:00 p. m
Benton		1:50 p. m		11 a. m
Bishop Creek		3:10 p. m.		9 a. m
Alvord		4:05 p. m		8 a. m
Independence		5:35 p. m.		7 a. m
Lone Pine		6:20 p. m		6:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	7:00 p. m.	Lv.	6:00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (32 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allia Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles) Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

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Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURUKHARDT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
dependence. - Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
al attention will be given to secure ort of guests.
O. I. MAINS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PIN - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallnah, deceased, at the time of his death

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispriscada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardine Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence Northwesterl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and alls bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—A. D.—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 5th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 6th
" .....May 4th
" .....June 1st
" .....June 30th
" .....August 3rd
" .....August 31st
" .....October 26th
" .....November 2nd
" .....November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.....1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman .....GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman.....CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge.....GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk.....DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney..... ...P. W. FORBES.
Assessor.. .....P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer .... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner..... .....I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) .....JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools.....S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist.....FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist.....A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist .....J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist.....J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist..FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 68¾
Antimony	10½
Borax, refined, in car lots	5½
Pig lead	3.90

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer D. D. Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the First quarterly conference of the Independence charge on Monday Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Independence.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine on Friday evening Dec. 20th; service to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Independence on Sunday, service to commence at 7 o'clock p. m.. A collection will be taken at the close of each service.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

BORN.

HAINES—At Citrus, December 2, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Haines, a son.

BULPITT—At Round Valley, December 1, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bulpitt a son.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—ASBACH—At Independence, December 4, 1895, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., William J. Jenkins and Miss Ella Asbach.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

S. W. Barnes. S. A. Badger.
O. A. Kramer. Frank Patrick.
M. N. Panoyson. Rev. J. W. Morris
Ben T. Williams.

Judge Arnot arrived last Friday.

Richard Boland of Keeler was a visitor here last Saturday and Sunday.

W. L. Zimmerman went to Bishap last Saturday, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie of Lone Pine were visitors in town last Sunday.

Chas. Anthony came in from Darwin and spent several days in town this weuk.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian and Miss Blanche Meysan came up from Lone Pine last Monday.

H. Bellows, of Olancha, was in town a few days last week on business in the Superior Court.

Mrs. M. E. Curtis of Big Pine has been very ill the past two weeks. She is now steadily improving.

John Meroney went to Bishop last Thursday to spend Thanksgiving at home. He returned Monday.

A. K. Eugley has erected a substantial tructure at Big Pine to be used as a tore house in connection with his store.

E. A. Crocker of Big Pine is building handsome residence at that place, and ill have it ready for use by next spring.

L. W. Barnaby has hauled the last ad of lumber out from the sawmill, at g Pine. He reports the entire output 280,000 feet.

Miss Emma Yandell, who has been iting relatives here the past month, urned to her home at Bishop last urday morning.

Miss Clara Eldred arrived last Monevening from her home at Big Pine has been reporting in the Superior urt the past week.

. H. Uhlmeyer has completed a fine nda sixty feet in length at his dwellin Big Pine. The work was done by . and John Showalter.

rs. Brockman, a sister of the late Hannah, accompanied by her son, rd at Independence last Monday Grant's Pass, Oregon.

. M. Richards and Thos. Boland up from Keeler last Saturdar. Mr. l returned home Sunday. Mr. ds remaining over until Monday ng.

Mining Items.

Pat Keys completed another run of ore last week from his mine at Beveridge and as a result he brought in one hundred and thirteen ounces of bullion, worth about fifteen hundred dollars. Only ten tons of ore were worked to produce this result. He has upwards of thirty tons of ore on the dump which cannot be worked till spring There is no question but that Pat has a valuable property, and with proper mill facilties could be made to yield large returns.

Pat Clinton came up from Cerro Gordo on Tuesday, returning Monday. He says that the future of that camp is brighter than at any time for years past. He is taking out ore steadily from the Newtown mine, and it is quite likely that the owners will drive a new tunnel soon which will greatly facilitate working. Ore is being taken out of the Dunphy mine right along, and the owner is expected home to-day. Boland is working a large force of men on the old dumps, using the jigger process.

Louis De Tourneil came in from Snow's Canyon yesterday, where he has been attending to the assessment work on the group of mines owned by parties at Cleveland, Ohio. Steps will be taken at once to obtain patents for the entire group. Considerable development work work will be done and the mines opened up thoroughly. It is expected that everything will be in good working order by Spring. The success of the Snow's Canyon mines will increase the value of other properties in the same locality.

George Lewis was down from Fish Springs early in the week. He is still working at Poverty Hill sinking on the ledge.

Arlie Mairs and Jack Welch left town last Monday Ubaheba, where they will do some assessment work on a group of copper mines.

Gold continues to be taken out of Mazourka canyon in paying quantities, Laberge & Pobst have the best claim over there and are making good wages.

The Milton Lyceum.

The Lyceum was called to order at seven o'clock by the President, Mr. F. Moore. The literary exercises opened with music by the society. After the usual number of recitations, readings, solos, and duets, the Milton Star was read by Miss Lena Thompson.

An animated discussion on the spendthrift vs. miser followed, resulting in a victory for the affirmative. The question for December 14th is: Resolved; "That high license has done more than prohibition for temperance."

The large audience filled the limited space. May the near future afford more ample accommodation.

CARL WALTER, Sec'y.

$450 Reward.

The County Commissioner have offered a reward of $250 for the capture of J. B. Boone, the slayer of Antone Bacoch. John Chiatovich has also offered $200 reward. and the State will probably offer $500 more. It is supposed that Boone has made his way to the Armagosa region where he is said to have friends. He is said to be a man about 45 years old, six feet tall, raw-boned and straight, sandy complexioned, and wears a leather coat, lined with corduroy.—*Walker Lake Bulletin.*

The Daley estate was sold by Administrator Howell last Saturday morning in front of the Court House door. The mine sold for $525. Tim Madden making the first bid of $75, then Upton Tracy and Ed. Rose ran the price up to $525, Ed. Rose getting the mine at that figure. The balance of the property consisting of a mill-site of five acres, some of the land being under improvement, went to Tracey for $10.

George Meads and Rudolph Schober arrived in town with their big teams last Thursday evening, from Mojave, and left for Bishop this morning; each had two large wagons and the total cargo amounted to twenty-one tons, for the various towns in the valley.

P. E. Weston, accompanied by his father-in-law Mr. Wood, were at Independence a couple of days this week. Mr. Wood has just arrived from Modoc county and will make his home in Owens Valley.

Rita, the little daughter of Engineer Church was slightly burned at Hawthorne Thanksgiving day, by the explosion of a can of gun powder, held in the hand of Charley Wagner, a playmate.

Weather Summary, week ending Dec. 5, 1895.

Highest barometer	30 340	date,	2.
Lowest "	30.049	"	29.
Highest temperature,	56 8	date,	4.
Lowest "	24 3	"	1.
Mean "	40 4		
Average dew point	21.7		
" Humidity	63 6		
Total precipitation,	.67		
Wind, direction, velocity & date	18, NW, 29		
No. Clear days	1		
No. partry cloudy days	3		
No. cloudy days	1		
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain)	1		

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue. rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamersof the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1895.

In the matter of B. Rhine, an insolvent debtor—Insolvent discharged.

Salt Wells Borax Co., an insolvent debtor—Order of adjudication of inolvency.

County of Inyo vs. Pedro Erro et. al—Decision for Plaintiff.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1895.

Estate of F. M. Turner, deceased—W. R. Tibbetts, R. W. Thomas and S. G. Gregg appointed appraisers.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1895.

Flora M. Sherman vs. L. F. J. Wrinkle—Case continued until Saturday, Dec. 7.

T. W. Carrol vs. Patrick Clinton—Order issued for 15 men to act as jurors; returnable Wednesday.

In the matter of Wm. Rowan, an insolvent debtor—Order for discharge set for Saturday Dec. 14.

WEDNESDAY. Dec. 4, 1895.

Carrol vs. Clinton—Verdict for Plaintiff to the amount of $320.50 and costs of suit.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR NOVEMBER, 1895, AT
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Date	Temperature. Max	Min	Mean	Range	Rain	Day
1	68	33	50		.....	
2	64	42	48		.....	
3	60	44	52		.....	
4	53	34	44		.....	
5	49	26	38		.....	
6	58	28	43		.....	
7	60	34	47		.....	
8	66	38	52		.....	
9	66	40	53		.....	
10	60	31	46		.....	
11	54	39	46		.....	
12	59	30	44		.....	
13	63	39	51		.....	
14	67	43	55		.....	
15	72	48	60		.....	
16	77	53	65		.....	
17	77	48	62		.....	
18	80	46	63		.....	
19	74	47	60		.....	
20	70	40	55		.....	
21	72	35	54		.....	
22	40	31	36		.....	
23	38	24	31		.....	
24	57	25	42		.....	
25	63	33	48		.....	
26	54	31	42		.....	
27	55	30	42		.....	
28	55	28	42		.....	
29	47	38	42		.67	
30	47	26	36		.....	
31						

Mean Barometer	20.07
Highest Barometer	30.42
Lowest Barometer	29.37
Mean Temperature	48
Highest Temperature	80
Lowest Temperature	24
Greatest Daily Range	37
Least Daily Range	9
Total excess in Temp during month	13
Total " " since Jan. 1	175
Prevailing direction of wind, NW	
Total movement of wind, 6463 miles	
Maximum velocity, 50 N on 21th	
Total Precipitation	.67
Days with .01 or more Precipitation	1
Total excess in Precip. for month	.46
Total deficiency " since Jan. 1	.36
Clear Days	15
Partly Cloudy Days	7
Cloudy Days	7

Dates of Frost, 22nd and 23rd.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

Adjudication Of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, An Insolvent Debtor.

I. J. Woodin having filed in this Court a petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, for and on behalf of the Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, by which it appears that said corporation is an Insolvent Debtor, the said Salt Wells Borax Company a corporation, is hereby declared to be an Insolvent Debtor. The Sheriff of the County of Inyo is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said Salt Wells Borax Company, a corporation, debtor, and of all its deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an Assignee of its estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to said Insolvent Corporation, or to deliver any property belonging to it, or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for its use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered. It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon N. D. Arnot Acting Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court in the town of Independence, on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m of that day, to prove their debts and choose an assignee of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Inyo, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime; all proceedings against the said Insolvent be stayed,

N. D. ARNOT,
Acting Juege of the Superior Court.

Dated November 30, 1895.

[Endorsed]
Filed November 30, 1895.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Petitioner.

TIMBER CULTURE—FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Foster, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the ½ S. ½ of section No. 9, in Township No. 19, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnessess: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.
Register.

Notice for Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Taboose School District for the construction of a school house in said District. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of A. Stecker, Independence, Cal., Inyo INDEX, Bishop, Cal., and W. B. Moore, Tibbetts, Inyo Co., Cal. Said bids will be opened on the 17th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. MOORE.
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

Dated November 4, 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
oct5 td Tax Collector

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2-23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	419	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois Hegata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above-named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MUNEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eiboshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock andprie before purchasing el here

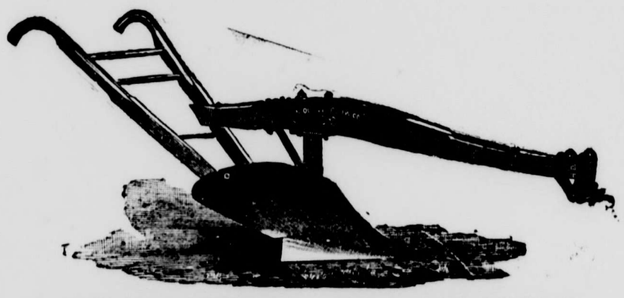
E. CHENOT.

ace, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fm

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
IN CO.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
O-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal'f

A. St. Mery,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St. Opposite Court House

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT'S IN A POT OF GLUE?

There are three kinds of glue. One is made of the hides or sinews of cattle. The pieces cut off by the butchers and tanner, and which are of no use in making leather, are soaked in lime water. The lime eats away the fatty decayed matter and leaves the glue portion. This is carefully washed and put into large kettles, where the glue liquor is boiled out and the insoluble fiber sinks to the bottom. The liquor is poured into pans and allowed to cool and harden. It looks then like calves' foot jelly. When cold, this glue jelly is turned out of the pans and sliced, the sheets being laid out to dry. Simple as the process seems, technical skill and ripe experience are required in manufacturing glue. Many people have tried to make glue at home. Anybody can do it, the manufacturers of glue say, but only the exceedingly skillful ever made glue successfully or economically, because only they understand how to get the full strength and quality out of the stock. It doesn't take much of a defect to spoil the best stock—that is why so many amateur glue makers fail ignominously and repeatedly. The second kind of glue is made from the larger bones of cattle, and only differs from the other method in that acid instead of lime is used in softening the stock. The third kind of glue is made from the feet of cattle and hogs. Glue from this stock is easily made, because the hoofs have simply to be washed, boiled out, cooled, sliced and dried. Authorities differ as to which kind of glue is the best. The acid-made glue is used largely in stiffening straw goods, especially wide brim straw hats, for finishing silk, and for fine-grained and hard wood work. While we could get along without bone glue, it is intimated that our houses and all that is in them would fall apart if we had no glue made from hide stock.

Manufacturers are continually asked, it seems:

"What is glue used for anyway?"

The tone of the inquiry suggests usually some confusion in the questioner's mind between glue and mucilage. Wood work of all kinds, chairs, tables, bedsteads, railway cars, desks and carriages are held together by it—we are rocked in a glued cradle and buried in a glued coffin. Calcimine is a mixture of paris white and glue, and all paper hangings are only white paper calcimined. Writing paper gets its surface from glue. So do cards and glazed paper. If the cover falls off one of the books in your library you may be sure that "hide" glue was not used in the binding, but that an inferior quality was submitted.

Besides binding books, glue holds paper boxes together. It goes to make up emery wheels and the sizing of petroleum and turpentine barrels. These are, of course, only a few of its uses, but they are the important industries that require nearly four-fifths of the 60,000,000 pounds of glue used every year in the United States. Of this quantity 10,000,000 pounds are imported.—N. Y. Press.

FRUGAL IN THEIR HABITS.

There is no one in the English peerage who has the reputation of driving a closer bargain and for possessing a keener eye to the main chance than the Duke of Westminster. The young Duke of Bedford, who runs his grace of Westminster very close in the point of wealth, distinguished himself the other day in the London police court by the animosity which he displayed in prosecuting the poor itinerant venders of fruits and vegetables who had attempted to dispose of their wares in the neighborhood of Covent Garden market, which belongs to him and is one of his principal sources of revenue. He claimed that by hawking their wares on the border line of the market they interfered with those who rented stalls therein from him.

And now we have Lord Robarts the richest peer in the west of England and possessed of tin mines in Cornwall which alone yield him over $250,000 a year, getting the best of a brother peer, the popular Earl of Hardwicke, by foreclosing a mortgage which had hitherto been considered a friendly agreement. Of course Lord Robarts is within his strict legal rights, but by his altogether unexpected foreclosure he has managed to acquire Wimpole Hall, the ancestral mansion and country seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, as well as the large estate in connection therewith, for one-third of the value at which it was officially appraised three or four years ago.—Brooklyn Citizen.

WHITEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

There cannot possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz, unless it be built of snow. The best way to approach the port is to take a trip on one of the small steamers which ply between the ports of Morocco and Spain. As you near the cost you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water, just as you are. The first thought of a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg. The white mass, glittering in the sun and rendered more dazzling by the blue sea and sky, looks exactly like a monster ice mountain partly melted, so that outlines of castles and hills appear upon it; but only for a second does the illusion last, for you know there are no icebergs in that part and you are quickly informed that you are looking at Cadiz. No other town in the world presents such a magic appearance.—Philadelphia Record.

A lively power of intuition is evidently a great help in the book selling business. While in a Boston book store the other day a certain Cambridge scientist heard a man ask for "some two-cent literature—something about a colored man." And the bookseller understood at once what was wanted and brought out a work on Toussount L'Overture.

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

Many Stories Told of Him In Regions Where He Prevailed.

In the days when teachers were few and far between an old fashioned Irish schoolmaster went the rounds from district to district. Of him many stories are still told in the regions through which he traveled. He did an excellent work on the whole and trained in the "three R's" many men who afterward became prominent in public life, but this broad Irish accent was the occasion of many laughable scenes between him and his pupils.

On one occasion the master examined his school from the spelling book before the committeemen. He always called the boys by their last names, pronouncing their Christian names last, as in a roll call.

"Brown, Payter!" the master shouted.

Peter Brown stepped forth tremblingly.

"Phat is the pleyrul of the wurrud 'fut?'"

Peter had no knowledge of any such word as "fut," but he answered at random:

"Futs!"

"Wrong ye aire!" thundered the master. "The plyural of 'fut' is 'fate.' Sit down. Bill, Jeems, shtand opp!"

James Bell rose.

"Diffoine the wurrud 'lake.'"

"A lake is a large body of water."

"Blockheads ye all aire the day!" shouted the master angrily. "Shure, then, wudden't yer own sinse till ye that a 'lake' is a hole in a booket o' wather? Nixt by—Dooly, Molchael!"

Michael Dooley stepped up with a confident and somewhat roguish gleam in his gray eyes. He was the son of a recent settler of the schoolmaster's nationality.

The master quickly perceived the knowing look in the boy's eye.

"An whoy do ye luk at me wud the carner o' yer oi, Dooly, Molchael?" he exclaimed. "Is it that ye think I'd be puttin ye a wurrud in the Oirish language? It's a brogue ye suspect me af, is it?"

Michael's freckled features betrayed a grin, though he tried to suppress it by keeping his lips shut together very tightly indeed.

"Falx, ye shall have it!" said the schoolmaster. "Spill and defoine me bhfeitcamhnuibh."

This real word from the Irish language, which means "trangressions," was too much even for the special knowledge of the bright Irish-American boy, and "Dooly, Molchael" went down with the rest.

The committeemen were convinced that they had a schoolmaster of wonderful erudition and capacity.—Scottish American.

Queer Facts About Heat and Light.

The rays of heat and light are quite independent of each other in their ability to penetrate different substances. For illustration, glass allows the sun's heat to pass through as readily as it does the rays of light, and that without heating the glass too. If the glass be coated with lampblack, however, the rays of light are arrested, but the heat passes through as before, not a single degree's difference in the latter phenomenon being noticeable. Then, again, both heat and light pass through water, providing it is clear. One of the oddities in this connection is this: Although the heat and light pass through water in its normal state, the addition of a little powdered alum, which readily dissolves without leaving the least murkiness, will arrest the rays of heat to such an extent as to almost immediately raise the temperature of the water to a perceptible degree, yet the light continues to pass through as before.

Ice, like glass, also transmits both heat and light. Dr. Sutherland, in "Observations Upon the Icebergs of Baffin's Bay," says: "Several pieces of granite were found deeply imbedded in ice without any communications with outside air. These were all surrounded with what might be termed an atmosphere of water." The explanation of such an oddity is this: The heat passing through the ice had been absorbed by the stones until their temperature had been raised to a degree sufficient to melt the ice around them.—St. Louis Republic.

Love Will Find a Way.

A friend of mine out in Omaha has a daughter, and that daughter has among other girlish trinkets a sweetheart who is rendered doubly dear to her by the fact that her parents have forbidden her to see him. He is, to be sure, a very commonplace person, but no girl can resist a man her parents have forbidden her to see, you know. This particular girl is in Washington now, for safe keeping, in a private school, where incoming and outgoing letters are read by a stern faced teacher. I went to see her the other day just after the mail was in. She had received a letter from a schoolgirl friend in Omaha, and there wasn't a noun or pronoun of the masculine gender in the whole of it. The girl read it demurely and showed it to me. Then we went to her room. The door was no sooner closed than she flew to her curling tongs, heated them, held them close to the written sheet and read with delight the yellow letters in a masculine hand which appeared between the lines and faded again as the paper cooled. The moral of this is that love will find a way, and so long as chloride of copper in solution is to be had I advise every keeper of a girls' school to toast all letters well before she delivers them.—Washington Post.

Very Tired Indeed.

It has remained for a little girl in Brooklyn to nearly if not quite equal a famous witticism of Leigh Hunt. Of course she spoke in childish innocence, where the English essayist and wit used his ripened intellect.

Hunt, in describing an exceedingly warm day, it will be remembered, spoke of it as one which tempted him "to strip off his flesh and sit in his bones."

The dear little Brooklyn miss had been romping and running all day. Toward nightfall her father met her. "Are you not very tired, little one?" he asked.

"Oh, not so very tired, papa," she replied. Then in a burst of confidence she whispered, "Only I do feel as though I'd like to take my legs off and carry them awhile."—New York Herald.

Not In His Way.

"Is my hat in your way?" inquired the sweet girl in the parquet seat as she turned and spoke to the man behind.

"Not all," said the man behind grumpily as he surveyed her big hat and grabbed up his overcoat. "My way lies toward the box office to get my seat changed."—Chicago Record.

Walter Savage Landor married a girl for her beauty, and after the charm wore off he found her a shrew. He endured her tongue for a time, then turned over his property to her and left her.

Minnehaha means "Laughing Water." The Indian word is Minnerara, the Frenchman, Hennepin, having mistaken the sound.

HOW TO FRY OYSTERS.

They May Be Prepared at Home as Successfully as In Restaurants.

If you were to ask any dozen good Americans what their favorite lunch consisted of, at least ten of them would answer promptly and unhesitatingly, "Hot fried oysters." To the feminine palate especially is this preparation of the succulent bivalve so dear that a box of them, steaming hot, is popularly believed to be the only thing that will appease the just wrath of an irate wife when her erring spouse has been out late with the boys.

But all this applies strictly and only to the restaurant oyster. Even as this is a thing to delight the human palate, so is the ordinary home fried oyster tough, hard and greasy, a thing to be shunned and fled from. Mind, I say the "ordinary" home fried oyster, for there are housewives, though their name is not legion, who have learned the secret of successfully handling this delicate morsel. From such a one did I receive the following directions, which will, if carefully followed, reward the efforts of the most inexperienced of amateur cooks:

In the first place, avoid cracker crumbs. They are pasty and will make a hard outer shell around the oyster that will in the beginning remove any possibility of success. Instead put some stale bread in the oven to dry, and after it is thoroughly hard and dry grate it finely and keep the crumbs in a glass jar, so that if any are left they can be kept for future use.

Then beat together an egg and a cup of sweet milk, seasoning with salt, pepper and, if liked, a little Worcester sauce. Be sure not to beat the egg separately. Dip the oysters first in their own liquid, then in the crumbs, then in the egg and milk and lastly in the crumbs again. Then comes the actual frying, which is the crucial point. The secret of success is to have plenty of fat and have it boiling hot.

The oysters should only be immersed a minute or so—just long enough to brown them delicately on both sides. A wire egg whip makes a good turner. After frying lay them on brown paper to absorb the grease that may be in them. Remember that too much cooking will make the finest oyster tough and generally unpleasant. If these directions are carefully followed, the oysters will be plump and delicious. Large oysters are not especially desirable, except for looks. The small ones taste quite as good. Cooks in restaurants have a trick of putting two small ones together in "dipping" before frying.—New York Advertiser.

Proverbs Rough on Women.

A proverb is defined by the learned Dr. Ray as "an instructive sentence or comment and pithy saying in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance and therefore adopted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished authority." A large majority of proverbs are of a satirical character and are leveled against women. We find, curiously enough, that the severest reflections upon the feminine sex emanate from those nations which have the reputation of being particularly gallant, notably the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Widows are invariably made the butt of ridicule, wives are dismissed with scant courtesy, and maidens are treated by proverb makers as though they were worthy of constant suspicion only.

A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree—
The more they're beaten the better still they'll be.

"He that marries a widow and three children marries four thieves."

"He that loseth his wife and a farthing hath a great loss of his farthing."

"A dead wife is the best goods in a man's house."

"Wedding and wintering lame both man and beast."

"It is good to marry late or never."—Philadelphia Press.

America a Nation of Whistlers.

The right of a person to whistle, to the paralysis of other persons' nerves, is becoming almost as burning a question as the right of persons to smoke to the mental and bodily detriment of others. We Americans are probably, next to our own colored people in the southern towns, whom we have educated in the art, the whistlingest people in the world. There are apparently two reasons for this. One is that we are the most nervous of people—we have got to be doing something, we can't go down stolidly at our work like Europeans or sit silent and contemplative, so we work off our fidgets with whistling. The other reason is that we are really a cheerful and expressive people, in spite of all that has ever been said to the contrary. The national whistling habit has resulted in the production of a great number of really skillful and musical whistlers. With one consideration and another, there is a tremendous amount of whistling. It seems cheerful, and sometimes, to the whistler, it is really cheerful. Now, undoubtedly this would be very nice if every one's whistling was heard only by himself. It would be a blessed way of working off one's nervousness too. What about that? An ordinary whistler's performance gives absolutely no pleasure to any one but himself.—Boston Transcript.

The Conductor's Keen Senses.

"Railroad conductors train themselves up to a fine point," said a traveling man. "The other night I was on Conductor Stovall's train, on the Southern, going up to Washington. We were somewhere in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., I knew, but to be exact I asked Captain Stovall, who was sitting just behind me, where we were. He waited about half a minute and replied: 'We are about 19 miles from Charlotte.' 'How can you tell?' I asked him. 'Easy enough,' he replied. 'Just feel the motion of the train, and I can tell. I can tell every curve on the road nearly, and I never have to look out to find where we are.' Just at that moment there was a blast from the locomotive. 'That's Stanley's Crossing,' said the conductor. And that was from a man who has a run of about 300 miles."—Atlanta Constitution.

Lads In Society.

It was a New York clubman who made the remark that the season at Bar Harbor, one of the most fashionable resorts, closed about Sept. 1 "because all the men had to go back to school then." Certainly the prominence of "goslings" at the resorts is one of the curious anomalies of the season, and it is hard to tell what the final result is going to be of putting the boys so far forward and keeping back the girls. You may see maidens of 18 in short skirts, with their nurses, playing jackstraws, while their brothers, not so old, smoke cigarettes, give champagne suppers and escort young married women to balls.—Philadelphia Times.

Should Stop to Consider.

Josh Billings once remarked, "When a feller gets a-going down hill, it duz seem as though everything had been greased for the okashun." How true that seems, and yet if a man would consider the causes which make his descent so easy he might stop long enough to get his second wind and try to get back.

Failure, disappointment and defeat constitute a considerable part of human life, and much of our welfare depends upon the way in which we accept them and the results which we wrest from them.

The familiar expression, "Hub of the Universe," as applied to Boston, was originated by the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

CIVILIZATION.

An Argument That it May Ruin the World.

UNIQUE CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

Remarkable Address of Prof. Petrie Before the British Convention—The Natural Growth of the Mind.

The following is the text of Professor Flinders Petrie's remarks on the effects of modern civilization in his address before the British association:

"The foremost principle which should be always in view is that the civilization of any race is not a system which can be changed at will. Every civilization is the growing product of a very complex set of conditions, depending on race and character, on climate, on trade, and every minutia of the circumstances. The attempt to alter such a system apart from its conditions is impossible. No change is legitimate or beneficial to the real character of a people except what flows from conviction and the natural growth of the mind. And if the imposition of a foreign system is injurious, how miserable is the forcing of a system such as ours, which is the most complex, unnatural and artificial that has been known; a system developed in a cold country, amid one of the hardest, least sympathetic and most self-denying and calculating of all peoples of the world. The result is death; we make a dead house and call it civilization. Scarcely a single race can bear the contact and the burden. And then we talk complacently about the mysterious decay of savages before white men.

"Let us turn now to our attempts on a higher race; the degenerated and Arabized descendants of a great people, the Egpytians. Here there is much ability to work on, and also a good standard of comfort and morality, conformable to our notions. Yet the planting of another civilization is scarcely to be borne by them. The Europeanized Egpytian is in most cases the mere blotting-paper of civilization, absorbing what is most superficial and undesirable. Yet some say, why not plant all we can? What can the harm be of raising the intellect in some cases if we cannot do it in all? The harm is that you manufacture idiots. Some of the peasantry are taught to read and write, and the result of this burden, which their fathers bore not, is that they become fools. I cannot say this too plainly. An Egyptian who has had reading and writing thrust on him is, in every case that I have met with, half-witted, silly, or incapable of taking care of himself. His intellect and his health have been undermined and crippled by the forcing of education. With the Copt this is entirely different; his fathers have been scribes for thousands of years, and his capacity is far greater, so that he can receive much more without deterioration. Observation of these people leads to the view that the average man can not receive much more knowledge than his immediate ancestors. What, then, it may be asked can be done to elevate other races? How can we benefit them? Most certainly not by Europeanizing them. By real education, leading out the mind to a natural and solid growth, much can be done, but not by enforcing a mass of accomplishments and artificialities of life.

"Our bigoted belief in reading and writing is not the least justified when we look at the mass of mankind. The exquisite art and noble architecture at Mykenae, the undying song of Homer, the extensive trade of the bronze age, all belonged to people who never read or wrote. The great essentials of a valuable character—moderation, justice, quick observation, shrewdness, ability, sympathy, politeness, and consideration, to plan and prearrange, a keen sense of the uses and proprieties of things—all these are qualities for which I value my Egpytian friends, and such qualities are what should be evolved by any education worth the name. The greatest educational influence, however, is example. This is obvious when we see how rapidly the curses of our civilization spread among those unhappily subjected to it. The contact of European with lower races is almost always a detriment, and it is the severest reflection on ourselves that such should be the case. It is a subject which has given much room for thought in my own dealings with the Egyptian peasant, to consider how this deleterious effect is produced, and how it is to be avoided. First, it is due to carelessness in leaving temptations open to natives, which may be no temptations to ourselves. To be careless about six pence is as demoralizing to them as a man who tossed sovereigns about the street would be to us. If a man or a government defrauds, it is but natural to the sufferer to try and recompense himself by any means available, and thus an interminable system of reprisals is set up. Such is the chronic state of the East at present among the more civilized races. The Egyptians are notorious for their avarice, and are usually credited with being inveterate money-grabbers; yet, no sooner do they find that this system of reprisals is abandoned and strict justice maintained than they at once respond to it; and when confidence has once been gained it is almost as common to find a man dispute an account against his own interest as for himself, and scarcely ever is any attempt made at false statements or impositions. Such is the healthy response to straightforward dealing with them.

"It is the business of anthropology to step in, and make a knowledge of other civilizations a part of all decent education. The origin and utility of the various customs and habits needs to be pointed out, and in what way they are reasonable and needful to the well-being of the community. And, above all, we ought to impress on every boy that this civilization in which he grows is only one of the innumerable experiments in life that have been tried; that it is by no means the only successful one, or, perhaps, not the most successful, that there has been, that there are many other solutions of the problems of community and culture which are as good as our own, and that no one solution will fit a different race, climate or act of conditions. The highest form of this perception of other existence is reached in the best history-writing or fiction, which enables the reader to strip himself for the time of his prejudices and views of life, and reclothe the naked soul with an entirely different personality and environment. Here we run against the special bigotry of the purely classical scholar, who looks on ancient literature as a peculiar preserve solely belonging to those who will labor to read it in its original dress. No one limits an acquaintance with Hebrew, Egyptian or Arabic authors to those who can deal with those tongues; and Greek and Latin authors ought to be as familiar to the English reader as Milton or Macauley. What seems to be the most practical course would be the recognition of civilization or social life as a branch of general reading to be stimulated in schools, and encouraged by subsequent inquiry as to the extent to which it is followed and understood, without making it an additional fang of the examination demon. The books required for such reading should cover the life of Greece, Rome, Babylon, Egypt and Mexico in ancient times; and China, India, Persia, Russia, Spain, and one or two low civilizations, such as the Adamans and the Zulus in modern times. Neither histories nor travels are wanted for this purpose; but a selection of the literature which shall most illustrate the social life and fame of the community, with full explanation and illustrations. We need not to excite wonder, astonishment or disgust, but rather to enable the reader to realize the daily life and to live in the very minds of the people. Where no literature is obtainable, a vivid study of the natural and practical workings of their civilization should take its place."

Two hundred and twenty-eight divorces were granted in Montana during the year 1894, and of that number 167 were on the complaint of the wife, while only sixty-one were granted where it was found that the wife was to blame. Against the total number of divorces, 228, are the records of 1598 marriage licenses being issued. The percentage of divorces to marriages in the entire State was 14.26.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1895.

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EDWIN FORREST

Filled an Engagement of Twelve Months as a Tumbler.

HIS GREAT LOVE OF TANBARK.

Once He Took a Flying Leap Through a Barrel of Red Fire, Singeing His Hair Badly.

The tragedian Forrest had ever an ungovernable attachment for the circus arena, not merely as a spectator, but as a participant in the athletics of the place. To him the ring and its associations was a "charmed circle." A few of his admiring friends, still living, probably know the fact of his great love for the fascinations of the circus, but the great majority never heard of it, and will, perhaps, deny the assertion as an implied stigma upon the fame of the king of the stage to intimate that he ever, by experience of circus life and actual contact with the ring and the acrobatic performances therein, imbibed such an affection for such associations as to have caused him regrets that he ever chose his profession on the mimic stage before the footlights and orchestra of the theatre, so writes a correspondent of the Washington Post.

James Rees (Choiley Cibber), the biographer of Forrest says: "He had a decided inclination for comedy; indeed, for a time he actually hesitated between tragedy and comedy, as he did seriously on one occasion between sawdust and the stage."

An authentic narrative of a passage of Forrest's public life, told by Rees, shows evidence of the truth of the little-known fact that he was an accomplished tumbler, and on several occasions during his professional career he gave striking proof of his penchant for the sawdust arena and its sports.

James H. Caldwell was a great Southern theatrical manager. He was known as the "Great Napoleon of the Southern stage," had theatres in the principal Southern cities, the best, he boasted, in New Orleans, and the best company in the country. Forrest wrote to Caldwell for an engagement, and the result of the correspondence was he was engaged at the enormous salary of $18 per week. This was at an early period in the dramatic career of Forrest. His engagement to enter the service of Caldwell was several months off. In the mean time Sol Smith, a rival manager, was getting up a company in Cincinnati. To him Forrest applied for a situation, but was refused, when Smith learned that he had previously signed with Caldwell. He was told that his future prospects in the South depended on strict adherence to first contracts with the great Southern managers. But Forrest insisted upon an engagement with Sol Smith, observing: "I'd rather remain with you for $10 per week than with a stranger for $18." Another reason for his preference to play in Sol Smith's company, besides his acquaintance with and friendship for the manager was that the company embraced a fine collection of players; its associations were talented and attractive, particularly the Riddle family, for one of the lady members of which, young and beautiful, it appears, Forrest entertained warmer regards than were dictated by a sentiment of mere respect.

Provoked with Smith and determined to break his engagement with Caldwell, Forrest sought and effected an engagement with the management of a circus company as a tumbler and a rider for twevle months.

Smith, who had changed his mind and concluded he had made a mistake in rejecting Forrest's application started out to find him, and after considerable inquiry found him in a circus ring surrounded by riders, acrobats, vaulters, grooms, and numerous auxiliaries. Forrest threw several flip-flaps, and running toward the astonished spectator, he shouted, "What do you think of that?"

Smith remained during the performance an admiring and fascinated spectator, and was compelled to admit that had Forrest remained in the ring he would have become one of the most daring riders and vaulters that ever appeared in the ring. After much difficulty Forrest was induced to give up his engagement with the circus company. It was the most momentous period of his life. Even after a lengthy engagement with a theatrical manager, says Rees, "this desire for the ring did not die out." It still had its attractions, and the youthful athlete often imagined that he was better adapted to the performances of a circus than he was to the more intellectual acquirements of the stage.

As has been said, the circus feats in Cincinnati did not put an end to Forrest's desire of becoming a vaulter and rider. On one occasion, in another city, he appeared in the ring for a wager in a still vaulting act, it being for the benefit of "Bill Gates," a well-known attache of the circus. He was disguised so as not to be recognized by his theatrical friends. He had on an enormous pair of Turkish trousers, breastplate and fly; on his feet a pair of sheepskin pumps, like those worn by a numerous train of auxiliaries. Very few of his theatrical friends knew him. On another occasion he appeared in the benefit of Charley Young, a favorite actor. It was the last time that he exhibited his acrobatic agility. The principal and concluding feat was a flying leap through a barrel of red fire, in which his hair and eyebrows were terribly singed.

Forrest had all the true instincts of an athlete. "To the last moment of his life," says Rees, "he exercised with dumb-bells, dead-weights and Indian clubs, etc.; the spirit of the boy of eighteen only died out with the man of sixty-six."

A writer of reminiscences says that Forrest admitted, in reply to his question, that he had been a circus performer, and related an incident of his early dramatic life which occurred in 1826 or 1827 in Lexington, Ky. How did Forrest acquire his ability to appear in the ring as an acrobat and equestrian, where, as he laughingly remembered, he "leaped and tumbled with the best of them?" is a question that may have occurred to many readers. I am able to throw a ray of light on that point, and will give the substance of a story I have heard my father tell at various times in my life, founded on his experience in Boston in the winter of 1824.

My father, Otis Fernald, who died in 1889, in Harrison Me., aged 87 years, was, in the year 1824, working at his trade as a carpenter in Boston. He was employed either by the proprietor of a circus establishment or by the owner of the large building occupied by said circus company, to make sundry repairs and changes in the building as the requirements of the circus business demand. Being all over the premises, he was frqeuently and almost constantly a witness of the gymnastic performances of the circus people, and was often present during the hours of practice and training of young aspirants to the honors of the ring.

Among the more youthful of the athletes was a slender lad of sixteen or seventeen years, who, although gentle and apparently anxious to excel in the difficult feats for which he was training, sometimes incurred the ire of his trainer, who, possessing an irascible temper, easily resented the mistakes or blunders of the youth with oaths and blows of his long whip. The young man bore it with much patience, seemingly determined to conquer all difficulties, and deserve the praise rather than the censure of his teacher. But all his manly efforts and struggles to gain the better will of the unreasonable master of the ring proving without avail, he resolved to escape from the scene of his maltreatment, and one day, young Ned, the favorite of the company was missing, and all efforts to recover him or find his whereabouts were futile.

"That boy," said my father, was "Edwin Forrest, afterwards the greatest actor his country ever produced. It was only a few years after I knew him so well in that Boston circus company that I read of his rising fame as an actor on the dramatic stage. I have watched his career with sincere interest for the last forty years, and often recall the experience of his early life before his advent to the tragic stage, where he acquired such conquests of fame as no American had ever won before. No wonder the Nation revered his wondrous genius when one sentence or, perhaps, a word, pronounced by him from the text of Shakespeare or some other author with the tone, inflection and rendering of its essential meaning such as only Forrest could give, would thrill the soul, the conscience, and the memory of his rapt auditors through all the years of their after lives." That is the substance of my father's narrative, and his comments on the life and work of the great Forrest.

The writer was in Washington at various times during the war and here saw Mr. Forrest for the first time in his life. It was his rare privilege to have the first view of the actor while taking a quiet breakfast in the dining room of the National Hotel. He sat at a table near the eastern side of the large dining hall with a lady companion. My friend and I were at a table in the same section of the hall. There were very few guests in the room, and I had a good opportunity for a study of his majestic head and countenance while in perfect repose. His presence was somewhat mysteriously impressive had I not been conscious of his identity. This was during the season of 1865, when he was playing with the company of Laura Keene at Ford's Theatre, and I had the pleasure of attending two performances of "Richelieu" and "Spartacus.' As a lover of the legitimate drama and an admirer of fine acting and elocution, I think that hardly an utterance or motion of the great actor was unobserved, or failed to duly impress itself on my mind and memory.

THE FOREST PEST.

Miss Eleanor Ormerod, in a letter to the Veterinary Record, gives some interesting details of Indian forest flies, which, after all, are not so very unlike the horrible pests of the same name which frequent the woods of southern England, and most distinctly make life "not worth living" to the poor horses whom they select as victims. Miss Ormerod says that "some horses are driven mad by the presence of a single fly, and in driving along not unfrequently start kicking most violently frequently running away with the carriage," etc.

This has reference to the Indian specimen, but we read that the English winged demon has a "large curved claw with a saw-like edge beneath it, with grooves down the lower part of the side of the claw, so that each groove runs to the notch between each tooth, the claws, when laid side by side, forming a most powerful grasping instrument." Realizing, however faintly, what suffering such creatures can inflict on their prey, surely no one will hesitate to get down at once to search for, and if found, pull off, the forest fly when a horse becomes suddenly irritable and fractious while being driven through country lanes or woods.

The emperor of Germany, so it is said, has decided to honor Bismarck by having his head stamped on an issue of German coins.

CUPID BARRED OUT.

No Kissing or Embracing at the Wedding Feast.

THE QUEER SOCIAL LAWS OF JAPAN.

Etiquette Governing the Relations of Young Men and Women Before Marriage—Disgraceful to Live Single.

When a young man wants to get married in Japan he does not offer his heart and hand to the girl he loves, but, if an arrangement has not already been made for him by his parents with the daughter of a neighbor, he goes to a discreet and trusted friend who is already married, and asks that he and his wife act as "nakodos," or go-betweens, for him in this important matter. It is the most delicate duty one friend can perform for another; it is the highest of compliments to ask it, as it is naturally an evidence of complete confidence, and the gentleman and lady who undertake it assume responsibilities that few people in America would care to accept. They not only agree to find a suitable partner for the aspirant for matrimonial honors, but remain through life in the relation of godfather and godmother to the young couple. They are expected to assist them if they get into difficulty or suffer misfortune, to promote their prosperity and happiness in all ways possible and serve as a board of arbitration to settle disputes that may arise in the family.

But this responsibility is not dreaded in Japan as much as would be supposed. People are used to it, and nearly every gentleman and lady of acknowledged distinction have at least one and sometimes several couples under their care.

As a rule in the upper circles of society marriages between the sons and daughters of friendly families are arranged by the parents when the children are very young and a boy or girl often know who they are going to marry long before they are old enough to understand the nature of that relasion. But they are not allowed to associate with each other. From infancy girls are taught that they are inferior to their brothers, and must treat them with respect accordingly. A boy can call his sister by a pet name, but she cannot show the same familiarity toward him. He is "Ani-san," which literally means "Mr. Brother," and his authority cannot be disputed in their play. Usually the boys of the family take their meals with their father, and their mother and sisters wait upon them, accepting what food is left by the superior beings without a murmur. In this way the spirit of obedience to mankind is instilled into the mind of womanhood. Confucius taught that children of 7 years should be separated, but the Japanese are a little more liberal than the Chinese in this respect, and boys and girls play together until they are 10 or 12 years of age. After that their association is forbidden.

Nor is there any opportunity for a boy to become acquainted with the girls of his father's set. Therefore courting is impossible, and the children of families whose houses may adjoin grow up as strangers to each other. This rule applies equally to the nearest relations. There can be no friendship between young men and women. It is disreputable for a Japanese young man to marry for love. There is no such thing as love between the sexes before marriage, and there is no word to define such affection in the Japanese language. When a young man and a young woman love each other public sentiment places them very low in the scale of morals.

The social laws of Japan require that a man shall marry at the age of 18 or 19, and it is a disgrace for a man or a woman to remain single after they are 20 or 21. As a consequence there are very few old bachelors or old maids in the empire.

But a young man usually has an opportunity to inspect the girl that is selected by his parents or his nakodos before an engagement is decided upon, and if either is dissatisfied with the appearance of the other the arrangement may be declared off. This meeting is called a "mi-yai," which means literally "mutual seeing."

According to etiquette the interview may take place at the residence of the nakodos or at the house of the young lady's father; but among the lower classes a picnic or a theater party, a boat ride or an excursion of some sort serves the purpose. If the visit takes place at the house of the young lady's father, the young man and his nakodo are received by the host and salute each other with great politeness. A servant brings a pot of tea and materials for smoking, over which the three gentlemen discuss politics, business matters, the condition of the rice market, the news from China, or any other indifferent subject for awhile. Then the host will clap his hands and the young lady in interset herself appears, dressed in her prettiest kimino and obi and bearing a tray containing three cups and a pot of tea. These she places upon the mat in front of the guests and proceeds to serve the beverage and sweetmeats which her mother or a servant brings after her. Girls are trained to perform this duty with the greatest degree of grace, for tea pouring is regarded as the highest accomplishment a Japanese woman can acquire, and this occasion is naturally of the greatest importance. She is not to speak unless she is spoken to, and the responsibility of beginning a conversation with her rests upon the nakodo. If he is a gentleman of tact he introduces some subject or asks some question that is calculated to bring out whatever conversational powers the young lady may possess, and in the meantime she sits upon her heels and endeavors to be as charming as possible. The young man may engage in the conversation, but it is not good form for him to address his remarks to her. He may speak to her father or her mother, but he usually remains entirely silent during the ordeal. If the "miyai" happens to be an excursion or a theater party the same rule is observed. He may look as much as he likes, but it is bad manners for him to show the young lady any particular attention.

After the miyai is over the young man and his nakodo retire for consultation. He thinks the matter over, and if he decides that the candidate is acceptable his parents send her a handsome box of gifts. Sometimes it contains silks and other fabrics, ornaments or jewelry, decorative works of art, and among the common people, fish, seaweed and other forms of food. Then the bride's parents send presents in return, which is equivalent to an engagement, and an early day is selected for the wedding. If the young lady should happen to object, which is not often the case, as she is guided entirely by the wishes of her parents in this and all other matters, the nakodo is notified before an opportunity to send presents is given.

When the day for the wedding is selected the trosseau of the bride and several articles of household furniture are sent to her husband's home, and they are usaully exhibited to the friends of the family beforehand. The wedding gown is always pure white, and the bridegroom is dressed in "kmishimo"—a peculir dress made of various kinds of silk in colors according to his rank.

The wedding ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom's parents and friends of both families are invited to be present. The bride is escorted there at nightfall by her parents and other members of her family and the nakodos, followed by servants bearing gifts to the family of the bridegroom. It was formerly the custom to light a bonfire in front of the gate of her parental home and lift her over it. This ceremony meant purification. The house of the bridegroom is usually decorated with lanterns and other evidences of festivity, which draw all the people in that part of town to witness the bride's arrival. She is met outside the entrance by the members of the groom's family. But he is seated on a cushion in front of the tokonom, a shallow recess or alcove that is found in all Japanese houses and is used for the display of ornaments. When she enters the room she is escorted to a seat beside him. The nakiodos sit at his right and at her left are usually two married ladies or two little girls dressed in white, who serve as bridesmaids.

When the party is all placed a chorus of voices in the adjoining room sings a Japanese song called "Utai." A low table of white wood, that has never been used, is then brought in, and a tray is placed upon it containing three cups, which one of the bridesmaids fills with sake. The latter hands the smallest cup to the bride, who takes three dainty sips of wine and then passes it to the groom who follows her example. The second and third cups are filled in a similar manner and the ceremony is repeated. As the groom returns the third cup to the bridesmaid all clap their hands, which is a salute of approbation announcing that the ceremony is over.

There is no kissing or embracing, but a great many congratulations are offered to the young couple and guests of literary attainments are expected to hand them poems of their own composition, which are afterward bound in a little book as a memento of the occasion. The couple then retire to put off the wedding robes and resume their ordinary garments, and afterward join the guests at a feast, which is served with great ceremony. The congratulations are there renewed and include the parents and relatives of the couple, and everybody drinks to the health of the bride and groom. Sometimes the feasting continues very late and often ends in a carousal, but before the guests retire they repeat their congratulations, as is customary in other countries.

Among the common people the marriage ceremony is considerably modified. Bridesmaids are omitted and the nakodos, the gentleman sitting at the right of the groom and his wife at the left of the bride, fill and pass the cups of sake; but there is always a supper of some kind and plenty to drink, if the food is only rice and salted fish and the liquids only tea.

When the guests have left the house the nakodos take the couple to their bedroom, assist them in removing their garments and put them to bed. After they are well covered up another cup of sake is passed around and the final goodnight are repeated.

In the morning the father of the groom, or the nakodo, goes to police headquarters and registers the fact of the marriage, giving the names, ages and occupations and residence of the couple. It is customary for the bride and groom shortly after their marriage to make a present to the gentleman and lady who have served them.

On the third day after the wedding the bride returns to her father's house to stay three or seven days, as the case may be, during which time her father invites the friends of both families—usually those who have been guests at the wedding—to a big feast. If the first three days of married life are not satisfactory to the bride she notifies the nakodos of that fact and does not return to her husband's home, which is equivalent to a divorce. If the husband is dissatisfied he notifies the nakodos, and they are expected to communicate with the brides' parents. If a divorce is insisted upon by either party it must be accepted by the other, but such a proceeding is seldom resorted to except where misrepresentations have been made as to the temper and physical condition of either party. If the bride or groom proves to be deformed, impotent, or diseased, in any manner a divorce is considered honorable and legitimate and it is only necessary to register the fact at police headquarters.

After the ceremonies are concluded the bride separates herself entirely from her own family and becomes as much identified with the family of her husband as if she were born into it. She is not expected to inherit any of her father's property, although he may leave her a legacy if he desires to do so. Nor is it necessary for a father to give his daughter a dot upon her marriage, although it is often done. It is usually a part of the original arrangement and the amount is settled between her parents and the nakodos.

I asked one of the most progressive and modernized Japanese I have ever met whether it were not possible for a young man to select his own bride and propose marriage to her or to her father, according to the American plan.

"Of course it is possible," he replied, "but it is extremely improbable. Our people are not educated up to that point. We may come to it in time, but marriage and the affairs of the home are the last to be affected by foreign innovations. If a young man of the very highest reputation and social position should attempt to offer himself to a young lady, or ask her hand in marriage from her father, as you do in America, he would undoubtedly be kicked out of the house. It would be absolutely fatal to his prospects of marriage, for neither that girl nor any other girl with any self-respect would accept him. The result would be the same as if some young man in America were to try the Japanese plan. He would be considered as trifling with the most sacred relation in life and his friends would be advised to shut him up in a lunatic asylum. While our young people are not allowed to associate upon terms of intimacy with each other or even form friendships with unmarried persons of the opposite sex they see each other frequently, so it is always possible, and often easy, for a young man to select his bride from among the families with which his parents are friendly. It is only necessary for him to notify his father or a nakodo of his wishes and if the young lady is not otherwise provided for they can arrange matters to his satisfaction without the slightest difficulty."—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

CHARACTERISTICS.

When Julian Ralph went to China he carefully prepared himself in pigeon English. At a hotel in Shanghai, seeing a Chinaman in his room, he said:

"Hello! What ting? What fashion man you belong? What side you come?"

To which the Chinaman replied:

"This is Mr. Ralph, I presume. We have mutual friends who suggested my calling on you. Oh, that's all right. I spent eight years at school at Norwich, Conn.'"

"Ah!" said Mr. Ralph, partially recovering, "vely well, vely well."

The late Robert Louis Stevenson was noted for his frankness. Once while visiting John Addington Symonds he listened for some time to the latter's constant complaints of the injustice of fate, and then gave him a lesson. Symonds asked Stevenson what was the dizziest height he had climbed in the Alps.

"The dizziest height to which I have climbed," said the novelist, "is Mount Ego. I reached the top and looked all over it. I never got over that dismal view. I wouldn't advise anybody to give himself up to looking at it. Some day one would overreach one's self and topple in.'

Frederick the Great enjoyed a joke, even when the fearful uncertainties of a great battle were pressing upon him. At the crisis of the Seven Years' War one of his soldiers deserted. He was captured and brought before the Emperor.

"Why did you leave me?" inquired Frederick.

"Sire," replied the trembling man, "your affairs are growing so badly that I gave them up."

"Very well; just remain until tomorrow,' said the Emperor (it was the eve of battle) "and if they do not improve let us desert together.'"

Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is quick at repartee. While he was visiting on this side the Atlantic he chanced to be walking beside a river with Mr. Evarts. Stopping suddenly Mr. Evarts said that Washington had thrown a dollar across the stream at that particular point. The river was wide, and Russell looked doubtful.

"You know, a dollar went further in those days than it does now,' said the American lawyer.

With a quiet smile Russell replied:

"Yes; and it must have been easy, after all, to Washington, who threw a sovereign across the Atlantic.'"

The professor was lecturing on some of the habits and customs of the ancients Greeks to his class. "The ancient Greeks built no roofs over their theaters," said the professor.

"What did the ancient Greeks do when it rained?" asked Johnny.

The professor took off his spectacles, polished them with his handkerchief and replied calmly. "They got wet, I suppose."—Tit-Bits.

Talk about the evils of taxation without representation"—a man out west has been paying taxes on a farm for five years and the other day a dam broke away and his farm was washed into the river.

THREE STATES MEET.

Harper's Ferry, the Scene of John Brown's Raid.

A LITTLE OLD POTOMAC HOME.

Historic Battlefields Are in Sight and War Relics Lie All About—Herds of Wild Goats.

The towns of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and Camp Hill have a combined population of about 2200. Harper's Ferry has a Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, colored Baptist and colored Methodist church while Bolivar has a Lutheran and Methodist church. The Catholic church is built of stone and is the oldest in the former town, having been erected in 1833. It is situated on the hill overlooking Shenanhoah street, and its rough walls are marked by many bullets, like a veteran of the war.

The Episcopal church stands close by and is also built of stone, and, like the Catholic church, bears the marks of bullets on its walls. The larger portion of the men residing in Harper's Ferry are employed in the pulp mills and on the railroads. There are a number of stores in Harper's Ferry and Bolivar which appear to carry on a lively trade, writes a Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Washington Star.

On Loudoun and Maryland Heights which girt Harper's Ferry are several large peach farms, which raise a delicious fruit. The peach farm on Loudon Heights is one of the largest in this part of the country. The peaches produced in this neighborhood are packed and sent by freight to the commission houses of Baltimore, Washington and other large cities.

There is some talk of establishing a system of water works for the town of Harper's Ferry, as the water power where the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers meet can be used to good advantage in making a reservoir to supply the town. It is said that the river here has about thirty-five hundred horse power.

There is quite an extensive cave between Harper's Ferry and Rattling Springs, which is supposed to have been occupied by John Brown and his men before the celebrated raid on Harper's Ferry, but the truth is, neither Brown nor his men ever saw or heard of the place.

No true lover of nature can fail to be impressed with the beautiful scenery surrounding Harper's Ferry. Maryland Heights rises 1300 feet above the level of the Potomac, and throws its shadow on the picturesque rocks of the river below. Loudoun Heights, which overlook the Shenandoah, presents almost as fine an appearance as its sister mountain on the Potomac. The three States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia nearly meet at this point, and are only separated by the two rivers, Loudoun and Maryland Heights are reached from Harper's Ferry by two bridges, which have been recently built. The toll over these bridges is quite high, both for pedestrians and vehicles, and there has been considerable kicking over the charge.

The bridges would be made free if it were not for the interstate complication involved in chartering the company that built them. The valley between the three States, where the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers meet, is so beautiful that Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," said that it was worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see. Chimney Rock on Loudoun Heights, which overlooks the Shenandoah from a distance of about 250 feet, derives its name from its remarkable resemblance to a chimney. This spot is often visited on account of its novel appearance, as well as the fine view which it commands.

A handsome club house nestles on the side of the mountain facing the Potomac. This is owned by several wealthy Washington men, who find it a convenient place to stop when they come here on fishing and hunting expeditions. Rattling Springs, on the Potomac, about two miles above Harper's Ferry, is reached by a road which skirts the edge of the mountain, above which runs the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a westerly course. The water of this spring courses down the mountain between a narrow cleft in the rock, rattling on its way, and this is why the name of Rattling Springs was given to the place.

The Potomac is quite deep here, owing to a large dam a short distance below. There is a graceful bend in the river beyond the springs and the waters are so placid that they are scarcely disturbed by a ripple. The verdant hills of Maryland and West Virginia look down upon them from either side and the scenery here is worthy of the pen of a poet or the brush of an artist.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal runs along the base of the mountains on the Maryland side, and boats are often seen going up and down the canal during the day. It is a pretty sight to watch them gliding on their course while the hills re-echo the sound of the horn which announces their approach. During one of the large floods a canal boat was washed to the foot of Maryland Heights near the road leading up the mountain, and it has been converted into quite a novel dwelling. A family have occupied this place for some time, and seem to be perfectly contented with their home.

There are hundreds of wild goats in the mountains around Harper's Ferry. Their progenitors were undoubtedly tame ones that run away from man's jurisdiction. As there are lodges of Masons, Jonadabs, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of Mechanics in Harper's Ferry and vicinity, it may be possible that these bearded freebooters of the rocks and dump heaps have escaped from some of these lodges. They climb the most difficult places on the mountains with perfect ease and annoy the canal men very much by rolling rocks down upon them.

The view of the Shenandoah Valley from Bolivar Heights is magnificent. Charlestown and Martinsburg are visible from this point. The Blue Ridge Mountains can be seen, and also the pinnacle of North Mountain, which is sixty miles distant. The Alleghanies in Maryland and the old battle ground of Antietam greet the sight when we look toward that State. Bullets, canteens and other war relics can be picked up almost everywhere on these heights.

A castle built of stone procured from a neighboring quarry stands upon these heights. This castle is of Queen Anne architecture, has three stories and a basement, all the modern improvements, and is 76x54 feet. It is handsomely finished inside. The center rooms are all octagon shaped, and every room in the house has an old-fashioned fire place. It was purchased by Judge Vale from Mr. Whitman, of Washington, who built it about four years ago. There is a very fine view of the surrounding country from the porticos of this castle. The Judge is an old newspaper man, having been connected with the Washington Chronicle and other papers. He has many war relics in his castle, among which are a handsome sword, found on a field near his place; a number of bullets, canteens and pieces of shell. He also has one of the spears which John Brown and his men used when they invaded Harper's Ferry.

ENGLISH AS IT IS WRITTEN.

All editors are astonished at the poor English written by many of their would-be contributors, whose spelling and penmanship indicate that they have had a fair degree of education, says a writer in the Outlook. Usually this stupidity in the use and choice of words seems to arise from a lack in the sense of humor. Even a university course, as everyone knows, cannot make up for this essential quality, which is absolutely necessary to literary success. A writer need not be humorous, but he must have a quick perception of what is ridiculous in order to avoid making himself so.

Thus only a person deficient in this vital respect could have written of her heroine that she had "deep dark hair;" that she had "that rareness of expression which baffles the most learned to understand;" that "Maud had grown weary of sitting in the porch;" that her lips were "wreathed in a smile that strangely reminded me of an angel;" and that "her strange nature enchained my fancy." Also, only such a one, or a person phenomenally ignorant, could conclude a stanza of poetry as did one young woman, with the line:

"May gladness and joy be your doom."

This individual may have been related to him who chanted:

"Oh, put me in no sepulcher,
Or dim vault, sad and gloomy;
But let my narrow bed be lain
Within some meadow roomy."

When even native Americans make such havoc with their language it is not singular that foreigners have severe struggles to master it. Translators who consider themselves competent to express in English the literature of their own lands sometimes prove themselves amusingly unequal to the task. This was the case with the courageous gentleman who sent to an editor a story containing the following passages:

"He said with an air of a most despising disdain."

"His whole attire gave him a most distinguished and gentlemanly appearance."

"Oh! bursted Marguerite, terrified."

"To solicit, in the name of the Germaine republic, the annexation of his native city to France."

"He wore velvet trousers, all spotted with ink."

"He was beginning to resume himself."

"It seemed as though his heart would bound from its envelop."

"She gave him by look a most eloquent thank."

"The rain, pushed by the wind, beated his handsome face."

A distinguished foreigner, whose works had been successfully introduced into America by a well-known publisher, wrote him a grateful letter, in which occurred these sentences: "You built up fame for me whole the world over . . . me, who did not proceed the study of English further than 'yes' and 'no'. Yet this is a strange world and I marvel at the fame I have been bestowed upon. . . Well," he adds, modestly, "the American have plenty money, and they part with it when best humbugged. (P. T. Barnum.) My regards to all friends whose names I have managed to forget. My special requests to the old gentleman who heard loud, and the school teacher miss."

Another wrote under similar circumstances: "Accept my the best thanks for your venerable help in my troubles. As long as I live I will think how I can revenge your kindness."

Here are two of the favorite superstitions of the modern maid. If you meet a load of hay you must wish on it, only if you look back at it after you have wished once you won't get what you want. If you give somebody you love, either a man or woman, anything with a sharp edge, a knife or scissors, it will cut your friendship, unless they give up a dime for it.

There is no time in the long year round when you can get furs cheaper than at present. The new sealskin sacque is a moderately short, waist-length affair with sleeves of no such prodigious proportions as those of last year.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

W. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 13.....1895

Congressman Grove L. Johnson of California has taken a great problem by "the horns" and projected a question into the form of Congressional debate that has been discussed outside of Congress with a great deal of interest for a number of years. He has introduced a bill for the exclusion of foreign laborers, which provides that after August 1, 1896, it shall be unlawful for any foreign laborer to enter the United States; the words "foreign-born laborer" to mean skilled and unskilled laborers and laborers employed in mining. All captains and masters of vessels entering ports of the United States are made responsible for the character of their passengers. Foreign born laborers coming into the United States after August 1, 1896, under the provisions of the bill, shall be subject to immediate deportation and also subject to punishment. An appropriation of $60,000 is provided to carry out the provisions of the bill. There has long been made a demand by the press of the country that there should be further restriction upon immigration. While this has largely related to the American belief that anarchists, those not in sympathy with the American system, the criminal and the dangerous classes generally should be more effectively excluded than is done under the present law, it has also reflected the sentiment of a great body of American citizens that the time is at hand when the inponring of alien laborers, to the exclusion of native-born and adopted citizens from the fields of home labor, must cease. The Huns, who have invaded and made conquest of the Pennsylvania coal regions and proved a menace to good order and a disgrace to civilization, represent the lowest and element of the unskilled alien labor. It is this non assimilable element that recently, in Illinois, frequently in Ohio, repeatedly in Pennsylvania, and often in other States, has by lawless disposition, ignorance, intolerence and want of sympathy with the American system, rendered resort to arms necessary in order to keep them within the bounds of peace. But there has long been growing and strengthening a sentiment in the United States that not less inimical to the best interests of the people is the class of more skilled laborers who come into the country for the express purpose of undercutting the American skilled workers, of never becoming American citizens, but immigrate for the purpose of acquiring means and presently returning with their gains to their foreign homes. Still another class is that represented by the Mafia of the South, the Polish malcontents of the West, and the alien denizens of "Little Italy," the Hungarian quarter of Essex street, and the other similar foreign colonies of the east side in New York. Against the further unrestricted influx of these classes who, if not aided and not notoriously criminals and paupers, are free to come in and displace the American worker, there has, we say, been a rapidly growing sentiment. This sentiment will now be crystallized about Congressman Johnson's bill. It is sweeping and purposely so, doubtless, that the entire subject matter may be brought squarely before the people. It will have that effect, and from now on will be a topic of free debate.

The federal government has taken a hand in the fight before the United States court relative to the reduction in rates made by the California railroad commission. This latest move will complicate matters considerably, but it will all be good argument for those who believe in government ownership of railroads. Mr. Huntington will yet use enough rope to hang himself, and the sooner the better.

The ownership of the mineral under a given surface, with the right to enter thereon, mine and remove them. It may be seperated from the surface ownership but if not so seperated by distinct conveyance, the latter includes it. The most reliable information on all the phases of the Mining Industry is published in the Engineering and Mining Journal, issued weekly, $5 per year. Send for sample copy.

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THE SUNSET LEDGE.

ITS STORY AS TOLD BY THE OLD CALIFORNIA MINER.

The Two Contractors Who Refused to Heed a Timely Warning—Fifteen Years After a Blast Released a Pair of Grinning Skeletons.

In Butte county there is a quartz mine which has been abandoned for many years. Only the oldest residents of the vicinity remember the names of the locators, and scarcely a trace of the shaft and buildings remains. The ledge was discovered away back in the early days, when quartz first attracted the notice of prospectors; when many worthless ledges were worked because the miners had not yet learned how to read the value of such ore by the minerals in it, its location, dip and contact with other formations. The Sunset ledge was small, flinty and absolutely worthless, but the men who discovered it thought it worth development. They put down a shaft 100 feet in depth in wet and treacherous ground, and they used no timbers. Then they let a contract to two men—a Cornish man and an Irish man—to construct a tunnel 100 feet in length from the bottom.

Sometimes untimbered ground will stand apparently firm and safe for a time, and then, with no perceptible cause, suddenly get shaky and fall or close in. This was just what occurred at the Sunset mine. The two men in the tunnel had almost finished their contract and were "squaring up the face" of the tunnel when one of the men employed on the surface was lowered rapidly, ran to them and told them to leave the mine instantly because the shaft was closing in.

Why the men refused, in the face of a certain horrible death, to heed the warning is a mystery. The messenger begged and threatened, but they were obdurate. They laughed at him, told him to sit down and smoke a pipe with them and said they would leave the tunnel only when they had "finished her up in shape." Perhaps they imagined the man was playing a joke upon them or that it was a scheme to get them to leave the mine before their contract was fulfilled. At any rate, they refused to leave the mine, and the man who warned them returned to the surface only just in time to escape the fate of the men below. The shaft, with a roar, closed in, and they were entombed.

No effort was made to rescue the buried men. It was impossible to save them if they were not killed by the cave, and it was supposed that the tunnel had also collapsed. To sink a shaft 100 feet through treacherous ground would take a long time even in these days, when all the "modern appliances" for such work were at our disposal.

The mine was abandoned. Fifteen years went by. The story of the mine and the buried men became an old one. Their names were forgotten. They were like men who go down to the sea in ships and perish in sight of their homes. Their friends know that somewhere in the sea their bones are bleaching, somewhere in a great sepulcher upon which they may look, but into which they cannot see.

Fifteen years after the caving in of the mine some prospectors overran the locality. They were told the story of the Sunset ledge, and they went to its croppings and to the dump where the shaft had been and tested the ore they found there. Whether they found any gold is not known, but they found something which encouraged them. Perhaps they were not well versed in quartz and believed that any ledge would pay if developed. They resolved to reopen the mine. It was their opinion, they said, that the Sunset company had not put their shaft down in the right place nor sunk it deep enough. They (the new company) would choose a better spot, sink their shaft much deeper and tap the ledge on the pay shoot.

Old men who heard of it shook their heads and prophesied failure. They said no luck could come from disturbing dead men's bones, but the new company began and finished their shaft. Then they excavated a tunnel and raised an inclined shaft, hoping and expecting to strike the ledge where their judgment had led them to believe the pay shoot was.

One day, when they fired a blast, there was a rush of water down the incline, and the miners were driven out. After much trouble and expense a larger pump was put in and the mine cleared, and the cause of the sudden flow was explained. The upraise of the new company had entered the old tunnel of the Sunset company about 20 feet from its face. And there on a heap of rock, leaning against the walls, were two grinning skeletons. The bones of the dead contractors who had sat there grinning at their fate and for 15 years patiently waiting to be found were removed from the mine and given decent burial. The mine was again abandoned and will probably never be again opened.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Queer Ways of the Toad.

Paternal affection is not perhaps the precise emotion that we should be disposed to look for in the cold blooded frog. But the Surinam toad appears to exhibit this praiseworthy attitude of mind toward his numerous progeny. When his mate lays her eggs, the solicitous father places them carefully upon her back, where in due time their presence causes an irritation that produces numerous small holes, into which the eggs forthwith drop. In these cells, which, from mutual pressure, get to be hexagonal, like honeycomb, the young frogs are finally hatched, and for a bit scramble about their mother's back, hiding in their nurseries when danger threatens.—London News.

Newbern, N. C., was named after Bern in Switzerland by Baron de Graafewidt, a Swiss, who founded the town in 1720.

MONEY MAKING.

The Quickest Way to Pile Up Wealth In This Business Era.

The reason of the modern differences in favor of business as an instrument of money making is not far to seek. It is the enormous growth in the scale of everything in which business can be done. The enterprise of a merchant, of a contractor, of a mine dealer, even of a shopkeeper, may now cover the whole world and may be carried on, moreover, mainly upon credit. It may be doubted whether, except in those transactions which are called "financial," and which really mean the taking of heavy bribes for pecuniary support, any one transaction ever yields quite as much as the same transactions would have yielded 60 years ago; whether, for example, any cargo ever produces ton for ton an equal margin of profit, or whether any customer in a shop pays quite so heavy a percentage on the goods he buys.

It is the magnitude and multiplication of cargoes which yield fortunes, the thousands instead of hundreds of customers whom clever dealers may induce to spend money. The new system of rapid turnover is, of course, precisely the same thing—the dealer selling four times what he did and using only the same capital. This advantage of scale is almost entirely wanting to the professional man, for the obvious reason that he is hampered by limitations of time.

There are only 600 minutes in a hard worked day, and the seeker after income, be he as able as he may or as decided or as rapid, must give some of those minutes to each client or patient or contractor with a difficulty to meet. If he does not, he loses custom, and with custom income rapidly slips away. There are no doubt favorite lawyers, doctors and even engineers whose advice is sought at great expense, when equally good advice is procurable much cheaper, but still the favorites must give their advice and lose their days in doing it, or they will speedily be deserted.

Nothing can alter this first law, while the exaggeration of professional fees is kept down in the case of solicitors by positive statute, in that of doctors by an etiquette difficult to define or explain—there seems to be no reason why a great physician should not charge according to skill—and in that of barristers and engineers, by a competition, which, though never acknowledged, is none the less real and effective. We can not see what is to alter this condition of affairs, and do not believe that, however civilization may develop itself, professional skill will ever again be the quickest road to large accumulations.—London Spectator.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	451	2 23	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	200	20 00
Alex McLaughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr	411	200	20 00
E J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	418	1033	103 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	469	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	100	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	400	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on December 2nd, 1895, the above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day. W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building San Francisco, California

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of Bertrand Rhine An Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of Bertrand Rhine, the above named insolvent, who have proved their debts, that said insolvent has this day applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, and that Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court-Room of said Court, at the Court-House in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent's application should not be granted, and he be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the Statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of October, A. D., 1895.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated October 25, 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

SARAH C. F. WRINKLE, Plaintiff, vs. O. I. MAIRS, as Assignee of the Estates of Ambrose W. H. Smith and J. White Smith, Insolvent Debtors, Lucy C. Smith and Henrietta D. Smith, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of December, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee etc. et als., the above-named defendants, for the sum of $1,082.61, in United States gold coin, which said decree was on the 10th day of December 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 540, I was appointed a commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 27, North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 34, North-east quarter of the North east quarter of section 33, all in township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres. Also an undivided one-eightieth interest in and to that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, known as the "Rawson, Ford and Connelly Ditch." Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec. 13, 1895.

J. R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Independence, Cal.
December 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jessie F. McIver, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 616, for the N½ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner of Independence, Cal., Gilbert Christie, Joseph V. Skinner and John F. Beale, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Reister and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 265, for the E½ SE¼ of section No. 9, in Township No. 14, S. Range No. 34 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector

oct5 td

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	10:20	a. m	5:50	p. m
Dayton	11:05	a. m.	5:15	p. m
Wabuska	1:20	p. m	3:	p. m
Hawthorne	Ar. 4:40	p. m	Lv. 11:30	a. m
	No. 3.		N 4	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Hawthorne	6:00	a. m.	7:25	p. m
Luning	7:10	a. m.	6:15	p. m
Sodа Springs	7:50	a. m.	5:35	p. m
Belleville	8:10	a. m.	4:50	p. m
Candelaria	9:40	a. m	3:	p. m
Benton	1:30	p. m	11	a. m
Bishop Creek	3:10	p. m.	9:	a. m
Alvord	4:05	p. m	8:	a. m
Independence	5:35	p. m.	7:	a. m
Lone Pine	6:20	p. m	6:40	a. m
Keeler	Ar 7:00	p. m.	Lv. 6:00	a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alila Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder.
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BURNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO, CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and promt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. land cases

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

FED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewerly made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895

P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
dependence, Ca
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
ial attention will be given to secur ort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PIN AL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY, CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY'
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences o First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will presen he same by the first of each month and ayment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modo Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate, lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Inspiranda Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the North west quarter and the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South-west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty-four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South-east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres: Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney, at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.

A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.

Competent Instructors in Art and Music.

BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.

First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROP'R.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call on Lade
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 5th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 9th
" .....April 6th
" .....May 4th
" .....June 1st
" .....June 29th
" .....August 3rd
" .....August 31st
" .....October 26th
" .....November 23rd
" .....November 30th

THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. N. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 67¼
Antimony	10½
Borax, refined, in car lots	5⅝
Pig lead	3.90

Religious Services.

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in the month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p m

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer D. D. Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the First quarterly conference of the Independence charge on Monday Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Independence.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine on Friday evening Dec. 20th; service to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Independence on Sunday, service to commence at 7 o'clock p. m.. A collection will be taken at the close of each service.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

La F. Batchelder.	S. A. Aadger.
L. a Robt. Armstrong.	O. A. Kramer.
D. A. Johnson	W. A. Jarrard.
Inyo Lrnd Co.	F. Patrick.
Mr. Panoyson.	Mrs. Ida Smith.
Chas. Summers.	W. W. Waterson.

BORN.

DUNCAN—At Camp Independence, Dec. 6, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. George R. Duncan, a daughter.

J. R. Moffett went to Bishop to-day.

Geo. H. Lewis visited Bishop the first of the week.

Sam C. Yandell visited Bishop last week, returning Monday.

A telegram yesterday announced the death of Senator Thurman of Ohio.

R. S. Miner Esq. arrived from Bodie on Wednesday evening, coming by way Benton.

Lowell Eugley and Ed. Ober came down from Big Pine yesterday, returning to-day.

I. H. Coe has commenced boring an artesian well on the McNett place near Big Pine.

Paul Pfeffrle came in from Darwin early in the week and spent several days in town.

L. F. J. Wrinkle was up from Keeler early in the week on business in the Superior Court.

Three carloads of hogs were shipped from Bishop to San Francisco last Tuesday morning.

W. T. Grant and J. W. Murphy left town yesterday on a prospecting trip in Southern Inyo.

The case of Christy & Wise vs. J. L. Collins was finished yesterday and argued to-day at two o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd and Arthur Robinson returned from the Coso Hot Springs last Saturday.

Homes, the Philadelphia murderer and Durrant of San Francisco have both been sentenced to be hung.

James Rambo came down from Bishop last Monday, on business in the Land Office, and returned the next day.

The next Republican National Convention will be held at St. Louis. San Francisco came in for the chicken act.

A grand ball is to be given at Independence on New Years Eve. Full particulars will be given next week. See ad.

There will be two weeks vacation of the Independence school during the holidays, commencing after next Friday.

There will be a Christmas tree at Camp Independence Christmas eve, also an entetainment in town on the same evening.

There is some talk of having races at Big Pine on New Years. Nothing definite can be learned about the matter, however.

Mrs. Wm. Walker and Miss Teresa Walker came up from Olancha yesterday for a few days visit with friends at Independence.

Wants A Pardon.

Scott Broder and Upton Tracey came down from Fish Springs yesterday. The former is in receipt of a letter from W. A. Ellis, who killed a man on the Westervelt ranch about 15 years ago and was sentenced to life imprisonment, requesting that an effort be made to procure his pardon. Who knows anything of the merits of the case? We would like to hear from some old timer in regard to the matter. Ellis states that he has learned surveying and carpentering, and it is evident from his letter that he ha immproved his time and obtained a goo education. It is said that at the time o hii incarceration he could barely rea and write.

Weather Summary, week ending Dec 12, 1895.

Highest barometer. 30.426 date, 11.
Lowest " 30.072 " 6.
Highest temperature, 65 9 date, 12.
Lowest " 23 3 " 10.
Mean " 43 6
Average dew point 23 0
" Humidity 53 1
Total precipitation, .0
Wind, direction, velocity & date 11, NW, 7
No. Clear days 5
No. partry cloudy days 1
No. cloudy days 1
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 0

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue squase in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Libert School Report.

For month beginning November 4th. Ending November 29. Number of scholars enrolled, boys 13, girls 9, total 22.

Roll of Honor.

Bertha Partridge	Edna Partridge
Minnie Smith	Charlot Putman
Villa Partridge	Grace Smith
Lloyd Smith	Gilbert Wright
Edward Anger	Leonard Partridge
Bert Anger	Oscar Smith
Iona Partridge	Edith Anger
Walter Wright	Winfield Wright
Chester Partridge	Lester Anger.

MISS M. M. GREGORY,
Teacher.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamersof the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

When the mail wagon started for the stable after unloading, last Friday night a dog ran at the team, frightening it, causing a runaway. After running for about a hundred yards the team came in contact with the trees near the sidewalk, throwing out the driver and detaching themselves from the wagon, which was left hanging in a tree. No damage was done except to the wagon, and that not very badly.

The school children in this district, last Monday selected a reporter to write up the happenings of this place about Christmas time, as a request from one of the big San Francisco dailies, which will published by the school children of that city and the State. Arthur Robinson was chosen to represent this place.

In response to a letter from F. Fitzgerald McLain and McSweeny were busy for several days this week fitting up their big team and getting ready to go to Modock to haul ore. Mr. Fitzgerald writes that he is doing very well and expects to take out sufficient ore to keep a team running steadily. The teams left to-day.

L. C. Grey, who has been residing about three miles west of town for a number of years left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning. He claims to have some valuable mining claims in that vicinity, and has gone for the purpose of seeing capilists in that city.

Messrs Mills and Hayes, cattle buyers from Kings county, who were here during the past week, have succeeded in purchasing about 500 head of beef cattle from our stockmen and ranchers. They started from here with the drive on Sunday last.—*Iodex.*

Will Collins arrived at Independence yesterday morning, coming by way of Keeler. He is a witness in the suit of Christy & Wise vs. John L. Collins, involving title to a certain band of sheep bought by B. Rhine about two years ago.

What about a Christmas tree? Are we going to have one for the children, or have we become too much enlightened for such things—or too poor. It is getting along about that time.

Pat Clinton has purchased half a block in the north end of town and is having it cleared of brush and improved and will soon build a residence. It is a beautiful location.

Any person interested in the sale of mines should communicate with C. W. & C. M. Cross, Room 8, Chronicle building, San Francisco.

There will be a grand display of holiday goods at Rhines' to-morrow evening. Everybody is cordially invited to call and see it.

Lou Guild, who has been a resident of Citrus for the past two years, left for his former home at Dayton, Nevada last week, where he will remain.

Mrs. W. L. Hunter arrived home last from Los Angeles, where she had spent a couple of months visiting with relativer.

Under-Sheriff Ed. Clarke started for Bishop to-day, to meet his wife, who will arive on to-day's train from the north.

The Independence Market has a complete stock of bolorgna, beef and pork sausages. Try them; they're great.

Fred Holbert came down from Alvord yesterday, returning to-day.

P. A. Chalfant came down from Bishop last Wednesday.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1895.

I. J. Woodin, Adm. vs. Anthony—Case stands submitted.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1895.

Woodin vs. Tourneil—Case continued until Monday, Dec. 9, 1995.

County of Inyo vs. Alfred Roberts—Case stands submitted.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1895.

Sherman vs. Wrinkle—Case continued until Monday, Dec. 9, 1895.

Wm. Rowan, Insolvent—Order heretofore fixing day of discharge revoked, and hearing of same set for Dec. 17th.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1895.

Salt Wells Borax Co., Insolvent Debtor—Application for appointment of D. Holland as assignee.

Woodin vs. Tourneil—Case continued until Tuesday, Dec. 10,

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895.

Wooodin vs. Tourneil—Case stands submitted.

Sherman vs. Wrinkle—Plaintiff may take 20 days to file briefs. Defendant may take 10 days to answer, and Plaintiff may take 5 days in which to reply.

Estate of T. J. Goodale, deceased—Hearing of exhibit continued until Wednesday, Dec. 11.

P. Beyeye & Co., Insolvent debtors—Insolvents discharged.

J. H. Leautaud, Insolvent—Insolvent discharged.

Salt Wells Borax Co, Insolvent debtor—D. Holland appointed assignee, with bond fixed at $1000.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1892.

J. H. Wise et. al vs. John Collins—Hearing commenced, case continued to Thursday, Dec. 12.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1895.

J. H. Wise et. al. vs John L. Collins—Hearing continued, case continued to Friday, Dec. 10, 2 o'clock p. m.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Beyeye and Francois Hegata, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beyeye & Co, Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above-named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

GRAND OPENING!
HOLIDAY GOODS!
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
AT RHINES'
TO-MORROW EVENING.
EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Year's Eve.

GRAND

BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

Independence String Band

—AT THE—

PAVILLION

—ON—

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Tickets - - - - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited.

New Year's Eve.

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock andpric before purchasing el where

E. CHENOT.

nce, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164fn

NATHAN RHINE,

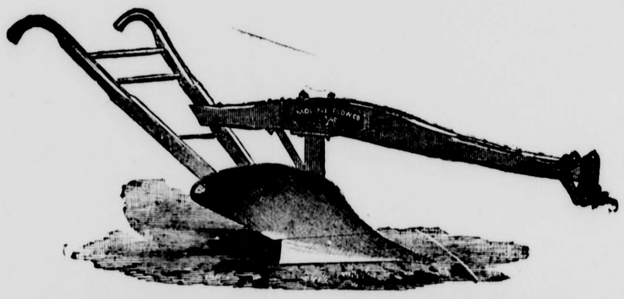
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



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AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,

0-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

arties supplied by the quarter at 5 cent per pout.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

nDependence, Cal

A. St. Mery,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Elwards St. Opposite Court House

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resmed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

n general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. T. MATHS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ORIGIN OF THE BELL.

The origin of the religious significance of the bell is not far to seek. Primeval man discovered that noise would frighten off troublesome or dangerous animals. There are plenty of stories how bears, for example, were put to flight by unearthly yells. I have often seen cattle stampeded in that way in the West. When the noise is unusual few animals can resist its terrifying power, especially if they are taken unawares. Primeval man, governed by his imagination, thus came to regard certain noise as having a supernatural character, and so introduced them into worship. As he advanced in knowledge he improved his means of making them until he developed the bell. He discovered also that noise is a source of enthusiasm, and for that reason he employed it in his worship. Many a time at a revival or camp-meeting I have heard the preacher exhort those at the mourner's bench to play louder and sing louder, himself giving the example, all for the sake of enthusiasm. The bell in worship, Pagan as well as Jewish and Christian, is traceable to the effect which noise has on the mind of man and animal, if the animal has any mind.—Pittsburg Times.

A QUICK RETORT.

An illustration of the power of repartee possessed by an American girl was told at a Washington dinner by a man recently returned from England.

An extremely pretty and young New Yorker, backed by many golden charms, went over for the last London season. One day at a smart garden party, where several royalties were present, she attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales, who asked to have her presented. During the conversation which followed, the attention of H. R. H. was attracted by seeing Miss —— glance at her left arm, where she wore a very handsome bracelet containing a tiny jewel-studded watch. A little annoyed when he intercepted the second downward glance, he said:

"Pretty bracelet, but I don't like watches on wrists."

"No," said Miss ——, with a demure little smile, and arching her pretty eyebrows, "I believe your royal highness prefers clocks upon stockings."

And for the remainder of that season Miss —— carried all before her.—Washington Star.

THE TEXAS PECCARY.

Of the few American quadrupeds for which an intelligent hunter entertains a certain amount of respect the collared peccary is one. Although he is only a little flat-sided, high-shouldered hog, wild and uneducated, yet he is a plucky fighter when angry—and like a true child of the wild West, he gets mad quite easily. It always annoys him very much that any one should dare to go a-gunning for him, and A. B. Baker, of the Washington Zoo, points to a long slit in the side of his leather leggings as an illustration of what a Texas peccary can do when he is very angry. This species has a very wide range, being found from the Red river of Arkansas as far south as Patagonia. In Texas he is no longer abundant, save in the low jungly bottom lands along the Rio Grande. It does not go in great droves, like the white-lipped peccary, and it is seldom that more than eight or ten individuals are seen together. The time was when they were much more ready to fight than they are now, but like all other dangerous animals, they have learned to fear man and his deadly firearms.—St. Nicholas.

BAGDAD EVER THE SAME.

When the Lady of Bagdad hired a porter, in the tale of "The Thousand and One Nights," and visited many shops in succession, they were the same shops as now. The tinworker still sits in his niche in the wall and hammers contentedly from dawn to sunset; the cloth vender still sells the wares among which he is enshrined in his boxlike shop, in the close and dark bazaar, like a Buddha in a case; the grocer still treasures his spicy stock and the measuring of every commodity is still a matter of grave importance. There are the same odors of rancid samman in the cooking shops, and the same wondrous pistachio cakes at the confectioners', floating in their oily syrup. In the long bazaars, through which pass cammels with enormous sideloads, horses, carriages and mules, there are the same bustling and the same cries of warning. The great, primitive, unchanging East is seen here in all its coloring.—The Fortnightly Review.

BRICK OUTLASTS STONE.

Many persons think that bricks are not so durable as other building materials. This impression is the very reverse of the truth. No material is so durable as well-made bricks.

Bricks in the museum in London and Babylon, show no sign of decay or disintegration, although the ancients did not burn or bake them, but dried them in the sun.

The baths of Caracalla, the baths of Titus and the thermae of Diocletian have withstood the injuries of time far better than the stone of the Coliseum or the marble of the Forum.

The bricks of the bath of Caracalla did not very favorably impress the mind of an heiress from the great West, who exclaimed when she beheld them: "Good gracious; old bricks, and all falling down too! Why I thought it would be as fine as any marble building in Chicago. If this is the baths of Caracalla, I don't care to see it. Let's go look at something else!"

Ismail Pasha, the late khedive of Egypt, left three widows and they all live together now near Naples.

"FIRE EATERS'" MYSTERY.

Explanation of an Ingenious American Trick That Puzzled Paris Theater Goers.

Recent exhibitions in Paris theaters by two young Americans said to excel in their line anything of the kind that had been seen attracted the attention of the French press. Standing on the open stage without any apparatus in sight, they caused long and brilliant flames to dart from the tips of their fingers and also apparently from their mouths for a considerable length of time—certainly half a minute. The method of producing these startling appearances was kept secret by the conjurers and had so far defied all attempts at explanation. A solution, however, purporting to be furnished by a well known expert in legerdemain, appears in a recent issue of La Nature. It shows conclusively that the whole business depended upon a simple but very nicely adapted mechanical arrangement.

During their performances the "fire eaters" stood upon a large, gayly carpeted box, seemingly designed to lift them into plainer view, but really concealing two rubber bags filled with illuminating gas and compressed by weights. To the heel of each man's right shoe was affixed an ingenious contrivance, terminating in a spout. This was the point of entrance for the gas. It was attached to a very slender tube of vulcanized rubber, which, being of the same color as the conjurer's diabolical costume, was invisible to the spectators.

The tube was carried up the leg and the back, and inside both sleeves next to the skin. On reaching the wrist it was connected with a still smaller flexible tube, flesh colored and running along the palm to the tip of the forefinger, where it ended in an opening hidden under the nail. A similar branch passed up the neck and under the chin as far as the lips.

By placing his heel and bearing down accurately over a tube which projected slightly at a certain spot in the carpet, the performer could bring his body tube into communication with the corresponding reservoir within the box and send the gas circulating upward until it reached the finger tip, where it was instantly lighted by an electric spark from a machine concealed under his short cloak, producing a stream of fire. Just so it was led to escape beneath his lips, the flame then appearing to issue from the mouth, an effect which was aided by the performer's opening the latter very wide and throwing his head back.

The stage was always dimly lighted, and but slightly inclined, making it still more difficult to distinguish the tubes. Thus is another of these clever feats removed from the domain of wonders.—New York Herald.

An English Cook Asserts Himself.

The ignorance in regard to the higher branches of cookery, which certainly prevailed at this period in England, is to be accounted for, I think. Throughout the eighteenth century there seems to have been a deeply rooted prejudice among those who wrote on the subject against anything French. This undoubtedly increased as the two countries became involved in war. In 1730 one Charles Carter, who at various times was cook to the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Pontefract, Lord Cornwallis and other notabilities, brought out his "Compleat Practical Cook; or, a New System of the Whole Art and Mystery of Cookery."

As was the fashion of the time, he led off with a ponderous and absurdly consequential preface, in which the following paragraph occurs: "A good English cook is often slighted, and some of our most hospitable noblemen and ladies cannot think themselves well served till they have sent to a neighboring kingdom for a cook, who indeed by the poverty of his country—compared to ours—and the variousness or humor of its flippant inhabitants, whose gousts (sic) are perpetually changing, is pushed so much upon his invention that he may sometimes be allowed to surpass—on English materials especially—with his mimicking vivacity the sounder taught native, especially when nature is to be disguised and lost in art and the palate to be puzzled rather than pleased."—National Review.

Beef Eating In Japan.

A Japanese contributor in The Popular Science Monthly says: "When I was a young boy, the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean, and also as Japan had been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep rooted disinclination to eat beef. In this, of course, one has also to recognize the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism, but to anybody who had ever tasted beef it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, and so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside of the house. We cooked it and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and in eating we did not use the ordinary utensils, but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean, and we did not like to spread its uncleanliness into our house wherein the 'god's shelf' is kept, and into our ordinary utensils, which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

A Baby Exchange.

The inexhaustible energy of Editor Stead of the London Review of Reviews appears to have found a new outlet. He has discovered that one of the wants of the modern world is a convenient baby exchange. There are families of too many children, and there are couples who have none. There are homes desolated by bereavement, and others that are rendered almost as unbearable by the influx of a superabundance of little ones. There are infants that have been deprived of their parents by death, and there are families of young ones that have succumbed to the grim destroyer. At present no medium of exchange exists that would tend to equalize the supply and demand or to establish the balance between those who have too many babies and those who have none. Mr. Stead is convinced that an exchange of this kind and the extension of the practice of adoption would have the effect of alleviating much misery.

Not Spending Money For Nothing.

"John," whispered Mrs. Billus at the play, "somebody behind me is making ill natured remarks about my high bonnet. Shall I take it off?"

"Not on your life, Maria" answered Mr. Billus, with a ferocious grin. "That bonnet cost me $28.50, and I want you to get the full worth of the money."—Chicago Tribune.

ARE WE UNJUST TO OUR OWN?

Maurice Thompson Complains of American Injustice to American Writers.

How can we have poets if we stone them? But maybe we do not care to have poets. That alters the case. In other days it mattered little what Bryant or Longfellow or Holmes wrote, we welcomed it, and our journals gave space for generous appreciation of it. Our children read it; our boys hopped up to the top of the nearest rock and spouted it. What now? Something alien.

Glance at the book advertisements of our leading publishers. It is Doyle or Harraden or Barrie or Stevenson or Crockett or Kipling or Watson or Dobson or Hardy or who not, so that he or she is a foreigner. Even if an American born lives east of the Atlantic it helps him mightily, as everybody knows.

It is not that I love aliens less or compatriots more that I wince and wonder at this state of things. We do not have to disparage the good authors who dwell in foreign lands in order to appreciate those who live next block to us. But why all this insistent, vehement preference for the aliens? Why not, if novelists and poets and essayists must be "boomed" and advertised and rubbed under the nose of the public, do the good turn for our own struggling countrymen and countrywomen?

If it were really true; if critics and publishers did not know that it is not true that American genius is far below European genius and that foreign prose and poetry are incomparably better than what we make at home, there would be solid ground for the present state of things, but we all know better. America is not so far behind in literary genius and achievement. She is not behind at all save in the spirit of independence and self appreciation. We grovel—really a strange freak this in a people absolute masters of the world—at the feet of every clever alien who sends us his book. It is a spectacle our literary reviews dotted with portraits of famous young Englishmen scarcely known in our own country who have come over to lecture to us upon how to write novels or poetry or history. It is a pretty good hint that an American is dead or at least stricken with paralysis, or mayhap the copyright has expired on his books, or he has expatriated himself, when you see his portrait displayed and there are flaring advertisements of his works in the journals of his country.

The Count's Ruse.

Once when the empress of Germany and her children migrated from Berlin to their summer quarters at the Neues Palais at Potsdam they traveled by special train to the Wildpark station. Etiquette, which is nowhere so inflexible as at the Prussian court, demanded that the empress should be received at the palace by the grand master of the court, Count Augustus Eulenburg, who accordingly started by the regular train, which was timed to reach the Wildpark station a full quarter of an hour before the imperial special was due there. But this train was ordered to be side tracked at a station just this side of Wildpark, in compliance with an order from Berlin. The count was at his wits' end, and so, too, were the station officials, who did not dare disobey their instructions.

Just as the special hove in sight a bright thought struck the count, who caused a danger signal to be set, and when the train slowed down he jumped on the locomotive, which started immediately, the danger signal being withdrawn. When the train reached its destination, the count hurried to his carriage, was driven to the palace and stood, gracious and smiling, at the entrance, to receive the empress, who arrived two minutes later. Her imperial highness gazed in wonder at the count, and her greeting was marked by something of an air of constraint, which broke into a peal of laughter when she entered. The count had in his hurry overlooked the fact that he had been traveling on a locomotive, and when he got a chance to look at himself in a mirror the cause of the empress' look of surprise manifested itself to him. He was so grimy from the soot that had covered his face that he would have had difficulty in recognizing himself.—Chicago Post.

Endurance of the Reindeer.

Mr. F. G. Jackson has marvelous tales to tell of the reindeer, their speed and endurance as animals of draft—so marvelous, indeed, that he must forgive us for suggesting that he has made a mistake in his figures. "I have myself," he writes, "driven three reindeer a distance of 120 versts within 12 hours without feeding them, and I heard of a case where a Zirian drove three deer from Ishma, on the Pechoar river, to Obdorsk, on the Obi, a distance of 300 versts, within 24 hours. A reindeer or Samoyed verst, by the way, is equal to four Russian versts." In other words, Mr. Jackson says that he has driven three deer for 12 hours at the rate of 40 Russian versts, or 27 English miles, an hour. And the Zirian, with a similar team, covered 710 miles in 24 hours. The latter, by the way, must have crossed the Ural mountains and one or two rivers into the bargain. Surely there must be some mistake.

There exists, it is true, a well known tradition of a reindeer which once—about 1700, we believe—carried important dispatches for the king of Sweden 800 miles in 48 hours, and, dying in the service of its king, is still preserved, in skeleton form, in a northern museum. But that, after all, is only a tradition. Better authenticated records do not give a higher rate of speed than 150 miles to 19 hours, which is considerably higher than what is attained by any other animal.—London Spectator.

Artificial Silk.

It appears that the Lehner process for producing silk by artificial means has been introduced in Bradford, England, and has been worked up in quite a variety of fabrics. In the dyeing, weaving and finishing processes involved no special treatment is mentioned, and unlike most vegetable fibers this artificial silk can be dyed in all colors, the shades obtained excelling in brilliancy and delicacy those of the finest natural silk, and for softness and beauty of appearance the material is thought to equal the best Chinese and Italian silks. By its use, therefore, in combination with cotton, wool or natural silk, it is pointed out that brocaded and other ornamental and decorative results can be obtained which have hitherto been unattainable except by the employment of the finest trams, the expensiveness of these necessarily limiting their use for such purpose. Wood pulp, cotton or jute waste, etc., are in this new process chemically digested, and the liquid product spun by a mechanical "silkworm" to a thread of even diameter throughout, in one uninterrupted and continuous process, with an unbroken and unlimited length. The same machine which draws the threads from the liquid also twists them in any desired number into the requisite "count" or thickness of yarn, and, contrary to the natural article, the production of the artificial substance is entirely independent of climate, temperature, special soil, etc.—New York Sun.

In the Dime Museum.

"And you are the 'Living Skeleton?'"

"Yes, sir."

"Poor fellow! And how did you manage to get so thin—you're nothing but skin and bones!"

"Sir," replied the living skeleton, "I was once an author, but I wrote for the magazines that pay on publication!"

A QUIET RETREAT.

The Hiding Place of a Supposed Dead Man.

BETRAYED BY A WOULD-BE FRIEND.

A Comfortable Cabin Away from Civilization—How He Spent His Time While in Exile.

There is a lonely grave on Death Island, in Rice Lake, a dismal body of water overrun with heavy wild rice, lying 150 miles north of Duluth, Minn., at the head waters of the Big Fork River. This grave was not selected from choice by the man who fills it. It is the grave of an outlaw, the last of the murderous band which infested the northern portion of this State until a short time ago, when the officers of the law ran the members down. Two of the gang are in the State prison, two more are awaiting trial, four fled the country with the officers in pursuit and the ninth and last man, Ike Heron, sleeps under the pine trees on the island, his broken rifle, the barrel twisted and bent, for a tombstone.

A more uncanny place cannot be imagined. Situated almost in the center of the lake, which is more of a huge swamp than lake, the island is as safely hidden as though it were in the bowels of the earth. Dense grows the wild rice all over the lake, reaching its roots deep down into the water. At the bottom, resting on a foundation of quicksand, which would drag a man down to death with incredible swiftness, is a network of weeds and roots, where slimy lizards and slippery eels make their home. To push a raft through the morass is an impossibility, and the only way which the island, known as Death Island, can be reached is in a light canoe, which has to be poled along.

Such a place, says the Chicago Chronicle, was the hiding place of the remnant of the band of outlaws when driven from Itasca county and hounded from pillar to post by the officers. Here their last stand was made, and here the last man sleeps safe from intrusion, until the last call shall be sounded, when the wicked and the just shall be summoned to that court on high, there to be judged by a magistrate not of human selecting. The grave is not an old one; so new is it that the rust has hardly begun to eat the useless rifle barrel.

The fight upon the band of outlaws was begun less than two months ago, but it was a determined fight, for the people of the northern part of Minnesota had been patient long and borne much from the hands of the bandits, whose depredations had become so bold that no one, man, woman or child, was safe. Their camp was upon the lower Big Fork, and when the party was overtaken by the officers there was a hot fight, in which two of the outlaws were wounded and four captured.

After the captured men had been taken back where they could be cared for the pursuit after the five remaining men was begun. Death Island was selected as their hiding place by the outlaws, and here they would have been safe had not an Indian betrayed them. Silently the officers approached the island, their guides propelling the canoes, and the officers watching with cocked rifles.

The hunted men opened fire, which was returned by the officers, who knew it was their lives or the lives of the men holding the island. Toward evening there was a stampede from the island, and the outlaws left behind two of their number, one of them shot through the shoulder, and the other through the chest. The one shot through the shoulder was taken, but the closest search for the other man failed to reveal the slightest trace of him, and finally the hunt was abandoned, as it was believed he had been taken away by his comrades.

The prisoner was carried to the mainland and from there taken to the camp of Dr. Harrison, of New York, who was fishing and hunting on the banks of the Big Fork with his wife. They had but recently come from the East, and when the officers appeared with the wounded man, Mrs. Harrison was alarmed. The doctor attended the wounded man and the latter is today serving a long term in the State prison at Stillwater.

While making an exploration of Death Island, some days later, Dr. Harrison came upon the dead body of Ike Heron, who had crawled from his place of concealment and approached the edge of the island, possibly in the hope that he might be found before life was extent. That the poor fellow had suffered the torments of the damned through starvation and pain, physical and mental, was plain, as his face was distorted and his hands were clutching at his breast, as though to tear from him the terrible wound through which his life blood was rushing.

But no help came, and, alone in the wilderness, with only the lizards, flies and pine trees to keep him company, Heron's life went out. His gun was found beside him, all broken and wrecked, and no one knows how this was done. After consulting with the authorities, who would have nothing to do with the body, Dr. Harrison gave it a white man's burial, and when the mangled from was hidden from sight and logs placed over the grave, so that no stray wolf might make a meal of the body, the broken Winchester was placed upright in the ground, the stock alone showing.

Some one has rudely carved the name Heron on the stock, and there it stands, in the midst of the wilderness, where but a few white men, except guides, have ever stepped, a monument to the man who was the last of the bandits of Northern Minnesota.

HERE BELOW.

"Man wants but little here below, and wants that little long," and just as long as he can get it. The words of the old hymn have a meaning, which, interpreted that as the absence of all pain is supreme happiness, it is very little to ask to be freed from it. A short cut to the attainment of this is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It is a little thing to get, but the amount of good it does in the cure of pains is something enormous.

A PROMINENT RANCHMAN.

From the Colorado Farmer, Denver, Col.

David S. Green, who is past middle life, a man of fine physique, strong, vigorous and buoyant, went to Colorado in 1860 and now resides at 2127 Grant avenue, Denver. He is well known in Colorado and Indian Territory as a cattle man, and is also known in Colorado mining circles by "old timers." He is a member of Trinity M. E. Church of this city and well known in Methodist circles, and a familiar figure on the streets of Denver. He is a gentleman of intelligence and culture, communicative and affable.

On the first day of February, 1893, Mr. Green received a serious injury to the spine, occasioned by slipping while supporting a heavy weight. The injury was very painful, and in a few days he was helpless. Through the long months of suffering that followed he was reduced in strength and flesh until his nervous system was well nigh exhausted; he was brought to the borderland of paralysis. His entire right side was threatened with this malady. The spinal column and base of the brain were a battery of pain and torture, and naught was left him but to suffer on and wait for the end.

While in this condition and utterly hopeless of help (as his physician and the best medical counsel proved powerless), his attention was providentially called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. As a drowning man clutches at a straw so he caught at Pink Pills, and immediately began to improve. He commenced their use about the middle of March last and today his pains are nearly gone, all the alarming symptoms of paralysis have disappeared, and the original injury is rapidly improving. His general health and flesh are returning, his usual elasticity of spirit and vivacity are restored, and an hour's conversation is sufficient to convince one that to Pink Pills is due a change almost miraculous.

In conversation with a representative of the *Farmer*, Mr. Green said: "I have not been on the street for seventeen months till two or three days ago, but I am so much better. It is a surprise to me and to my friends—yes, and to my doctor, too. The fact is, I have been at death's door. No one thought there was any help for me; even my doctor thought I never would be any better! But here I am walking about as you see, and to me it is wonderful! And perhaps you will hardly believe me when I tell you what did it—it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

It is due to suffering humanity that the story of Mr. Green be told. His kindness of heart and generous impulses would rejoice in spreading the fame of a remedy that has brought him from the valley of death to enjoy the pleasures of a loving home.

His physician is a gentleman well known in Denver; has lived here many years and built up a good practice. He is broad minded and in good standing in the best medical circles in the city. Any one wishing to do so can readily satisfy himself as to the facts herein related.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A German actor of note while taking the part of a sane man confined in an asylum was suddenly taken insane recently, and the doctors hold out no hopes of his recovering his reason.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and, when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Joaquin Miller is writing a play founded on the Landing of the Pilgrims. Will Miles Standish sort of thing?

TRIPS UNDERTAKEN FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

Don't be a clam. If you've got to be anything of the kind be a mud turtle. Then you may have some snap to you.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

Sleep has been termed the sister of death. The talking which a man does in his sleep is therefore the next thing to a dead give away.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

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NO BETTER FEED FOR DAIRY COWS AND stock. For sale in quantities to suit. Apply to EL DORADO LINSEED OIL WORKS COMPANY, 208 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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My daughter was troubled with scrofula. A swelling formed in one of her ears and broke open. It discharged freely and the whole side of her head became affected. The trouble continued ten years and she lost the hearing in that ear. After an attack of typhoid fever she was left very weak. She coughed and raised a great deal. We resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking six bottles she was greatly improved. Now the sores are perfectly healed and she has good hearing in that ear."—Mrs. M. Wilkinson, Parham, Tenn.

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Is the Only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.
SSS CURED
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mon., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed"—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.
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A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Or is just beginning to suffer from the weakening effects of emissions or over indulgence can be permanently cured by taking VITAL RESTORATIVE. Call or write for Sample Bottle. The worst cases cured. Address DR. COOPER, 523 Kearny street, San Francisco. [All private diseases cured.
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EXTRA!

Message of The President to Congress.

Grover Cleveland's Recommendations to The Nation's Lawmakers.

Exhaustive Review of Financial Questions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELICATELY HANDLED.

American Citizens Advised Not to Give Active Assistance to Cuban Rebels.

Washington, Dec. 8. — President Cleveland's annual message was sent to Congress today. It is as follows:

The Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances.

The reports of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, emitting such as are related to topics referring to departmental operations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning those departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare.

I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the poeples' good.

My mandatory tariff legislation in January last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced dutes. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciate d by the country from which our woole n factories drew their needful supply of raw material.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the President of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor and which was submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long protracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international boundary disputes by recourse to friendly arbitration.

Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilean claims commission, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which ends could be made.

The resumption of specie payment by Chile is a step of great interest and importance, both in its direct consequence upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either beligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central Government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which it unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooves this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict.

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect, or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of participating in the outrages.

This Government insisted that a special American commission should visit the Province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien Tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the Imperial Government, is I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise.

BERING SEA TROUBLES.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness, or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals.

The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two Governments has been pointed out and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in these waters. The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the awards, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results.

In the meantime, the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels, unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicous and advantageous one for the Government and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certanly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideraton of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached..

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mt. St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriations, which are urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 8, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observatons and surveys. Such observatons and surveys were undertaken by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results; but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark these or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made.

In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been dicovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, indeed imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic Majesty's Government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if Congress will authorize it and make due provision threefor, can be accomplished with no reasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

(Reproduced from San Francisco Call.)

VENEZUELA--GREAT BRITAIN.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned.

In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our Embassador at London for communication to the British Governmnet, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its terrritorial possessions to this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly, imparitial arbitration and the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprionment or fine, or were deported without trial.

The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this Government and the knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received a fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the Islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order, without formal charge or trial, have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, having furnished this Government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

THE CORINTO AFFAIR.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British Vice-Consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding. A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but it was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of a peaceful settlement and as such consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case.

SEALING CLAIMS.

The pending claims of sealing vessels of the United States seized in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia establishing a modus vivendi as to imperial jurisdiction in such cases has prevented further difficulty of this nature.

CUBAN REBELLION.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in one respect more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostility, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being used as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, yet the plain duty of the Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly soveriegn States.

OUTRAGES IN TURKEY.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of frantic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious missions. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman Empire by sending thither the United States Consul at Sives to make investgation and report was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratutious entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty, which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their interventon in political matters affecting the good Government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditons in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may be well encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions, and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgene in ill-advised financial expedients. The currency denomination of the United States, and known as greenbacks, was issued in large volumes during the late civil war, and was intended orignally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073. Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the Government but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

FURTHER CANCELLATION FORBIDDEN.

In May, 1873, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and canceled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbiding their further retirement was $346,681,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained in addition the following express provision, "and when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be issued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided,. The Government was put in the situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the Government nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

OUR GOLD RESERVE.

There had been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumptioon act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the Treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the Treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January, 1879, to $114,192,360 and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330. In the meantime, in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger Governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holders. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations, amounting to nearly $300,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete this reserve, which, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1895 to $97,011,330. It has from that time to the present with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

The consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad, and the high rate of foreign exchange which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, is a matter of speculation. In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 1875.

Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $68,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation this reserve which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,-

802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereaftre so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected by its replenishment. This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to $57,669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to $50,000,000, from which there was realized $58,538,600, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000, and had fallen to $41,340,161.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Nearly $45,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation. In anticipation of impending trouble I had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to Congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest payable by their terms in gold for the purpose maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legilsative approval.

AN AGREEMENT WITH FINANCIERS.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved, not only that our gold reserve must for the third time in less than thirteen months be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers, whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold receivable by weight amounting to a little more than $65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the Government against gold withdrawals.

The contract also provided that if Congress would authorizze their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, might within ten years, be substituted at par for the 4 per cent bonds described in the agreement. On the day this contract was made ts terms were communicated to Congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

CONGRESS FAILED TO ACT.

The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,671,330 on the 8th day of July, 1895.

Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,571,320 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to $79,333,960. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in all well informed quarters. About $1,600,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966, as against $65,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued. Though the amount of gold drawn from the Treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures here presented, it actually was much larger.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR GOLD.

On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that more than $172,000, of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more than eleven years, only a little over $23,000,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the 1st day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making a total of more than $407,000,000 drawn from the Treasury in gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly $327,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes, and yet every one of the $346,000,000 is still uncanceled and ready to do service in future gold depletions. More than $75,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the Treasury upon notes given on the purchase of silver by the Government, and yet the whole, amounting to $153,000,000, except a little more than $16,000,000 which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the Treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the Govermnsent has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establisihng a gold reserve and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it, that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000, that a continuance in our resent course may result in further bond issues and that we suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipments or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

I am convinced the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when, with increased prosperity and resources, they could be more easily met. To insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them a feature in the plan should be, an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be recieved by the Government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles. The restored confidence at home, the reinstatement of faith in our monetary strength abroad and the stimulation of every interest and industry would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds with indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1894 by anticipation and payment, but the requirements of the sinking fund out of our surplus revenues. The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000 their outstanding circulation, based on bond security, amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue. I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the Government issues on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and Treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of the law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any event I should confidently expect to see the existing National banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the purposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency needed.

Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of National banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by premitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such locations as would serve the people, so regulated and restrained to secure their safe and conservative control and management, but there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of Treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not from time to time be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulaiton as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of the country should require.

EFFECT OF REVENUE RECEIPTS.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the Government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been impaired, or if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it, if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payment, if any part of our revenues were not paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem, but unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking in our present predicament. No gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges. Nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in Government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us tokens of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone. If it is said that these notes, if held by the Government, can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people drew gold from the treasury on demand upon United States and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury could draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder, and even if this could be done there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of notes they received in exchange for it.

GOLD MIGHT BE BOUGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the Government have no parity to maintain and would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the Treasury, but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver, which the Government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications.

In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government, and with United States notes and Treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium. It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of reclaiming these notes in the Treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measureably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878 forbidding their further retirement. That statute in so many words provides that these notes, when received into the Treasury and belonging to the United States, shall "be paid out again and kept in circulation."

On July 1, 1893, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a net balance in the Treasury exclusive of such reserve of less than $13,000,000; but the gold reserve amounted to more than $114,000,000, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened and our securities held abroad returned for sale, and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright among our people at home.

Thereupon the state of our funds exclusive of gold became also immaterial to them, and they, too, drew gold from the Treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by the large increase in the proportion of gold withdrawn which was retained by our own people as time and threatening incidents progressed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, nearly $85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Treasury and about $77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over about $86,000,000 was shipped leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

CONDITIONS TO BE MET.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequence, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store. It cannot therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our National credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible; but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury, they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000,000; in February, 1885, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than $100,000,000; it now amounts to $96,072,430.30.

Besides all this the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses. I cannot but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former, that by substituting in the Treasury United States notes and Treasury notes for gold, increased the amount of the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary government expenditures. Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the Government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, the notes given in payment for such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawal upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold taken out of the Treasury upon United States and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the eleven and a half years immediately prior thereto, and after the 1st day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existnece.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar. Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bi-metallic currency moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money.

No Government, human contrivance or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

FAILURES OF THE PAST.

Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bi-metallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual values of the two metals more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio, gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries, where their real value was better recognized. Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality. Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage.

The act of July 14, 1894, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in Congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals is still fresh in our memory. In the light of those experiences which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own but all silver to its lost ratio with gold.

CHANGE MEANS DISASTER.

Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the Government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer by the fiat of law and without compensation an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable. Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge in free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing a belief contrary to all experience that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint.

Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be, and while the value of gold as a standard is steadier by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity, notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in diverse forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as our currency and circulating medium, by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of the safe and conservative credit so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained, such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and buiness require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit and astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver so strongly approved and so enthsiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, with zeal, submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the poeple's representatives in the Congress who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy, which my judgment approves. I desire, howoever, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, D. C., Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1895.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

CONGRESSMAN MAGUIRE SAYS IT IS STRONG.

Few Californians Remain to Hear It Read.

SENATOR WHITE DECLINES TO TALK

The Senate Confirms the Appointments Made by President Cleveland.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Very few of the California delegation were in their seats when the President's message was read. Indeed, after the first few pages had been turned by the reader, the members began to leave the House in numbers, and the audience was a thin one when the last words were uttered

Your correspondent saw Congressman Maguire after the reading, and asked his opinion of the message.

"It is a strong message," he said; "a capital state document. Of course, it will not saitsfy everyone. It does not satisfy me, or rather I do not agree with the President on one or two points."

"What are they, Congressman Maguire?"

"Well, I, of course, do not agree with his financial policy. My views on finances have been often expressed, and everyone knows them well. This is true of the Hawaiian policy of the Government. I have held that a grevious mistake was made there.

"However, with these exceptions, I am in accord with the sentiments expressed in the message."

I saw Senator Perkins a few moments ago, and asked him what he thought of the letter.

"Well, I'm not an editor, and I will have to read the document before I express an opinion on it," said he. "I have not had time to read it, yet."

Senator White said there were many subjects discussed that were worthy of considerable stdy, but declined to say anything for publication until he had read the message carefully.

The opinion is general that the message is as good a one as could be written under the circumstances. Addressed to a Republican Congress, it was a defence of a policy which the Republican party had declared to be inimical to the best interests of the country.

It was remarkable that there was no applause while the clerk was reading the message. It might have been a warning from a master to unruly school boys for all the enthusiasm that was aroused. A. W.

When the House met at noon today Rev. H. N. Coudon, the new Chaplain, the blind Universalist preacher from Port Huron, Mich., delivered the invocation.

Mr. Payne, Republican of New York, Chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that Mr. Cleveland sent his respectful salutations to Congress and would communicate in writing.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared with the message, which the clerk read. The members listened, some intently, but all respectfully, to the words of the Chief Executive.

Not during the entire reading of the message was there a single manifestation of approval or disapproval, but at the conclusion of the reading, which occupied an hour and a half, there was a slight scattering of applause.

Five thousand copies of the message were ordered printed. At 1:50 the House adjourned until Friday.

THE SENATE.

The Senate galleries were again well filled, but there was not the struggle for places incident to the opening.

After formal proceedings Senators Vilas and Allison, the committee appointed to wait on the President, stepped into the middle isle and Mr. Vilas said: "The President desires us to convey his respectful salutations to the houses of Congress and to say that he will immediately communicate his views in writing to Congress."

Then Mr. Pruden, the executive clerk, made the formal transfer of the message to the Senate.

There was a thinning out of the attendance on the floor after the first half hour of the reading, as the Senators had printed copies.

At 1:40 o'clock the reading of the message was completed, and on motion of Mr. Gorman it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Cullom presented a communication from Evanston, Ill., asking for Government action concerning the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey. Mr. Gallinger offered a similar communication from the citizens of New Hampshire.

A resolution of the Idaho Legislature, urging the election of United States Senators by popular vote was presented by Mr. Dubois.

Mr Lodge was the first to secure recognition for the introduction of bills and resolutions. He sent to the desk a joint resolution forcibly approving the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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OUR PROGRESS.

Speculation as to the Extent of Oil Fields.

WORK IN BUILDING RAILROADS.

Little Prospecting Has Been Done as Yet Outside of the Development Belt—Horseless Carriages.

Already a syndicate of prominent British Columbia business men have adopted the idea of running horseless carriages, and an application has been made to the provincial legislature to incorporate a company with a capital of $500,000, and also to empower them to operate traction enignes and carriages on the old Cariboo wagon-road. This is interesting because the main part of the line extends over 200 miles of mountainous road. Cheap fuel, like Los Angeles oil, for instance, capable of developing high power, applied to motors of this sort, holds out, perhaps a little distant, but with certainty, other facilities for moving freights and passengers than are afforded by the rail routes, which are expensive to maintain. Of course this applies only to the moving of products and merchandise to and from ranches which are some distance from regular railroads. Electricity derived from the application of water power holds out the same sort of promise.

The opinion of J. S. Wilbur concerning the route of the San Joaquin Valley railroad will be received with respect, for Wilbur has been engaged several years trying to pick out some line which would command the investment of money by European or other capitalists in a competing road between the tide-water at Stockton and the head of the San Joaquin valley. He considers the route so far selected excellent, and he says he thinks that the Valley road has as fine a road-bed as any that has ever been constructed. There is no doubt that the rights of way will be cleared up very soon.

The project of building an electric road to Saratoga from San Jose seems to be pushing on. The Electric road company has elected a President. At the same time a road from Palo Alto to the bay is rumored. Any community that builds to the bay, furnishes itself with sufficient wharf facilities to market its own products and receive its own supplies direct, without being tributary to any center outside of San Francisco. The main purpose of the Valley road being to furnish lines for the distribution of merchandise from San Francisco, and the centering in San Francisco of California products from the interior to be forwarded to market at low rates, it likely follows that if that idea is sound and embodies a good business principle, it is equally sound. For San Francisco to encourage the construction of electric lines from tide-water to all easily accesible communities on the bay, which furnish sufficient business to make the lines self-sustaining, or which promise to be so in the near future, is good policy. By controlling the rate business is controlled.

Beyond the fact that Warren English has been appointed Collector of the Port of Oakland, little has been said in the San Francisco papers to indicate what the true meaning of that move may be if the Oakland people take hold in earnest. In the first place it means that Oakland will receive cargoes direct. Merchants in Oakland will not be compelled to forsake their business to come to San Francisco to get goods out of bond. It means, also, that bonded warehouses will, after a time, be erected in Oakland at some convenient place. More than that, it is a recognition of the importance of the great city across the bay, the future of which can be guessed at only; and it is a well-known fact that facilities for trade bring other facilities. Oakland from this time on will be considered less and less by the outside world a dependency of San Francisco. It will appear in the Eastern dispatches in Treasury Department circulars and in all forms of official and miscellaneous publications finding their way to the hands of business men in the East, as an independent port of entrance. No one doubts that Los Angeles has reached its present prominence by skillful advertising. Nineteen men out of twenty who come to the Pacific Coast never had heard very much about Oakland until after they arrived here, having only the impression that it is a pleasant suburb, characterized principally by large shade trees, and that it is the residence only (or mainly) of wealthy merchants of San Francisco, who go across the bay to seek quiet. The handling of cargoes direct at Oakland from foreign ports, and the exportation of products from Oakland direct, will bring some ready money into use. But more important than the present revenue is the outlook for making Oakland recognized in different parts of the world. Collector English truly says that land is cheaper in Oakland for warehouse purposes.

Considerable work is progressing in the San Joaquin Valley for the purpose of irrigating lands which will be exceedingly fruitful as soon as water can be placed on them. The dispatches have indicated something concerning these facts, but more particulars are learned from exchanges from interior points. The Oakdale Irrigation Company is entertaining a proposition to transfer stock of the company to a party who will agree to build a flume across the Stanislaus river and to supply Oakdale ranchers with water for irrigation purposes from the San Joaquin canal, the water to be available from the 1st of March. A corps of sruveyors is at work near Hanford running a line for the proposed canal and the Sunset Irrigation District. The survey commences at the mouth of Kings river and runs thence to McKenna's well. The work of digging the canal will commence as soon as the stakes of the surveyors are driven. The contracts for the work have been let to Messrs. Read and Baker.

Claus Spreckels has started for New York. Concerning that, more can be said a little later on. If anybody can secure the money to set on foot a large system of railways in California it is Claus Spreckels. He may be seconded by the efforts of W. A. Whittier. It never should be lost to sight that one of the moving spirits in the San Joaquin Valley enterprise is J. B. Stetson. Mr. Stetson, in season and out of season, at all times and in divers places, wherever he could secure the ears of the reporters of the daily press of San Francisco, has urged that not only the San Joaquin Valley but also the Sacramento Valley should have the advantage of competition to bring about a greater development, and insure the position of San Francisco as a distributing center against all possible competitors. The gentlemen connected with this competing railway enterprise are not going around advertising their business with brass bands. All the indications are that what Mr. Spreckels is doing means much for California.

According to the seventeenth annual report of the Bank Commissioners, which is now being distributed, the gain in bank resources of this State from July 1, 1894, to June 17, 1895, was $11,826,658.47. The amount of money due depositors is $200,114,820.86, and the assets of the banks, including the national banks, amount to $309,179,575.41.

How far east and west does the Los Angeles oil belt extend? Are there other petroleum veins in the foothills farther north? The California oil discovered so far in that section is not an illuminating oil, containing only a small percentage of kerosene, and this does not come in direct competition with the Eastern oil, but there is a possibility that oil containing a larger percentage of illuminating qualities may be struck. Such oil in fact was found several years ago in the western portion of Fresno county, but the find has never been developed. Experts agree that the present belt at Los Angeles runs clear through to Puente. There is no doubt that a large amount of natural gas is also stored beneath the city of Los Angeles. Some of this goes to waste daily in the local oil belt, and one of the well-borers has utilized a portion of this flow from his well for motive power in boring. "So far," says the Los Angeles Inventor "this important feature of the local oil deposit appears to have been almost entirely overlooked."

What will California real estate be worth some time? An Eastern journal says concerning real estate in New York City the lot on which the Trinity building, at the corner of Broadway and Thames streets, cost $150,000 a few years ago, and now it is worth $1,500,000, and the present building will soon be demolished and replaced by a sky-scraper. Two years ago Jefferson Levy sold a plot in Cedar street (west of Broadway to the Fidelity and Casualty Company at the rate of $50 the square foot. Some considered this very high "but the same lot would now bring an advance of 50 per cent. The above mentioned sale of $344 the square foot is at the rate of $9,760,000 the acre, and as this was the residence of Aaron Burr (before he bought Richmond Hill) how astonishing would such a price have appeared to him, for in his day all New York could have been bought for the cost of an acre at the present time. This, however, is not the extreme of land value here, for the corner of Wall and Broad streets, now occupied by J. Pierpont Morgan, costs its present owners at the rate of $14,000,000 an acre. And this was once farm land.

HE FELT LIKE A BOY AGAIN.

Magistrate Harrison is laughing heartily over a case that was adjusted before him the other day. A wagon loaded with mineral water-jugs backed up to the curbstone in front of a bottling establishment last week, and the driver proceeded to unload his wagon by tossing the jugs, one at a time, to a colored youth who stood on the opposite side of the curbstone, ready to catch all that came his way.

When things were moving nicely an old man who occupies a house next door stepped out of his own door, threw a brick as straight as a bullet and broke one of the jugs while it was in transit from the driver to the colored boy. He darted back into his own domicile before the driver could recover himself enough to make a protest. A few minutes later another jug was smashed and again the old man disappeared with a merry laugh. This was kept up until about a dozen jugs had been smashed, when the angry proprietor stopped the fun by causing the old fellow's arrest on the charge of malicious mischief.

When Judge Harrison read the charge to him the old man laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks, and then admitted his guilt. In making an explanation he told the astonished magistrate that he was able and willing to pay for all the damage he had done, and said: "I saw those jugs flying, and I knew in my own heart that I would have thrown bricks at them when I was a boy sixty years ago. I just wanted to see how it would feel again, and I couldn't help myself." The explanation was satisfactory, and after settling the old fellow went way still laughing heartily. —Philadelphia Record.

The secret societies of Central China are reported to be perparing to join issue with the Mohammedans.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY.

An Improved Washer is Among Recent Patents.

BICYCLE'S INDISPENSABLE PART.

Influences of City Life On the Nervous System—Bicycle Lawn Mower—Illumination of Opaque Objects.

From the memory of civilized man the washing machine has been one of the favorite objects on which the ingenuity of the building inventor of domestic appliances has sought to expend itself. The consequence is that all sorts of fantastic and useless forms of the washer have had their short day on the market, and the faith of the housewife in a washing machine that will wash has almost vanished. Among recent patents is an improved washer that seems to justify its title. It is simple both in construction and operation. The clothes are placed in a skeleton cylinder resembling a magnified mousetrap. This cylinder is dropped into a block-tin air-tight case, in the bottom of which there is a receptacle for water and soap. The lid is then shut down and the washer is placed on a furnace, gas or gasoline stove or an electric heater. The water is quickly heated and the steam is driven through the clothes. There is neither rubbing nor boiling. The impurities which are forced out by the strong steam current fall to the bottom of the machine, and are thus removed from further contact with the linen. The great advantage of this machine is that it does the work itself, and its inventor claims that in two hours it will dispose of laundry work that usually occupies a whole day. Its cleansing and disinfecting qualities are said to have been so conclusively demonstrated that it is proposed to make a large size for factory and hospital use. In a test made at a paint factory a quantity of the cotton waste which is tied over the nose and mouth of the men engaged in mixing and powdering the paint, and which usually becomes so filled with the poisonous powder as to be rendered useless, was placed in the washer. In four minutes it was absolutely clean and as good as new, and the paris green had dropped to the false bottom of the washer, perfectly available for future use. Thick canvas bags, incrusted with dry paint a quarter of an inch thick, were also experimented upon. In six minutes they were clean. The paint was saved and the bags were ready, when dried, to be used again.

Military authorities have come to the conclusion that the bicycle will play an indispensable part in the wars of the future. Its sphere, at least in its early military stages, will be that of the Uhlan of the war of 1870. The cyclist, in preliminary operations, will act as an impenetrable advance cloud or screen for the army, pushing far ahead into the enemy's theater of operations, making his power felt long before the armies have a chance to come together. He will always be able to obtain information for headquarters better than can be secured by any other form of scouting, feeling the enemy retiring before him when outnumbered, but contesting the ground wherever there is a chance for contest. He will, in fact, pursue exactly the course followed by the Prussian cavalry in the early days of the Franco-Prussian war; always acting in company with light horse artillery, with the gunners mounted on bicycles, and not, according to the present out-of-date system, on caissons. With these and the flying cyclists it is believed the modern army has an offensive combination such as has never been equaled. The cyclist will be a crack shot with the rifle, and that will be his only weapon. He has one decided advantage over the cavalryman in that he is not bothered by the question of forage. On bad roads and in poor weather the cavalryman has everything in his favor, and this will make the conservative soldier view the bicycle with suspicion. Against this radical disadvantage is placed the fact that under moderately fair conditions the cyclist can outmarch cavalrymen two to one, and under almost the worst conditions he can do the same with infantry. Another important duty the cyclist may have to perform in the next war is to act as the anvil for the main army to hammer the enemy against, to reach the enemy's rear, to get on his communications, take up a defensive position and wait for his attack. This could only be practicable with a heavy force of artillery. The value of the cyclist as a messenger or in guarding trains and supplies is obvious.

Dr. Burt J. Maycock, in a paper on "Some of the Influences of City Life on the Nervous System," lays great stress on the well-known fact that the average American treats himself outrageously. The best proof of this is the immense sale in every large city of so-called nerve tonics. The trade done in the wines of coca and kola and the preparations of phosphorus is almost incredible. This is all wrong. A tired and nervous man does not want hypnotics, but fresh air and exercise according to his strength. In this respect the English are wiser than we are. They keep up their habit of physical exercise until far into old age, and paresis is comparatively little known in England. Dr. Maycock says that American men will have to turn over a new leaf, and draw a sensible balance between work and play. Women, too, are entirely on the wrong track. They belong to various literary societies, frequent afternoon musicals and social functions, usually driving in their carriages, seldom walking or getting the exercise in the open air which is so beneficial and which they so greatly need. They are overdoing themselves in the matter of entertaining and being entertained, and are exhausting their nervous energy like their husbands. These people should go away from business and household cares at frequent intervals. If possible they should take a trip into the country at least once a week. They should get on their bicycles and ride moderately, but not exhaustingly, all summer long, and in the winter they should join some good athletic club and take a regular course of exercises, such as dumb-bells and calisthenics, according to their strength and constitution.

It is not an extravagant assumption that if he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before deserves well of humanity, the man who cuts three blades of grass in the time that one blade has heretofore been cut should come in for some of the thanks that the philianthropist is supposed to be entitled to. A patent has been applied for in the matter of a bicycle lawn-mower. The rear wheel is like that of the ordinary bicycle, but in place of the front wheel is a twenty-inch lawn-mower, fitted with pneumatic tires. The mower is attached to the front post by long steel prongs, and may be adjusted to cut high or low. Two rods extend from the rear frame to the mower, and thus relieve the head of the machine from strain. The pedals are placed directly on the large wheel shaft, and the power required to operate the machine is equivalent to that used in the ordinary tricycle. It is guided by handles; it can be turned in a six-foot circle, and will mow a lawn in one-third of the time required with the present style of mower.

Martyrs to hay fever will learn with interest the experience of Dr. Fuber of Hamburg, who suffered a great deal from hay fever during several summers. He noticed that in winter a coryza was accompanied with hot ears, which regained their normal temperature when the discharge from the nose was established. He tried a reverse order of things on the hay fever and rubbed his ears until they became red hot. He can now lead an endurable existence. As soon as there is the least amount of fullness in the nose the ears are noticeably pale. A thorough rubbing of the ears has always succeeded in freeing the nasal mucous membrane from congestion. The rubbing must be thorough and repeated.

The illumination of opaque objects, for the microscope has, with high powers, been hitherto almost impossible. M. Fremont has described an extremely ingenious method of carrying out the desired end. Inside the body of the microscope is fixed a concave mirror which reflects the bundle of rays of light received through an aperture in the side, and rendered parallel by an interposed prism through the object glass on to the object under examination. It is difficult without seeing the contrivances, to understand how the eye, and at the eye-piece end, can see the object. This is cleverly provided for by the simple expedient of boring a hole through both mirror and prism in the track of the rays passing from the objective. From this device great service is anticiated in the chromo-photograhic study of the movement of microscopic beings.

Reports from the North Dakota experiment station give remarkable confirmation to the well-known fact that wind plays an important part in the distribution of seeds. In two square feet of a three-weeks-old and three-inch-deep snowdrift, upon an ice pond ten yards from any weeds, nineteen weed seeds were found, and another drift similarly situated, yielded thirty-two seeds representing nine varieties. While the wind was blowing twenty miles an hour a peck of mixed seed was poured on the snow crust, and ten minutes later 194 wheat grains, fifty-three flax seeds, forty-three buckwheat and ninety-one ragweed seeds were found in a trench thirty rods from where they had been poured upon the crust.

One of the halls at Cornell university having become badly infested with fleas, one of the professors devised an ingenious plan of getting rid of them. The negro janitor was furnished with a pair of rubber boots, on which were tied sheets of fly-paper, with the sticky side outward, right up the leg. The janitor was then made to patrol the floor of the hall for several hours a day. The result pleased everybody, and especially the professor. The sheets of fly-paper soon became black with fleas and had to be changed at intervals, and the building was almost completely rid of the pest.

Oil stoves and gas stoves should never be kept burning in a sleeping-room, for having no connection with a chimney flue they throw poisonous carbonic oxide into the air of the apartment and make it unfit for respiration. An oil lamp left burning all night is bad enough, but an oil stove is worse.

A week or so ago, during a thunderstorm, lightning in the shape of a ball—a well-known, but rare phenomenon—descended in the yard behind a house at Themenau, Austria. The ball, about one foot in diameter, was of a brilliant blue. On reaching the ground it rolled along a short distance, and then burst, flooding the whole neighborhood with a dazzling white light. No damage was immediately apparent, but several hours later flames burst from a building situated at some distance from where the lightning had struck.

Before the Academie de Medicine of Paris a paper was read not long ago which pointed out that the tortures of the corset are to a large extent responsible for the much-lamented scarcity of children in France. The writer urged that a tax on corsets would be just as the tax on tobacco and alcohol.

THE CANAIGRE ROOT.

The Cast of Production and Its Preparation.

SOME POPULAR VIEWS CORRECTED.

Chance of Fair Profit for California Farmers Who Are Favorably Located. The Tannin.

Considerable attention is being paid by the press to canaigre as a plant, the cultivation of which may become profitable in this State, and it seems probable that it may become one of the valuable minor industries. The facts, however, do not justify such statements as the following, which are taken almost at random from the country exchanges of one day:

"The wild plant produces ten to twenty tons per acre, which can be increased by cultivation to twenty to sixty tons." The fact is that its yield in the wild state is unknown, and it has not yet been cultivated on a commercial scale, but the root is smaller than the sugar beet and the yield will be less, probably in good, fresh soil ten or twelve tons per acre.

"The market for the root is practically unlimited." As a matter of fact it has no market to speak of, is not quoted in any price current, and has yet to fight its way into use in the face of other tanning material now holding the trade. Nor is there any "practically unlimited" market for any agricultural product.

Millions of acres will soon be devoted to canaigre." The annual product of even 1,000,000 acres would be 10,000,000 tons, which would make over 900,000 tons, or 77,000 carloads, of the dried extract, a quantity which could not even be given away.

Any farmer can raise it and be independent of any near-by factory." This is entirely untrue, as will be shown later. The root must be cultivated, like sugar beets, in connection with a factory.

False or foolish statements like the foregoing can only injure any proposed industry. The culture of canaigre may prove profitable to those favorably situated, and the matter is of sufficient interest to justify the publication of the facts. There are three points to be considered—cost, market and competition. This article will be devoted to cost, and the facts upon which it is based have been obtained from Professor E. W. Hilgard of the University of California and Dr. Julius Koebig, consulting chemist of San Francisco, who was among the first to call attention to the value of the plant, and who has followed with interest the efforts to utilize it. Dr. Koebig has revised this article.

Canaigre is a winter-growing dock, indigenous to arid America. Like other docks, it is a vigorous fighter for food, which it rapidly exhausts, and its continued cultivation, would involve early fertilization, which, however, its own refuse would largely supply. Its winter-growing habit shows its preference for a cool climate, with moderate moisture, and renders its success in the hot summer growing time of our Eastern States very doubtful. It is, however, being tried there, and we shall soon know. It thrives at Berkeley, and an analysis of the root grown there shows a higher percentage of tannin than that produced in Arizona. Professor Hilgard can account for this by the cooler climate. One or two experiments, however, do not settle such things, and further analyses will be required. This is very important, as within a few years more canaigre will probably be produced than can be readily sold, and the price will be fixed by its cost of production in the districts showing the greatest yield.

The extract, when properly prepared, contains, if liquid, about 65 per cent of tannic acid, and if dried about 75 per cent, and in that form contains no susbtances deleterious to the tanning process, and makes excellent leather. Canaigre can be used for tanning only in the form of an extract because of the presence of starch in the dried root, which makes a paste on the hides and prevents the tannin from reaching the pores. The extract must be made either at the place of production or place of consumption.

There has as yet been no cultivation of the plant on a commercial scale. The people of Arizona have been digging the wild root, slicing, drying and making some market for it, mostly in Glasgow, where there are appliances for making the extract. There is an extract factory at Deming which is finding a market for its product in Eastern cities, with, doubtless, some exports of experimental lots. The officials of the Southern Pacific Company state that there has been quite a movement of the product, but no such amount as the papers report. The freight from Eastern Arizona is $8 per ton to Eastern cities and $15 to Glasgow, and must always be lower from there than from California. The supply of the wild root within gathering distance of the railroad is becoming exhausted, and the problem of its profitable production now presents itself.

Presumably the green root can be raised in suitable soils, which would be the light, but good land suitable for other root tops, for about $4 per ton. This is about the average price of sugar beets, and this is probably what the farmer may expect, delivered. As the beet raiser is paid more or less for his beets according to their sugar test, so in this case the grower would be paid more or less according to the tannin contained. If at the beginning the price were high, increased acreage would rapidly bring it down. The cost to the producer would be similar to the cost of other root crops, and would depend on the character of the soil and the cost of delivery to the factory. As compared with sugar beets, the cost might be less, as there is no thining, although the hand planting of the canaigre roots would be more expensive than the machine sowing of the beets.

To begin with canaigre never should be dried, and it never will be when the business asssumes commerial proportions. It is true that wild canaigre roots have been sliced, dried and sold in limited quantities, but that practice will disappear whenever its culture is seriously entered upon. Nobody wants the stuff except for experimental purposes, since it has no reliable percentage of tannin. If dried by the producer it would have to be soaked at the point of consumption in order to extract the tannin. The dried article would never stand the cost of transportation. It has been claimed that the dried root is worth $40 per ton at Glasgow. Perhaps it is. Assume it any way, and suppose the freight to be the same as upon dried fruit, which is $24 to New York, and probably about $28 to Glasgow, leaving $12 to the grower if no middleman intervened, which is a practically impossible condition.

It takes three tons of green roots to make one of dried, so that $40 per dry ton at Glasgow would yield $4 per green ton to the grower, but to slice 100 tons of green root and dry out there from sixty-six tons of water and sack the dried product will certainly cost more than to take from 100 tons of fresh prunes sixty tons of water without slicing and sack the dried product. The latter we know cannot be done for less than $4 per ton, so that with dried canaigre at $40 per ton in Glasgow the California producer, with no middleman, might get paid for his sacks and labor in drying, but would get nothing for the roots. As the traffic evidently would not bear this rate of transportation, doubtless a lower rate would be forthcoming, but if divided in half the net result would be but about $4 per green ton to the grower, less middlemen's charges, which could not be less than 5 per cent, and might be more.

We now reach a proposition involving a reasonable expectation of fair profits to those favorably situated, and perhaps an important source of wealth to the State, but nothing justifying extravagant prophecies. The process of extracting the tannin from canaigre is the same as that of extracting the sugar from beets, minus the expensive and delicate chemical processes for refining. This process includes:

First—Slicing the roots by machinery.

Second—Placing them, usually by gravity, in wooden tanks called "diffusling batteries," through which water is passed at a temperature not exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit, until the tannin is extracted, while the starch remains.

Third—Boiling the tannin-charged water in a copper vacuum pan to the consistency of a syrup containing about 66 per cent of tannic acid, with a residue not injurious to the tanning process.

In this condition transportation has to be paid on only one ton of useless matter for every two tons of tannin. So far as we now know, this is cheaper than to extract the pure tannin, but the weight may be still further decreased by exposing the thick syrup in a dryer at a moderate temperature and making the extract solid, in which state it would contain about 75 per cent tannin and the transportaion of waste matter would be only about one ton in four.

Throughout the process comparatively low temperature must be preserved, as heat tends to decompose the tannin, especially when exposed to the air. This necessitates the use of the vacuum pan, in which evaporation takes place at low temperature. This fact also indicates the probability of the most successful results in the equable and not to wet climates of our central and southern coasts.

The cost of a plant for extracting the tannin from canaigre is reduced by the fact that there is no special harvest time for the root, which keeps perfectly in the ground for years, and can be gathered at any time after fall growth, so that the harvest can go on throughout the year. The cost of a plant to take care of the product of, say 4000 acres, to be run, say, 250 days in the year, at the rate of 160 tons of roots per day, would be about as follows:

Slicing machine, say	$300
Diffusing battery of four tanks, with piping and fillings	2,500
Copper vacuum pan, with air pump and fittings	2,500
Carrier and appliances for conveying sliced roots to tanks	250
Piping and recipients for liquid before boiling	250
Dryer	1,000
Total special plant	$6,800

The above are not estimates, but merely intelligent guesses not far enough out of the way to make any difference for the purposes of the article. To the above must be added a fifty horse-power boiler and a twenty horse-power enigne, with the necessary land, buildings and minor appliances, and a reasonable sum for working capital, making a total investment of from $20,000 to $25,000.

To operate the establishment there would be necessary a superintendent, who must be a fair chemist, an engineer, and a working force sufficient by the aid of machinery to handle and treat 160 tons of roots per day and pack the finished product, in all probably a force of fifteen to twenty men.

The larger the establishment the more economically it could be managed.

In the absence of data, we can compare the process with the cost of treating sugar beets which we know, in large establishments is not to exceed $1.25 per ton. With the chemical processes necessary to refining sugar omitted, and a factory running all the year round, the cost of treating the canaigre root should not exceed $1 per ton, even in the comparatively small establishment proposed, which, at $4 per ton for the green root, and an average content of 7 per cent tannin would give a cost of $25 per ton for the dried extract, 75 per cent pure. To such an estimate as this, certainly 25 per cent should be added for contingencies, or say, in round numbers $30 per ton at the factory, which price will be assumed as the cost in discussing the question of markets and competition hereafter.

REGULATING HIS OWN FUNERAL.

A Topeka man of a practical turn of mind has made a will regulating his own funeral. A friend who is a parson is to come from a distance and say a prayer. Another friend, who is not a parson, not even a church member, is to make a short talk. Another friend, who is a woman and a sweet singer, is to request three musical friends—another woman and two men—to join with her in singing appropriate hymns, while another friend, a young fellow who learned the keyboard while "on the road" for a music house, is to preside at the organ. The undertaker is not to wear a plug hat, or a big diamond stud, or a dressy Prince Albert coat, or in any manner to appear as if he had snatched a moment from a banquet to bury the dead. He is to be modest and humble, giving the corpse a chance for public attention—its last chance. The pallbearers are not to be labeled. They will be distinguished from the corpse by the fact that they will be alive, and their duties will be understood without wearing a printed sign. They must be good fellows, too, bright fellows, and they are requested to beguile the way to the grave with cheerful anecdotes of their dead friend.

None of them may wear gloves—undertakers' gloves are so starchy and stuffy—and a man whose hands sweat is barred, it tarnishes the handles of the coffin. Grips and signs, swords, feathers and bands are prohibited. The parson who shall say the first prayer shall say the last, and "sprigs of myrtle" or "acacia" are forbidden. The pallbearers are to line up and witness the final closing of the grave. All the funeral arrangements are to be in charge of another friend, a woman, who shall comfort the family and see that chumps keep away from the house that brownies be not permitted to "sit up with the corpse." She shall receive flowers, if any, friends may bring in, return thanks for them in writing, and request the newspapers not to call them "floral offerings." She shall also detach cards from these pretty remembrances and preserve them for the family; the coffin—it shall not be called a "casket"—must not wear the appearance of a floral bargain counter. That moss-grown title head, "The Last Sad Rites," must not appear over the newspaper accounts of the funeral, and having done this last kind service in fairly good English and short sentences, city editors are requested to turn again their attention to life and the beautiful world, leaving the dead man to make his own way across the dark river.—Kansas City Star.

GOOD TO KNOW.

We are never to old to learn new and better ways of doing things, and if each of us would pass along good things we have learned in our many years of house-keeping it might at least be a great help to new beginners.

"Shall I disturb you if I sit here and watch you?" said my city visitor to me one morning as I was busy making pies in the kitchen.

"Not at all," I answered, "I am glad to have you with me," and before I had finished my pies that blessed little woman had let me into the secret of the nice, flaky, golden-brown crust of the bakers' pie, that I had always admired, but never been able to attain.

This is the way it is done: When you roll out the top crust put little dabs of lard over it, then sprinkle lightly with flour and a few drops of sweet milk, and beat lightly with the finger tips until it is smooth and pasty. Try it, you will be delighted, and do not forget to always add a little baking powder to the paste if you like it light and flaky.

When baking cookies turn the tins over and bake the cookies upon the bottom of the tins. You will find them much nicer, as they will rise better and will not scorch on the bottom, as they are likely to do otherwise, and here is the very best recipe for cookies that I ever used: Two cups of sugar, two eggs well beaten, one cup of butter, two-thirds cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful soda. Mix very soft and bake in a quick oven, flavor with vanilla, lemon or sprinkle with cocoanut.

If you wish your turnips to cook quickly, cut them around instead of from top to bottom.

A little sprinkle of sugar improves nearly all vegetables, especially turnips, cabbage and squash.—Lizzie Clark Hardy, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

A SAGE CONCLUSION.

"John," said the explorer's wife, "don't you think you had better be making preparations to find the North Pole?"

"No," he replied, "I'm willing to do my duty, but I'm not going to overdo it. I didn't lose the North Pole, in the first place."

"But the public expects you to go on in your efforts."

"No, it doesn't. If anybody'll come and convince me that he needs the North Pole in his business or that the North Pole would in any way contribute to his domestic happiness, I'll go out and find it for him. And that's as fair as any man could say."—Washington Star.

"Why, Mr. Councilor, you are trying to open the front door with your cigar." "Really now! I wonder if I've been smoking the latch key?"—Schone Blaue Donau.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

J. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY DE EMBER 20 1895

There seems to be a conflict of opinion between President Cleveland and Senator John Sherman in regard to the disposition of the public funds. The President states in his message that the receipts of revenue for the past year have been sufficient to pay the ordenary expenses of the government, and that the money received in exchange for bonds has been applied solely to satisfy the reserve fund required by law for the redemption of outstanding obligations and the redemption of paper currency. Senator Sherman is reported to have stated that it was a deplorable condition of affairs when national bonds have to be issued to meet the current expenses of the Government. As the President is the responsible party and knows whereof he speaks, his assertion is of more value than that of the Senator who is the author of the law demanding this reserve fund, and he is more worthy of belief. He states in his message that, at the time the first issue of bonds were made, in February, 1894, there was $18,000,000 in the public treasury aside from the reserve fund. In November, 1894, when the second issue was made there was over $42,000,000 of a surplus, and in February, 1895, when the third issue was made there was over $100,000,000. Not one dollar of the money obtained by the sale of bonds has ever been applied to the payment of government expenses. The calamity-howlers, who are so wise and so willing to make wild statements in regard to the administration national affairs, will do well to read this message carefully. By so doing they will ascertain that instead of using the credit of the people in issuing bonds to meet current expenses, the President has only been compelled to do so in order to fortify their credit and prevent a collapse. The law not only provides the manner in which it can be done, but compels the Administration to do so; and also inflicts upon it the necessity of sustaining an indistinguishable class of currency that is used for speculative purposes and the hoarding of gold. In fact, it forces the Executive to meet the demands of the speculators who purchase the greenbacks, which, although purchased in coin, must be reissued and again purchased. The only remedy that can be applied to prevent this speculative scheme is to repeal the law demanding a reserve fund by providing for the destruction of the paper currency when redeemed, and relegate the issue of such money to the banks for inter-commercial purposes. As the Republicans, with John Sherman as their great financial leader, have control of the legislative functions of the government, we shall expect them to devise some wise plan that will lead the country out of the difficulty and President Cleveland has promised to co-operate with them to secure that end. Will they do it?

A good many imperfectly informed McKinleyites denounce the present tariff law because it does not produce enough revenue to pay the expenses of the government, without knowing that it produces more revenue than the McKinley tariff law produced during the last year of its life. It was ingeniously devised to reduce the country's revenues, and in that respect it was a howling success.

Judge Dougherty of Santa Rosa has rendered a decision that county treasurers may deposit county funds in banks under the conditions imposed by the code, but the funds must always be accessible to the district attorney, auditor and chairman of the board of supervisors, whenever it is necessary for them to count the same. The deposits are made at the risk of the treasurer, but they cannot be term deposits and cannot draw interest.

An Arkansas Editor says of his state: "We have mountains so high that you can tickle the feet of the silver angels in heaven, and gorges so deep that you can descend to their homes and hand down ice to the good boys in the internal regions."

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

TRADE MARK

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

MAKING TURPENTINE

AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY IN CERTAIN SOUTHERN STATES.

How the Trees Are Tapped and the Resinous Gum Gathered—Departments and Divisions in the Work All Under the Keen Eye of the "Rider."

Dialect writers find a fruitful field among the "Tar Heels" of the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. In the cool depths of the turpentine woods, with the gashed trees yielding up their resinous gum, the balmy air and the picturesque "hackers," "dippers" and "scrapers," with the ever vigilant "rider" watching everything, is a phase in southern life which has long been the delight of authors and the pleasure of artists. The crudity of the implements and the stills used in making turpentine and rosin lend additional interest to this old industry, and the gypsylike habits of the turpentine makers add to their ragged, illiterate charms.

Turpentine is the distilled gum of the pine trees of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and part of Florida. The season begins when the first spring sap rises and ends when cold weather checks the flow of the tree's blood. In January or February the "hacker," with his keen bladed ax, begins the round which ends with the season. He is the expert of the woods and knows his trees and just how much hacking they will stand. His task is to cut the "boxes" in which the thick gum of the wounded tree will collect. A box is a wide incision about six inches deep, a wedge shaped cut in the tree, and he hacks from 50 to 100 boxes a day. The first boxes are cut near the roots of the tree, and they are cut as close together to the height of a man's head as can be done without killing the pine. The hacker leaves a width of bark between each box so as to preserve the vitality of the tree. When the trees are leased to the turpentine makers, the terms of the lease limit the number of boxes to each tree, but when it is desired to work the pine to the fullest extent the gashes are carried up to a height of 20 feet or more.

After the hacker comes the man who "corners" the boxes. This "corner" is a cut in the top of the box to guide the sap into the cavities left for the gum, and the man who "works" the "crop" goes systematically from box to box, starting the sap anew with fresh incisions, working in this way 10,000 boxes during the season. The sap or gum fills the boxes with a clear, sticky, thick fluid, and this is removed by the "dipper." Scattered through the woods are barrels in which the "dipper" deposits the gum, which is then hauled to the still. About a quart of sap is taken from each box by means of the trowel shaped scoop used by the dipper, and then the hacker comes along and starts the flow afresh by wounding the tree again. The turpentine maker watches his men closely, for the Tar Heels are an easy going people and require to be urged by the "rider," who goes through the woods on horseback examining the crop, hurrying the dippers and hackers and sending the barreled gum to the still.

The first or "virgin" sap which flows in the spring makes the best rosin, and the poorest is the product of the hardened gum which is left on the sides of the boxes when the sap "turns down" in the fall. This is removed by the "scraper," who moves through the woods with his scraping tool, gathering the leavings.

The still is a large copper vat hooded with a close fitting cover in which is a funnel which in turn is connected with the "worm" of the still. This worm runs down into another vat near at hand, and in this vat the fumes or vapor of the heated gum is distilled into turpentine. Fire under the copper vat heats the gum, and the volatile parts rise to the funnel, pass into the still and are condensed by the water in the second vat into spirits of turpentine. The residuum left in the vat is the rosin of commerce, which is passed through a series of strainers and sieves to the barrels, which are made on the spot. The turpentine, however, cannot be barreled so easily, for it will work through an ordinary barrel. It is placed in white pine barrels which have been coated inside with several coats of strong, hot glue until the barrel is impervious to the subtle fluid.

The trees are worked for five or six seasons, and then the turpentine maker moves to another part of the woods. He started in North Carolina, crossed over to South Carolina and is still moving toward the gulf. Forest fires destroy the pines faster than the hacker does, for the flames sweep over large areas before they die out. Careful owners of turpentine woods have the pine straw and fallen underbrush raked away from their trees before the season begins, and collecting this material in some safe spot wait for a quiet day when no wind will cool the wet finger, and then they burn the rakings.

Negroes are common laborers of the turpentine woods, but white men are plentiful. They live in rough shanties in the woods, with the stables for the mules and horses near at hand. No work is more healthful than turpentine making, for it is all out of doors in the depths of the balmy, health giving pines, free from the malaria of the swamps and from sudden changes of weather.—Chicago Record.

Horsepower.

The difference between nominal, indicated and effective horsepower often puzzles people. Nominal horsepower is an assumed quantity, used for the convenience of makers and buyers in describing the dimensions of the engines. Indicated horsepower is the amount shown by computations of the indicator diagram. Effective or actual horsepower is the work an engine can do or the difference between the indicated horsepower and the horsepower required to drive the engine when unloaded.—New York Tribune.

Weather Summary, week ending Dec. 19 .895.

Highest barometer	30.367	date,	19.
Lowest "	29.584	"	15
Highest temperature,	58 7	date,	13.
Lowest "	16 8	"	19.
Mean "	38 9		
Average dew point	16 1		
" Humidity	48 3		

Total precipitation, .07
Prevailing direction of wind NW
Wind, direction, velocity & date 30, SE, 15
No. Clear days 3
No. partly cloudy days 2
No. cloudy days 2
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 1

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows: Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperature. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON, Observer.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line,) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. FINKSHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Boleye and Fa co-Pigatti, partners doing business under the firm name and style of P. Boleye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, whose proven their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, at Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] P. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By ..., Deputy Clerk.
Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works: Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$5 0 00
J L M Donald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2 23	2 23
M J McDonald Trustee	497	4000	40 00
S M Frank	292	8000	800 00
S M Frank	377	2000	200 00
J P Buxton	145	1000	100 00
J W Lucas Trustee	382	3 7	3 70
Alex McLaughlin	302	2 0	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr	360	122	12 20
Alex M Laughlin Tr	41	200	20 00
J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
C P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
C P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A C Paine Trustee	418	103	10 30
F Thane Trustee	419	922	92 20
Thos F Anderson Trus	467	654	65 40
Thos F Anderson Trus	504	6	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee	439	3 8	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee	505	10 0	1 0 0
W W Sargent Trustee	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee	531	131	13 10
H Loam	462	1 0	10 00
H Noble trustee	523	4 00	4 0 00

A dividend in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the board of directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895 at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1895 at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Room 12 Rotunda Mills building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on December 2nd, 1895, the above sale is postponed to TUESDAY the 31st day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day. W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

SARAH C. F. WRINKLE, Plaintiff, vs. O. I. MAIRS, as Assignee of the Estates of Ambrose W. H. Smith and J. White Smith, Insolvent Debtors, Lucy C. Smith and Henrietta D. Smith, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of December, 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee, etc. et als., the above-named defendants, for the sum of $1,082.51, in United States gold coin, which said decree was on the 10th day of December 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 540, I was appointed a commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 27, North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 34, North-east quarter of the North east quarter of section 33, all in township 8 South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres. Also an undivided one-eightieth interest in and to that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, known as the "Rawson, Ford and Connelly Ditch." Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1896 at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec. 13, 1895.

J. R. MCOFFETT, Commissioner.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Independence, Cal. December 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jassie F. McIver, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 616, on the N½ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner of Independence, Cal., Gilbert Christie, Joseph V. Skinner and John F. Beane, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal. December 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William Lester, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, deceased, filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 14th day of January 1896, on timber culture entry No. 425 for the S½ of section No. 9 in Township 10 South, Range No. 34 E. M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George H. Yarnell, and John Welch, all of Bishop, Inyo County, Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the town of Big Pine, in Inyo County, California, the same being the place of the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THUMS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator.

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifty per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that the taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN, Tax Collector.

oct5 td

Railroad Time Table.

SARSON & COLORADO R. R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS. | From Mound House No. 1 | To Mound House No. 2.

	No. 1 Leave	No. 2 Arrive
Mound House	10 00 a m	5 50 p m
Junction	11 05 a m	4 15 p m
Wabuska	1 00 p m	3 0 p m
Hawthorne	Ar 4 40 p m	Lv 11 5 a m

	No. 3 Leave	No. 4 Arrive
Hawthorne	6 00 a m	7 25 p m
Sodaville	7 1 a m	6 15 p m
Soda Springs	7 50 a m	5 25 p m
Benevolent	8 10 a m	4 50 p m
Coaldale	9 41 a m	3 0 p m
Boston	1 20 a m	11 a m
Basin Creek	Noon	9 a m
Alkali	4 05 p m	8 a m
Independence	5 35 p m	7 a m
Lone Pine	6 20 p m	6 40 a m
Keeler	Ar 7 00 p m	Lv 6 0 a m

Passenger train daily.
Freight and Mixed days Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight and Mixed Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with trains of the V. & T. R. R., which leave Virginia City and Gold Hill at 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily.

A. A. THORNE and Other Stage lines connect at Keeler for Aurora (60 miles) and all points in Nevada.

AT LONING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages for Hawthorne, Marietta and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (9 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the Independent building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases contested, given careful and prompt attention.
Public attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching records.

WALTER A. LAMAR.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. L. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. Land Cases

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore

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SHAVING PARLOR.
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HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room

FRED GUCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE CAL
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. At the old stand "Mechanic's Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, state of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. - Cal
New House
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Prop
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The bar is supplied with choicest brands of liquors and cigars. Clean rooms. Patrons of the house will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.

FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY the 8th day of March 1896, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 38-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 80-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the county Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hallhah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lot Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided of in and to that certain mining claim, lead or ledge situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "Inspiration Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieths (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the fractions of the North-east quarter of Section No. twelve (12) and the South west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1) in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty eight and seven-tenths (68 7-10) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerly along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North-east quarter of the South-east quarter, and the Northwest quarter and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-one and three-twentieths (41 3-20) rods; thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; being the south ten acres of the Capitan lode of the Inspiration Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing and will be received at the store of the undersigned, in Georgetown, Cal., and may be left at any place, or at the office of the Inyo Independent, Independence, Cal., or delivered to the undersigned personally or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time before publication of the notice of sale.

The executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, in lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER.
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal. M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash
For particulars, call on Mace
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1896, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 22d
" ..... March 28th
" ..... April 25th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 2nd
" ..... November 30th
THOMAS C. DOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND RHINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL.
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESTON.
District Attorney ..... J. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R. ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 67
Antimony	10½
Copper, refined, in car lots	5⅝
Pig lead	3.85

Religious Services

Order of services until further notice will be as follows:

Independence—Every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lone Pine—Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday in day month, and the Thursday evening before the second Sunday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Fort School House—The second Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Liberty School House—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D. Supt. of the Nevada Mission, will hold the First quarterly conference of the Independence charge on Monday Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Independence.

Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Lone Pine on Friday evening Dec. 20th; service to commence at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at Independence on Sunday, service to commence at 7 o'clock p. m. A collection will be taken at the close of each service.

All are cordially invited to be present at these services.

THOS. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—SCOVIL—At Georges Creek, December 15, 1895, by Rev. T. H. Nicholas, W. H. Jenkins and Mrs. Isabella Scovil.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

J. E. Bell.	Fred Bicknell.
Marks Becker	Thomas Brady.
Matthew Duke.	Mary Harbor
I. McLaughlin.	J. M. Mills.
Wm. Robinson.	

This is the shortest day of the year.

E. Robinson visited Bishop last Saturday and Sunday.

R. S. Miner Esq. departed for Bridgeport on Thursday.

Supervisor Eldred came down from Big Pine last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clarke returned from Bishop last Monday.

W. R. Tibbetts was down from Big Pine last Wednesday.

Henry Rhine will leave for the city within a couple of weeks.

Miss Maud Cook is expected back from Hawthorne on Monday's train.

Don't forget the ball New Years Eve. Let 1896 begin with a wave of joy.

S. G. Sanders Esq. was down from Bishop a couple of days last week.

Arlie Mairs and Jack Welch got back Wednesday from their trip to Ubaheba.

Wells Barnes will leave for his mine over at the White Hills to-morrow morning.

Mrs. W. T. Bunney and her daughter Maggie arrived home from Los Angeles yesterday morning.

Pat Keys was in from Beveridge the first of the week. Tim Madden and Neel Bell returned with him.

Arthur Robinson has received a handsome silver medal as special correspondent for the Christmas *Examiner*.

J. R. Moffett returned from Bishop last Sunday. Harmon Hankhammer returning with him from Big Pine.

Mrs. Baker, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for several weeks, returned to her home at Big Pine to-day.

District Attorney Forbes went to Bishop last Friday on business in the Justice's Court of that place, returning Saturday.

Judge Arnot left on last Tuesday morning's train to spend the holidays at home. He will return about the sixth of January.

The first lot of bullion from the Reward Mining Company's new mill over at the Hirsh mine, was shipped the last part of last week from the express office here. The shipment consisted of 178 ounces.

Messrs Hays and Miller arrived here Sunday last from Bishop, where they started with their band of 350 head of beef cattle. They camped here over night and continued south the next morning.

COURT NOTES.

HON. N. D. ARNOT, presiding.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1895.

Wise et al vs. Collins—Case stands submitted.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1895.

County vs. Higoa, Erro, Inda and Erraca; motion to retax costs of suit—Taken under advisement.

County vs. Juan Ospital, (and 17 other cases)—Stay of execution granted for 25 days.

County vs. Erro, Higoa, Inda and Erraca—Stay of execution on judgment granted until Feb. 10.

T. C. Boland vs. Lone Pine Water Co. et. al—Demurrer submitted, overruled, and Defendants allowed until Feb. 1st to answer.

Lucy B. Bell vs. O. I. Mairs; action on foreclosure of mortgage—Decree ordered entered.

Woodin vs. Anthony—Plaintiff allowed judgmemnt for sum of $50.42 and costs.

The Milton Lyceum

The last meeting of the Milton Lyceum was called to order Dec. 14. at seven o'clock p. m. by the President.

The literary exercises opened with music: 'Away down on the Swanee River.' The tragic story of 'Kate Maloney,' as recited by Leon Marks, elicited much applause. The recitation by Miss Elma Parker, entitled 'Friar Philip,' was well received. An essay on the subject of 'Friendship' was read by Mrs. Arthur Bell; the writer has a pleasing style and the composition displayed a careful preparation. Other declamations, essays and readings consumed the time until recess.

The question of high license was ably supported by Miss Maggie Gorman and Carl Walter. Prohibition, as advocated by Arthur Marks, and Mr. H. D. Gill won the approbation of the jury.

The society closed with a chorus.

CARL WALTER, Sec'y.

Fire Fiend

A dastardly attempt at incendiarism was made in town last Friday night about 9:30 p. m. Some miscreant helped himself to a bottle of coal oil from the can used in Rhine's store, and poured the contents over a sack of charcoal, which was lying under and at the back end of the building. A shingle was then placed on the sack of charcoal upon which was set a lighted candle, that was the way the job stood when discovered by Mrs. Rhine at 9:30 o'clock that night. Tracks were found leading from the scene of operations out behind the fence and from that position it was evident the scoundrel waited patiently for the flames to get under headway. The footprints were traced for a short distance further and finally lost among others. So far there has been found no clue to the perpetrator.

Mason Valley News.

Tom Rickey is killing eighteen horses a week and feeding them to the hogs. The meat is boiled in a cauldron with grain and is very fattening. People who have tried horse stakes say they are very palatable, a good deal better than tough beef.—*Times.*

Last Thursday night Henry Krantz living near the creamery lost eight stacks of alfalfa hay by fire, which was discovered just after dark. Mr. Krantz had just made arrangements to feed his hay and was away after stock to feed it to. It is presumed that the fire was caused by the wadding from some Piute's gun, as they had been hunting in that end of the valley that day.—*Rust'er*

Hedges For Barbed Wire Fences.

After a barbed wire fence is made the next point is to prevent injury to stock. A hedge of some kind, with wire running through the hedge, will protect the stock. Even if the hedge is young, it serves to show the animals where to stop. They will not knowingly run against a barbed wire fence, but it sometimes happens that they do not see the wires.

Colder

The following dispatch was received at the Weather Bureau Office this morning at nine o'clock, from San Francisco:

"Rain or snow, warmer to-day followed by cold wave to-night and Saturday."

HAMMON.

The 'cold wave' that arrived last Sunday acted nearly the same as the previous one about three weeks ago; hard gusts of wind commenced to blow about five o'clock in the morning and by noon a light shower of rain commenced falling which continued for a couple of hours, the sky remained cloudy until evening when the clouds broke and the storm hung over the mountains a good part of the night, leaving a fresh coat of snow on the Sierras.

L. Cobarth and Wm. Harkness, mining experts, spent several days last week looking over the Bolinger properties in the interest of Craig Chambers. Some assessment work will be done and two or more of the mines will eventually be patented.

Messrs J. L. Bourland, R. McPherson, A. Harwood and M. C. Hall arrived here last Monday morning at nine o'clock, having driven through from Bishop that morning. They came down on business in the Land Office and returned the next day.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St. San Francisco.

Stray Items From Outside Precincts

R. Lockett and his brother Harry have struck a new lead mine three or four miles from Cerro Gordo which assays nearly fifty per cent lead and forty ounces in silver and they are working on it at present and may ship some ore in 1896.

Frank White has quit the soda works and went to Mojave last week en-route to Arizona. He says that some of the Inyo County boys, Max Skinner, Bill Johnson and C. Carrasco and L. Padilla and others may spend the holidays in Inyo this year. The Inyo delagation at Mojave is quite large and respectable.

James Holland has located a mine or relocated an old mine near Swansea and will send three or four men to work next week.

There is considerable sickness at Modock and other points in the mining sections lately. P. Obrien is on the sick list and under the doctor's care at Lone Pine.

The Inyo Marble Quarry has been shut down and it is said that Mr. A. Staudinger has been placed in charge as watchman.

The mercury got pretty low down around the lake the last few days. It registered 20 at Keeler and at Lone Pine it was about 15. The small streams flowing into Lone Pine creek were frozen solid.

Five or six cars of soda a week are being shipped from Keeler to San Francisco. It keeps quite a number of men busy at work crushing the soda with steam crushers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Loy and boy went to near Los Angeles on Monday evening's stage.

Gus Stevens of San Francisco is working for Thos. Boland in the store at present. Also W. H. Lang of Mojave.

Abe Diaz of Lone Pine is on the sick list.

Wm. Arcularius and Fred Strohmeyer of Georges Creek went to Los Angeles last week. D. C. Lane will return to Pomona for the holidays by next stage.

A relic of old times was picked up in Coso district a short time ago. It was a rusty pistol of the old cap percussion style and it was fully loaded. And along side of it was a pair of Sheriffs bracelets one of which was broken and in the other was a piece of human bone. Evidently some prisoner broke jail and got away only to die of thirst and starvation. The two relics were taken to Los Angeles by Mr. E. T. Loy.

W. Butler, lately of Independence has gone to work for P. Clinton at the Newtown mine.

Ben Whitmore of Hawthorne is braking extra on the train this week.

John Shepherd of Georges Creek shipped Sam Thomas a ten ton lot of hay last week. It is fine grass hay and can't be beat.

Wishing all a Merry Christmas,
Yours truly,
NEW YEARS.

Arrangements are steadily progressing to make an enjoyable time for all who attend the Christmas tree next Tuesday evening. There will also be a tree at the Fort on the same evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Year's Eve.

GRAND

BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

Independence String Band

—AT THE—

PAVILLION

—ON—

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Tickets - - - - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited.

New Year's Eve.

GRAND OPENING!
HOLIDAY GOODS!
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
AT RHINES'
COME AND SEE THEM.
EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

MERCHANDISE.

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, "DRESDEN" WARE.

The newest Style
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT

L. WOOD
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE

Agent for

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and price before purchasing elsewhere.

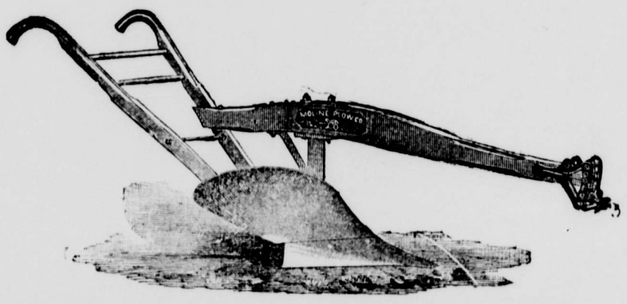
E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 9, 1884.
j164tf

NATHAN RHINE,
Independence, Cal.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMEMTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.
Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE
—FROM—
Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH
FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeler,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Orders supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.
j19-tf

BELL'S
Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

A. St. Mary,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON Work.

Horseshoeing
A SPECIALTY

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Shop on Edwards St.
Opposite Court House

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stable

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known livery and feed stables, I can be assured of finding there the best buggy and saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TERRORS OF THE RED SEA.

"The veritable hell of our earth," remarked the Calcutta representative of a New York firm, home on his biennial vacation, the other day when he saw a cable dispatch stating that the invalid soldiers of France's Madagascan campaign would be returned via the Suez Canal instead of voyaging around the Cape of Good Hope. "It is a sea that is literally infernal in its heat. It does not look large on the maps, but it stretches for nearly fifteen hunded miles between the incandescent shores of Egypt and Arabia, and its greatest width is less than two hundred.

"I have traversed it six times, and I have been on the verge of collapse every trip when we reached Aden or Port Said, so I think it likely that many of the French sick and wounded soldiers will not survive the journey.

"The heat is terrible. For nine months in the year the mercury remains at about 98 degrees in the shade, and when there is a breeze from the torrid deserts to the west or east it is hot as the breath of a furnace. A year frequently goes by without a drop of rain falling, and I have heard incredible stories of the heat which the desert sands along its banks seem to store up. I have never cared to land to verify any of them, but an Englishman told me that he put a thermometer in the sand once and the mercury slid up to 178 degrees.

"The water of the Red Sea, as may be imagined, is also very warm, and I have heard it asserted that it loses by evaporation each year enough to make itself an aqueous blanket twenty-three feet thick. Naturally it is one of the saltest bodies of water on the globe. It is really a sort of an arm of the Indian Ocean, you know, and receives no water to speak of from any other source. It has been estimated that if its supply were cut off by closing the Strait of Babel Mandeb and the Suez Canal it would take only a few years for the fierce sun to dry it up entirely.

"It takes the P. and O. steamers about a week to run from Aden, at the southern end, in Arabia, to Port Said on the canal, and going either way the boats always stop at one or the other of these two ports to take on a gang of Arab firemen, for no other race has been found that can stand the awful heat of the furnace room in this torrid climate. These Arabs are thin, muscular fellows, almost as dark as negroes, and it is worth running the risk of fainting to get a glimpse of them when they are at work stark naked down in the boiler-room of the vessel, looking like a band of devils feeding the infernal fires."

THE MAN IN THE TREE WAS CONVERTED

Among the pleasant memories awakened by the approaching camp meeting at Desplaines are some that border on the ludicrous and are in their way amusing. Among others who have begun their life's work at this place is the Rev. Dr. Eddy who preached his first sermon beneath the canopy formed by the trees in the woods surrounding camp grounds. Here also he made his first convert while preaching as he supposed to the flitting birds and climbing squirrels. The way he did it was this:

The Rev. Dr. Eddy was at that time a theological student at the Northwestern University. Accompanied by some of his classmates he went to the camp meeting where he was down on the programme to preach his first sermon. Here they found a young man named Fred Houghton, who was much under conviction because of his sins. Soon all the theological students had surrounded the penitent and were exhorting him to accept repentance. Every influence known to the future divines was brought to bear on Houghton until it became evident that it was becoming somewhat wearisome to him, and he went to the woods. Along toward evening, like Zacheus of old, who climed up into a sycamore tree, he ascended into a basswood tree, whose limbs nearly touched the ground, and there pursued his meditations.

Dr. Eddy was to preach that night, and felt nervous and apprehensive. As the shades of night were approaching he also hied himself to the woods and rehearsed his sermon beneath the tree in which Houghton was ensconced. Thinking himself alone, he warmed up and in eloquent tones exhorted his imaginary hearers to accept the faith. When he had finished great was his surprise when Houghton decended from the tree and said he was at last convinced, and declared that Dr. Eddy's sermon had saved him. In after years Dr. Eddy declared that had Houghton shouted while he was in the midst of his funeral sermon over Houghton's remains he would not have been more surprised than he was when Houghton came down the tree. —Chicago Tribune.

QUITE POSSIBLE.

A correspondent asks if it is not practicable for a person to carry enough electricity and use it for the purpose of heating apparatus placed under the clothing. We resume it is. A few 200 ampere-hour cells scattered among the pockets, connected in series, ought to do the business. They would probably weigh 500 pounds or more, and to this must be added the weight of heat apparatus. The latter need not necessarily be in the from of a street-car heater; it could be spread out on a flat surface. It would not look well, for instance, to carry a box-shaped heater across the stomach. Care must be taken to prevent short-circuiting, which might result in roasting to death.—Electrical Age.

It is little known, even among the Frenchmen, that the anti-anarchism law passed in France in 1892 imposes capital punishment for the deposit with criminal intent of explosives in any pulbic or private places, even when no explosion results.

Those Awful Telegrams.

"What is it, Mamie?"

"It's a boy, mum, with a telegraft."

"A telegram? Oh, ask him if James is killed!"

"He says he doesn't know, mum."

"Ask him what he does know about it."

"He says all he knows about it is that its marked 'collect,' and he wants his money."

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What shall I do? Here, Mamie, here's the purse. Pay him. Pay him whatever he asks. Oh, my poor James! I just knew something would happen to him before he went away this morning! Will they bring him home in an ambulance, Mamie?"

"I s'pose so, mum. Maybe you'd better read the telegraft."

"I can't! I can't! Oh, it serves me right for not kissing him three times when he left. And we've been married such a short time too!"

"Why don't you open the telegraft, mum?"

"Well, I suppose I must; but, oh, I can't tell you how I dread it!"

Reads telegram:

Will bring friend home to dinner. JAMES.

"The heartless beast!"—New York Journal.

A Liberal Education.

The late Professor Huxley held this opinion as to what constitutes a liberal education:

The man has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logical engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready, like the steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to halt by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness and to respect others as himself. Such a one, and no other, has had a liberal education.

Opium Eating In the Orient.

Opium eating, according to the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, is largely practiced in Rajputana on festive occasions as a token of welcome to guests and friends. When two enemies wish to end a long standing feud, they generally go through the following ceremony: They each drink a small quantity of the preparation of opium called "amulpani" from the hands of the other, and this is regarded as making the ties of friendship inviolable. In certain localities opium is consumed at funerals, marriages, betrothals and other ceremonies. Among the Kathis of Kathiwar it would be considered an offense if the guest refused to take opium on occasions like these. In the Punjab a large proportion of the adult male population take opium in small doses as a stimulant without much or any apparent harm. It is looked upon as a digestive and a very beneficial tonic for a man who has reached middle age.—London News.

Unequal Distribution.

"I've been reading a strange story in the paper," said Miss Sereleaf to her friend, Mrs. Snaggs.

"What is it?"

"It's about a man who came home after an absence of 12 years and found his wife married to another."

"What's strange about that? I've heard of such things."

"Both men claim the woman."

"Well?"

"Well, I think that is very unfair. Some women wait year after year for a husband who never comes, and others have two men claiming her at one time. I think matters are arranged very unequally in this world."

And Miss Sereleaf sat down and wrung her hands.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Afghan Ways.

The Afghans have a noble maxim, worthy of any stoic: "If thou hast, eat; if thou hast not, die." Unfortunately they do not live up to that, and in practice it becomes: "If thou hast, eat; if thou hast not, take." The ideal of a man is to live on his neighbors. The Afridis of the Khaiber pass lived for centuries upon the plunder of caravans till the British government enlisted these hereditary robbers as regular gendarmes and compromised for their right of plunder by a regular annuity. When a child is born, his mother bores a hole through the mud wall of the hut and makes it pass through, saying, "Ghal zai" (Be a good robber, my child).—Selected Essays of James Darmesteter.

She Tunes Pianos.

Miss Jean Day of Boston is a skilled piano tuner. This young lady is meeting with the opposition which a woman always encounters in entering upon a novel line of work, but she has given complete satisfaction to those who have committed their pianos to her care. Miss Day was being educated as a musician and showed great promise, but was compelled to quit her studies owing to the partial failure of her eyesight.—Boston Letter.

Speaks From Experience.

A lady from South Dakota asks a long list of questions about woman suffrage in Wyoming. It is enough to say that, after trying woman suffrage for 20 years, we here are entirely satisfied with its workings and unanimously incorporated it in our state constitution as the fundamental law of the land. We have never seen one of the evil results predicted by old fogies, and its effects have been only good, and that continually.—Laramie (Wy.) Sentinel.

Fashion is gentility running away from vulgarity and afraid of being overtaken by it. It is a sign the two things are not far asunder.—Hazlitt.

THE DESPISED CENT.

San Francisco Has Always Rejected It, but Is Now Relenting.

Dr. Stebbins of San Francisco, who is counted California's brainiest preacher, spoke for local civilization in an odd way on a recent Sunday, when he was delivering a sermon on the 33 years of his occupancy of the pulpit that was once Starr King's. Our vital need, according to the doctor, is to bid farewell to 1849 and accommodate ourselves to the spirit of 1895. Sober prudence, he thinks, is better than careless lavishness. He would welcome the domestication of the penny because the prevalence of that small coin would impart thought for the little things, due attention of which tends to make life happier and happiness more secure. It is the first time that a San Francisco pulpit has perceived the social and moral significance of the cent, and the sermon has made an impression. It will help toward the acceptance of the penny, which will arrive and stay, as the once equally despised nickel forced itself on us and gave the dime some dignity.

A dozen years ago the nickel was a petty and pride hurting thing. Men were ashamed to be seen with it, though women, less sensitive to the accusation of meanness, employed it freely long before it dared show its face in saloons, restaurants and cigar stands. And the women have been accepting the penny at the grocery and dry goods stores for a good while. Men's attempts on a large and conspicuous scale to introduce it have failed. In 1870, when Henry George started The Post, it was a penny paper, and the uniformed newsboys were supplied with pocketfuls of new coppers to make change. The public declined them, though. Eight years ago The Post, under General Sheehan's management, tried it again, with no better luck. Important retail houses have endeavored to spread the penny, but all these artificial efforts have not converted the public, which, through a queer perversion of the idea of what is open handed, has preferred to go on being overcharged several hundred per cent in small transactions. Customs are not to be created to order. The penny, already in use by careful housewives, especially those in the working people's districts south of Market street, will, I think, be in general circulation within a year or two.—Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

The Parasitic Growth of Hair.

All of the early writers on the make up of the human frame and its adornments invariably referred to the hair as being an "excrement" and most of them held that it was fed on substances similar to itself. The odd notions of the early anatomists and physiologists, as well as the occult philosophers, respecting the growth and functions of the hair were the basis of many old time superstitions regarding that constituent of the human body. The ancient philosophers declared that the hair "generated in the fuliginous parts of the blood," and that it was "exhaled by the heat of the body," and that it "becomes firm and fibrous on exposure to the atmosphere," presumably in the same manner that the fluid ejected by the spider becomes a "web" as soon as the air strikes it. In modern times, however, every idea respecting the character and growth of hair has changed. The scientists now universally agree that the hair properly and truly lives and receives its nourishment from the scalp and adjoining tissues. It is true, however, that they take upon themselves the nature of parasitic plants.

They grow as vegetation does, and each separate filament has a distinct life and economy. That they derive their nourishment and owe their existence to the juices taken up from the flesh and blood there is no doubt. However, after all, it cannot be that this food is taken up from what the physiologists term "nutritious juices," for we know that hair will live and thrive even though the body starve or be wasted by disease. In many instances, in truth, the hair thrives and becomes most luxuriant when the body is most shrunken and shriveled by wasting ailments. And, furthermore, in rare instances it has been known to flourish after animal life in the body had ceased to exist, and even after decay had set in the skin and flesh to which it was attached.—St. Louis Republic.

Nothing Like Bidding Up.

A lot of people were present at an auction sale of Japanese goods the other day.

"How much am I bid for this exquisite vase?" asked the auctioneer, holding it above his head.

"Ten shillings," responded an elderly lady, sitting in one of the front seats.

"That's a shame," cried the man with the hammer. "This vase, as a work of art, is worth four times the sum. Why, look at it. Will an intelligent audience allow such a sacrifice?"

"Twelve and six," came in the same woman's voice.

"Well, well, well! Can't you see that this is a treasure, and you stand here and allow it to be given away for such a paltry sum?"

"Fifteen shillings." Again it was the same bidder speaking.

"Fifteen shillings! The very idea!" ejaculated the auctioneer. "I never saw the like. Come, good people, what is the meaning of this? One of the mikado's especial designs slighted in such a manner! It is a reflection on your taste."

"Seventeen and six," said the solitary bidder.

"It is too costly, too precious, and too rare in pattern. Wake up, or I'll put it back in the box."

"A pound," the woman said.

"Well, it doesn't seem as if I can get any more, so here goes. A pound—once, twice, three times! Sold to the lady there at that shameful figure."

The lady stepped up, paid for and received her parcel, and departed, apparently without noticing the smiles of the audience.—London Tit-Bits.

A School on Wheels.

A traveling man in the Philadelphia Record tells of a most peculiar school in Kentucky which is built on wheels. "When night comes," he says, "a pair of mules pull it to the home of the trustee, and the next morning it is drawn back to its daytime location. The mules go and come on schedule time, and if the school is a little slow about dismissing in the afternoon the whole outfit is apt to be given a free ride. A day's supply of water and wood is put aboard by the trustee every morning before the schoolhouse sets out upon its journey. The teacher boards with the trustee and needs no carriage. At night a bulldog is chained beneath the little frame building, and a bad man, armed with a winchester, sleeps inside of it. All of this came about because some one threatened to burn the schoolhouse. Why the trustee does not have the building located in his own yard and save the trouble of hauling it back and forth I do not know, unless it is to comply with some legal technicality."

Stamped.

"Grandpapa," asked his inquisitive grandson, "do hens make their own eggs?"

"Yes," replied the old gentleman, "indeed they do, Johnnie."

"And do they always put the yolk in the middle?"

"They do indeed, Johnnie."

"And do they put the white around it to keep the yellow from rubbing off."

"Quite likely, my inquisitive little boy."

"And then, grandpapa, who sews the cover on?"

This stumped the old gentleman, and he barricaded Johnnie's mouth with a lollipop.—Exchange.

SMALL CLAMS.

Size Limited to One Inch in Thickness.

LONG ISLAND DIGGERS IN TROUBLE.

Interesting Suit Involving the Future of of the Luscious and Popular Shellfish—the New Law.

The clam is making any amount of trouble nowadays. It is the topic of a controversy that is well nigh as much unsettled as the Excise laws. The difficulty has been made by one or two short sentences in the new fish, game and forest statutes (1895,) and there are some lively times ahead and much acrimony in the fishing interest.

It is just now the season when the "clammers" on both shores of Long Island Sound and on the Massachusetts Coast are out for their prey. Clamming yields a precarious sort of livelihood at the best, but during certain months of the year there is money in good hauls. Though for the time oysters have again come into favor, there is nevertheless a continued and steady demand for clams on the part of the big hotels and restaurants. What this trade wishes is the very small clam, for fashion has decreed that the smaller the clam as a rule the tastier and more succulent. For large clams there is little or no demand.

There is a general impression that clams spawn most when they are very young, that is when they are very small. Hence, the argument was that clammers ought to be prohibited by law for dragging small clams out of their watery depths. The fishery statute of 1893 therefore prohibited the catching of clams of "less than an inch and a half in thickness." The laws of 1895 went this one better, and said that no clams should be taken "less than one inch in thickness."

The clammers are therefore in something of a predicament. They are prohibited from catching and selling clams of less than an inch across the shell, and yet it is just those fine little clams that their trade requires. The clammers of Connecticut and Massachusetts have no such laws to fight against, and therefore can easily take away the trade of the Long Island clammers. Nor is it at all certain that the new statute is based on anything like reason or common sense, for it is yet to be proved that the clam supply will be injured by all sizes being taken freely as they are caught, and it is also to be proved that clams really do spawn more when they are young and small.

A veteran clammer summed up the situation very concisely the other day. "Clams is like poultry," he said, "in this way. The law says that we shan't take any small clams at all, arguin' that if we do we'll gradually clean out the supply. Why, they might just as well pass a law to say that there shan't be any spring chickens killed, for if they are they won't grow up to be hens. Little clams is that soft an' delicate, comparin' 'em with bigger ones, like spring chickens is to roosters."

Already six Long Island clammers are in trouble. Edward Thompson, the Shell-fish Commissioner of the newly appointed commission, lives down at Northport, Long Island Being an oyster planter himself, he has facilities of knowing just what occurs in the bay in relation to clamming. Six men, Augustus Tuttle, Joseph Soper, Sr., Joseph Soper, Jr., Edward Soper, Seeley Hall and Joseph Conklin, have been arrested for illegal clam catching. Oyster Protector Hicks, who made a raid and arrested the fishermen, will make efforts to secure a conviction, for according to law one-half the fines imposed goes into the pockets of the man who makes the arrest.

But the six fishermen will have a very prtty defense to put up. The new law says: "And no hard or round clam less than one inch in thickness shall be caught or possessed, but, if caught, shall be returned to the water from which they are taken without unnecessary injury."

The defense will be that the small clams, for taking which these men were arrested, were caught in the rakes used with a large number of others, and that instead of sorting them then and there the men intended to wait until a full boatload had been obtained and to sort them afterwards on shore, picking out the clams under legal size carefully, and then rowing back and returning them to their bed. The law does not say that small clams caught should be returned to the water immediately, and so the only way the government may expect to win its case will be to prove that these clams were necessarily injured by being kept out of the water so long.

The statute not only attaches a penalty to the "catching" of very small clams, but also to their possession. That is, if small-sized clams are found in the kitchen or served at the restaurant table of any of the hotels or eating houses, the proprietors can be arrested, providing that it can be proved that they are New York clams. If they are Massachusetts or Connecticut clams they are quite legal, for it has not been suggested that the law can be argued as applying to clams caught in the waters of another State.

This statute only affects hard or deep-water clams, however. There are no regulations of any kind regarding the catching of soft-shell clams. While clams of the hard shell are taken from a boat out in deep water by means of a clam rake, soft clams are invariably dug for. They generally burrow in the sand between high and low tide mark, and men go out in their bare feet and, with trousers rolled high up, dig them up with short handled hoes. It is easy to tell where a soft clam has ensconced himself, for as he burrows he spouts up a little jet of water, and the sands of a beach at low tide are marked with a series of little holes showing each clam's location.

In a tavern at Leer, Holland, a young fool lately bet 30 cents that he could eat a thousand flies at one sitting. The flies were caught and put in a beer glass, and then he won.

PUSHING THE WORK.

But little has been said recently about the work looking to the Southern Pacific coming into San Bernardino, but investigation shows that without much noise of trumpets the work is going on and such work as makes it improbable that what this city may or may not do will affect the situation. A crew of track builders and repairers have been at work beyond Colton, and all the sharp corners between there and Riverside have been straightened out, and made passable for regular passenger trains, and the bridge over the Santa Ana river has been strengthened until it is prefectly safe for heavy engines. In fact, both freight and passenger trains can be run into Riverside from Colton. The haste at that end of the line is evidently for the sake of getting "in" on this season's orange crop, and all the force has been put on on that end of the line to get it into shape. Word came from there yesterday that a party of surveyors were at work laying out a cut-off, which will take the line out of Iowa and Massachusetts avenue, and at the same time shorten the line half a mile.

Fred—"What does the grocer do with the things he sells?"

Ben—"Ties them up."

Fred—"No; gives them a weigh."—Harper's Round Table.

BRUISERS.

No set of men in the world more aptly illustrate a certain important point than prize fighters. The point is with regard to the punishment they give and have to take. Whether victors or vanquished, they come out of a contest bruised from head to foot. That such men should be seen with all the blue spots cured seems marvelous, until we know that they have used St. Jacobs Oil. Everyone knows the virtue of the great remedy and that it will cure bruises, and the moral is all can profit by the example. If the fighter knows he can be so easily cured, it is a lesson to all subject to hurts—they will lose no time from work if they use it.

It is all very well for an engine to have an eccentric rod, but it should not have an eccentric engineer.

WHEN WRINKLES SEAM THE BROW.

And the locks grow scant and silvery, infirmities of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves digestion, rectifies biliousness and overcomes malaria. A wineglass before retiring promotes slumber.

When King Canute ordered the waves to roll back, he thought he was talking to a surf.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and, when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The man who wanted "little here below" went into the newspaper business.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

It is clever of us to bury an old animosity, but it isn't the thing to put a tombstone over it.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Free from Animal Oils. GET THE GENUINE.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Erysipelas

Has been my affliction from childhood. It was caused by impure blood, and every spring I was sure to have a long spell, and my general health would give way. Doctors did me but little good, and I became despondent. Last spring erysipelas settled in my eyes and I became totally blind for several weeks. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended, and after taking one bottle my sight gradually returned, my blood became purified and I was restored to good health. With Hood's Sarsaparilla one is well armed to meet any foe."—MISS LULU LEE, 144 Market Street, Memphis, Tenn. Remember

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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

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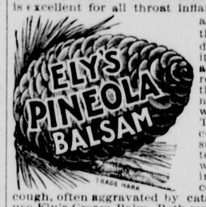

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

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INDIFFERENCE.

Dear, I can bear your anger patiently,
And all the little pangs that it begets;
There lurks no meaning in your thoughtless threats;
They wound but slightly, though undue they be.
I can but wait your sunny self to see
Returned, and mourn meanwhile when care besets.
You do not find for all your woes and frets
A better exorcist in love and me.

But, dear, I cannot bear your coldness, no'
The cruel line of silent, tight closed lips,
And unlit eyes, as fixed as a stone;
How these do torture me none, none can snow.
I drift unsuccored of all passing ships
Upon a bitter sea, unloved, alone.
—Edward W. Barnard in Kate Field's Washington.

APARTMENTS TO LET

It must be said that Anatole Pluchin was on the eve of getting married. These things may happen to anybody, and I don't mention the fact in order to ask your pity on his behalf, because his intended was a charming girl. Her name was Andree—delightful name! She was blond—agreeable color. She was 20 years and 7 months old—attractive age. She belonged to a family that was worthy of all respect, a fact to be considered.

That rogue Anatole! He knew the young girl was in love with him—madly in love with him. Had she not confessed to him that she would die rather than marry another? I know well that these things are often said and rarely executed. But in this case, although Andree was a blond, she was the owner of an energetic and decided character. Ah! mais oui. When she said things like this, her blue eyes darted terrible lightnings.

Doubtless it was this strong temperament that prevented her parents from making any objections and placing any obstacles in her way. There was no good talking to Andree!

"You know, mamma," she had repeated again and again, "I want this matter to be finished quickly."

"But, my dear child, there are certain delays and certain formalities"—

"The delays can be hurried."

"That is true."

"And the formalities can be simplified."

"I have no objections, dear, if it will give you pleasure."

"Then, mamma, let us consider the engagement as settled."

"Settled! Your lover has only exchanged a very few words with your father."

"You know that my father does what you wish."

"My daughter, you exaggerate."

"It is understood; let us waste no more time discussing it. I shall be married on the 10th of next month!"

"We shall see."

"Not the 11th—the 10th. It falls on a Saturday. I have already looked in the almanac."

"You have thought of everything."

"I'm thinking only of him."

"Well, he is a happy man to be able to inspire such an affection."

"When you were married didn't you have the same feeling?"

"The very same, my child. But perhaps my thermometer—that is the register of my feelings—was not quite so high as yours is."

"Well, now, mamma, let us start the campaign."

"Start the campaign? What do you mean?"

"Find an apartment."

"Is is possible?"

"You do not wish us to live in the street, I suppose?"

"No; but"—

"Tomorrow morning then we will start out."

"The"—

"Tomorrow, directly after breakfast, for apartments are sometimes difficult to find. Now, mamma, let me give you a kiss, you are so good."

She spoke the truth. Her mother was an excellent creature, and Anatole Pluchin was—well, his mother, her future mother-in-law, was of the kind that are nowadays seldom to be found.

The day following at the appointed hour Andree was ready to attack Paris and ransack it from end to end in her endeavors to find the nest—that is, the apartments—of her dreams. Her valiant mother was prepared to accompany her. The poor old woman had burned her throat with her coffee and had nearly choked herself over the sugar at the bottom of the cup.

"Forward march! En avant!" cried the joyous voice of Andree.

Young and inexperienced, she little knew what a terrible thing it is to hunt for rooms in Paris; to climb up dozens and dozens of steps and to undergo the searching questioning of zealous concierges and indiscreet portieres.

After an hour and a half of this exercise the unfortunate girl was exhausted. And her mother! She followed her daughter puffing like a grampus and dragging her legs after her as if they were logs of heavy timber! "Ouf! Ouf! Ouf!"

Then at length, "Mamma, look at that pretty house!"

"So it is."

"With a view from the back windows over the gardens."

"And a sign out"—

"Precisely. 'Apartment to let. Inquire within.'"

"Let us ask the price. I have an idea that it will be just the thing."

The price was just what the girl had judged reasonable for herself and her future husband.

"Let us go up stairs," cried Andree, who was delighted. "We can see over it, can we not?" she asked the concierge.

"Certainly, mademoiselle."

"Is any one living here now?" asked the mother.

"Yes, madame."

"Who?"

There was a second's almost imperceptible hesitation on the part of the concierge.

"A young widow, madame."

"Ah!" remarked the mother, "and doubtless she wishes to leave a house that has painful memories for her."

A flashily dressed girl opened the door in answer to their ring.

"These ladies desire to see the apartment," explained the concierge.

The girl made a remark in a low voice that escaped the other's ears. It was accompanied by an expressive shrug of the shoulders.

"Entrez," she said aloud.

Andree and her mother walked in. Everything most comfortable, ma foi, in this apartment. Quite a discovery, in fact. The furniture was commodious and elegant and placed each piece in the corner where it best belonged. And the appointments! And the cupboards! And the kitchen! And the arrangement of the light! The visitors were completely charmed.

As they turned a corner of the corridor the mother looked in the direction of Andree, who stood behind her, and said:

"Andree, I think it must be your good star that guided us here."

But she stopped suddenly.

"Why, where are you, Andree? Where can she have gone to? Andree!"

A distant and sorrowful cry came in answer.

"Andree. Mon Dieu! what's the matter?" cried her mother, alarmed.

This is what had happened: Andree, inquisitive little girl that she was, had turned down a passage and suddenly opened a door. She was curious to see what the room was like.

The door, it so happened, was that of a private boudoir. Inside, as she stood, pretty as a fairy, in the doorway, she saw a velvet sofa. On the sofa she saw, half reclining, a very pretty young widow with black eyes and a demurely sweet face. Kneeling on the soft Turkish rug beside her, with his hand upon his heart and an expression of eternal love upon his face, was a young man.

Andree heard no words, but the noise of opening the door caused the young man to spring to his feet and face her.

"Ah! Mon Dieu! Andree!"

It was indeed Anatole.

* * * * * * *

Andree possessed a resolute character, as we know. She never saw Anatole again, and the amount the courts granted her for breach of promise of marriage is not exactly known.

In this way a mother-in-law who was anxious to do all she could for her son-in-law only succeeded in bringing about results that were a hundred times worse than the most bitter hostilities.

Such is the irony of fate, and doubtless it was best for the happiness of la belle Andree.—From the French.

Rubinstein Not a Happy Man.

Though his life was full of work and he was ever faithful to duty, Rubinstein was not a happy man. With each succeeding year he grew more and more pessimistic. Life failed to give him the amount of enjoyment he craved outside his art, and except in the society of women he did not seem even commonly happy. But for the fair sex he had ever a joke and a smile. It amused him to shock their feelings, and when they opened their eyes widely at his audacity he never failed to enjoy it. He believed that a knowledge of woman was necessary to an artist, and if a young aspirant to any artistic calling asked his advice his first question was, "Have you loved yet?" For he believed that a man who could not love was incapable of becoming an artist. He himself could not be accused of any failing in this case, for his loves were almost as many and various as his days. He had all the faults and all the virtues of his artistic calling, and in every sense of the word lived for his art and his fancy regardless of all things. His was a true bohemian nature.

There was a certain roughness, want of tact and even brutality in his nature that made itself disagreeably felt at times. His was not a temper to be tried. Up to a certain point he could hold it in check admirably, but anything beyond this caused an explosion of wrath that was terrible. As in his physiognomy, so in his temper there was much of the lion. Those who did not know him consequently feared him, for his personality was one that awed, especially in the latter years of his life.—Alexander McArthur in Century.

Polite Lies.

Soon after Rowland Hill became secretary of the British postoffice he summoned together some of his subordinates—the surveyors, as they are officially called—to consider a paper of instructions on some important matter which he was about sending out. He read it to them to make sure that it covered the ground. One of them was Anthony Trollope, afterward famous as a novelist.

When the reading was finished, Trollope, naturally desirous, as a young man, to show that he had a head upon his shoulders, challenged not the scope and tenor of the instructions, but the literary composition. That, however, was not what the secretary desired to hear.

"I think, Mr. Hill," Trollope is reported to have said, "that the language of paragraph so and so, literally construed, may be held to mean what you do not intend."

Rowland Hill was not a man who loved correction of that sort, and he answered with great slowness and deliberation:

"You must be aware, Mr. Trollope, that a phrase is not always intended to bear a literal construction. For instance, when I write to one of you gentlemen, I end my letter with the words, 'I am, sir, your obedient servant,' whereas you know I am nothing of the sort."—Youth's Companion.

Trouble In the Menagerie.

"You look as if you needed a hair cut," said the elephant, nosing about the lion's cage.

"Before you go around making remarks about other people's appearance you'd better trim down your ears," retorted the lion, shaking his mane. "You show your ivories too much when you talk anyhow."—Chicago Tribune.

DICKENS' BROTHER.

THE STORY OF HIS ERRING LIFE AND DEATH AT CHICAGO.

It Removes a Stain Which Has Rested on the Great Novelist's Name For Many Years—Augustus Was the Pet of Charles Until He Went Wrong.

Charles Dickens' brother, Augustus Dickens, and Mrs. Augustus Dickens lived for some time and until their death in a house on the site of 558 North Clark street, Chicago. Recent inquiries concerning the title to the realty have brought out surprising details concerning Augustus Dickens and his brother. The disclosures now made for the first time not only explain why Dickens would not come to Chicago when reading in this country, but also why he never defended himself against the charge that he had been unnatural and heartless to a member of his own family in indigence.

Augustus Dickens was born in 1827 and was therefore 15 years younger than Charles Dickens. The elder brother became tenderly attached to the younger, who was an infant when he was beginning to take on the responsibilities of a man. The love of Charles for Augustus never suffered interruption. He cared for him until Augustus was able to take care of himself.

Like a taper suddenly blown out, Augustus disappears from the annals of the Dickens family. He had married. Charles Dickens went on working, and his own life became shadowed with domestic grief. One day in the early sixties Augustus appeared among the clerks of the Illinois Central Railroad company in Chicago inert, indifferent and thriftless. He wasted his slender salary on liquor, and the home he occupied with Mrs. Dickens on North Clark street was understood to have been acquired with money given her by her father.

When Charles Dickens came to give his great series of readings in the United States, the fellow clerks of Augustus Dickens, knowing the struggle the hapless man was making against his adopted vice, wrote to the novelist kindly at first, telling him of the distress of his brother's family and gently intimating it would be worthy the fame of the great writer if their condition should be relieved now that it was brought to his notice.

A second letter entreated Dickens to come to Chicago, not only to see for himself the plight of his brother, the original of "Boz," but also to give the people of the city an opportunity to hear and welcome him. Appeal, entreaty, finally protest, brought no sign from Charles Dickens except a brief statement that his American arrangements were in the hands of his agent, Mr. Dolby, and that they did not include a visit to Chicago. Indignation succeeded sympathy among those who knew that Augustus was a brother to the now rich and famous writer. They assumed that he remained away because coming might compel him to make provision for Augustus and his wife, who were both in poor health. The newspapers scored the novelist unmercifully.

Not long after the novelist returned to London Augustus died. On Christmas eve, 1868, Mrs. Dickens swallowed a dose of morphine and died. The empty vial told of suicide. The death of Mrs. Dickens was attributed to grief for her husband and chagrin over the apparent willful indifference of his celebrated brother.

When the question of the disposal of the homestead came up in the probate court, a strange fact was discovered. The property was not in the name of Augustus Dickens nor of Bertha Dickens, but of Bertha Phillips. Mrs. Dickens' friends hushed the matter up at once. It was necessary to send to and receive communication from London. Before the legal details were completed for disposal of the material interest the fire came and destroyed the records of the probate court. The residuary interest that had been acquired was quietly transferred. But for recent tracing of the title probably the truth would never have been brought out, and Charles Dickens would have continued, in the minds of all who thought they knew the facts, little better than a monster toward his own kith.

Bertha Phillips was a daughter of Charles Phillips, for many years one of the most eloquent lawyers in the United Kingdom. Augustus deserted his blind wife, who became a member of the novelist's family. How Augustus Dickens came into contact with the daughters of Charles Phillips is unknown. The family were attractive, and their home was one of the places in London where "everybody who was anybody" was sure to be found. Phillips lived to 1859 and left a fortune estimated at $200,000.

After the death of her father and of Augustus Dickens Bertha found herself hopeless and desolate and killed herself. Perhaps she had ceased to have communication with the surviving members of her own family. Perhaps she had hoped to the last that Charles Dickens, after the death of poor Henriette, would forgive his wayward brother and restore him to the old place in his heart. What the truth was will never be known.

Charles Dickens could neither condone the fault the two erring ones had committed nor could he repair its consequences. He could make no explanation in his own defense that would not have exposed the innocent to shame and inculpated in statutory crime his own brother and one whom that unfortunate man was bound to protect as best he could since they had chosen to cast aside all moral obligations and take the consequences.

Every trace of the blighted household disappeared long since from the city. The occupants of the old site of Augustus Dickens' home are not even aware of the tragic history connected with the past. Recent revelations fortunately will set the famous novelist right and remove the stain that has rested on his name so many years.—Chicago Cor. Boston Paper.

The Spider.

One problem fitted for the zeal of the folklorist would be the tracking back of the spider. There is that nice story about Robert Bruce and his having learned patience from the spider. The Islamites use the web of the spider in the flight of the prophet. Probably the Arabs had it direct from the Jews. There is a Talmudic tradition of David flying before Saul and of David hiding in a cave, and how he might have been discovered had not a spider woven its web across the entrance. This is precisely the same incident as is used in the hegira. The arachnida spins but a flimsy web, but her filaments have been stronger than cables, for they still hold fast to the legends of the past.—New York Times.

Unlettered Dons.

Out of 17,000,000 inhabitants of Spain over 11,000,000 are ignorant of the art of reading or writing.—Journal of Pedagogy.

Explosives and Motive Power.

According to the opinion of Superintendent Barker of the arms factory at Sparkbrook, England, and a prominent expert in that line, the possibilities of the industrial use of high explosives for generating motive power are a fit subject of study. Of the gunpowder engine he thinks only slightly, as such an explosive merely develops in combustion about 280 volumes of permanent gases, while the solid residues are very considerable, soon clogging any machine. Nevertheless one pound of gunpowder is capable of developing 170,280 foot pounds of energy. The new smokeless powders are capable of developing still higher energy and are also more under control, while giving off nearly 1,000 volumes of permanent gases and leaving no solid residue. Though the temperatures developed by all these propellants are high, he thinks it very possible to overcome this difficulty in the same way as it is done with gas engines, or even by making use of the energy of the water so employed when converted into steam. As English "cordite" develops 1,250 calories per gram the possibilities of its employment in some form of "powder gas" engine is remarked upon as not without attractiveness to engineers of a speculative turn. The temperature of gunpowder on explosion is about 4,000 degrees F., and that of the smokeless powder is believed to be considerably higher, though this has not yet been fully determined.—New York Sun.

An Odd Custom.

The oldest temperance society in the world is the abstaining commune in Achlyka, in Siberia, all of whose members are strict teetotalers every day in the year except one. Regularly on the first day of September, year after year, all the adlut members of the commune assemble in the parish church, and every one takes a solemn vow before the altar to drink no wine, beer or spirits "from the morrow" of the following day for the whole year. The clause "from the morrow" is introduced in order to give them a reward for their virtues in the shape of a whole day of drunken carnival. As soon as they leave the church they begin to indulge in a horrible bacchanalian drinking, which continues throughout the day, until neither man nor woman in the village is sober. This is naturally followed by considerable physical suffering, and then by mental remorse, whereupon the penitent parish enters upon its twelve-month of model sobriety, and all live like the Rechabites. Some students imagine that this queer proceeding may be a prehistoric tribal custom.

Animal Humbugs.

In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick. After his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties. The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and to make the deception surer it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly. They show a sense of guilt if detected. They take precautions in advance to avoid discovery. In some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus bees which steal hesitate often before and after their exploits, as if they feared punishment. A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft. While he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.—London Exchange.

Turkish and Russian Soldiers.

The Turkish army is perhaps the only one in the world which has invariably behaved better in the field than the peace conditions of both nation and army led critics to anticipate. The Russian army, so far as the war of 1877-8 is concerned, belongs undoubtedly to the category of armies which have not fulfilled expectations.

The average Turkish soldier is physically, morally and intellectually superior to the average Russian soldier, for three reasons—first, because he is a total abstainer; secondly, because he is religious—that is, intellectually religious, whereas the Russian is ignorantly religious, i. e., superstitious; thirdly, because elementary education is better in Turkey than in Russia. These plain facts should be borne in mind when the next campaign becomes imminent.—"The Defense of Plevna," by W. V. Herbert.

Professor Huxley.

Professor Huxley was a man of very simple and direct manner. In the classroom he made his lectures graphic by finding illustrations for scientific truths in everyday examples, as when, in treating of animals that change their color, he referred to the fact that when he was tired or nervous he fancied he was grayer than usual. He was gallant to the fair sex. One of them, who attended his South Kensington lectures, asked him to introduce her to Herbert Spencer and was amused by his mock serious response, "I thought I was your first love." To this same lady he said, in talking about the death of Agassiz, the news of which he had just heard, "I wonder where he is?" He made the remark in a tone of profound sadness.

Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle's face is well known, but the pictures do not, it is said, do justice to the sparkle of his eyes when lighted up in conversation nor to the play of his features when interested in the subject under consideration. His face bore little indication of the dyspepsia to which he was the victim. His cheeks were ruddy, and his whole aspect that of a man in excellent health.

John Randolph of Roanoke had a squeaking voice that detracted not a little from the effect of his speeches. When he became angry, as he generally did before he got through a speech, he fairly shrieked in wrath.

An excellent quality of illuminating gas has been made from peat.

MECCA BY STEALTH.

IT WAS THUS THAT A FRENCHMAN SAW THE HOLY CITY.

M. Gervais Courtellemont Made the Perilous Journey on a Mission For the Governor of Algiers—The Second Frenchman to Make the Trip and Return Alive.

M. Gervais Courtellemont told the Geographical society in Paris of his visit to the holy city on a mission intrusted to him by the governor general of Algeria. This gentleman is the author of a series of illustrated works on Mussulman countries, and he was very glad of the opportunity to become acquainted with the center of the Mohammedan world. Only one Frenchman before him has visited Mecca and returned in safety.

"Last year," he said, "the governor general of Algeria intrusted me with a mission to the grand sheriff of Mecca. I succeeded in my difficult enterprise, and I owe my success to my companion, Hadj Akli, who has long been in the service of France, and has made 21 pilgrimages to Mecca. When we embarked at Suez, I was dressed in the garb of a poor Mussulman, and I mingled as one of them with my brother pilgrims. There were merchants from Medina, a devout company from Aleppo, camel drivers from Nedj, and even slaves. I became very well acquainted with many of my comrades during the three days on the steamer before we reached Jidda. Here debark every year the innumerable pilgrims who come by the sea route. I had hardly landed when I was arrested by a Turkish policeman during the momentary absence of my comrade. He plied me with questions, which I answered in good Arabic, and, as my passport was all right, he let me go. I found, however, that I was under suspicion. No one invited me to breakfast or dinner, which is a very bad sign in a Mohammedan country.

"Finally one of the residents, Si Ali, asked me to dine with him, and I nearly spoiled everything by my awkwardness at the table. Hadj Akli had little patience with me. His remarks when he got me alone were not encouraging.

"'You are scarcely intelligent,' he said. 'You do not know how to behave at the table. You will not live to see Mecca.'

"My host, Si Ali, was not more hopeful in his remarks. 'You have broken bread with me,' he said, 'and I am your friend. But do not try to go to Mecca. The sands of the desert are white with the bones of those like you who have tried to reach our holy city. You are throwing yourself into the fire. Allah forbids suicide.'"

The traveler said, however, that he was a good Mohammedan, and that if Allah wished to destroy him in the desert it was his fate. The next day Si Ali assisted him in his religious exercises and expressed himself as little satisfied with his manner of reciting the morning prayer. He was kind enough to assist for two days in the novice's education, and then M. Courtellemont set out for the holy city. His departure was hurried by the fact that he was exciting more and more suspicion. He did not pretend to be anything but a new convert, but even as a novice he was regarded as rather green. So he was glad to get away from Jidda. He made a forced march to Mecca, during which he suffered intensely from the night cold, for he was mounted half naked on a donkey, and his head was shaven and bare. His best friends would not have recognized him. His comrades on the journey, who had not thought it necessary to manifest so much religious zeal, were well wrapped in ample clothing.

"At break of day," said the traveler, "I entered the holy city of Islam. A cloud of pigeons flew around me and even obstructed my path, and I trembled for fear of treading on them. This would be a very grave offense, for they are held in the highest veneration by the people of Mecca. I lost no time in repairing to the great mosque to make my first devotions. The first ceremony, the Tuaf, is to make seven times the circuit of the Caaba, or Bit Alla, House of God, reciting prayers in a loud voice. The Caaba is an edifice in the form of a cube, each side about 40 feet wide and 50 feet high. It is covered with a veil of black silk, with a splendid golden border about four feet wide running around the top, on which are reproduced verses from the Koran.

"After I had made the seven circuits of the Caaba at a rapid pace I was at liberty to embrace the black stone. This stone is about the height of a man, and is set into one of the angles of the Caaba. When the lips are touched to it, it does not give the cold sensation of marble. For protection the most of it is incased in solid silver, and, according to usage, I threw my arms around this glistening covering while I kissed the sacred stone.

"A more arduous ceremonial, the Sai, was to follow. I was required to travel seven times at a very rapid pace over the road between the sacred porticoes Safa and Merua, a total distance of 4½ miles, reciting prayers all the while in a high voice. The ceremony is in memory of the anguish of Hagar when she sought in vain for water for her little son, who was perishing of thirst. The pilgrim is required to make this journey before he is permitted to drink of the miraculous water of the wells of Zem-Zem, to which the angel Gabriel directed the despairing Hagar.'"

Among the interesting things he saw was the ruins of a building erected not long ago for the purpose of disinfecting the clothing of pilgrims as they arrived in the city. The idea was given up as impracticable, and the building was torn down.

"How could they expect," asks M. Courtellemont, "to disinfect the clothing of more than 250,000 pilgrims in a little building that was only 35 by 40 feet square? And why did they erect such an establishment in the city itself, when their sole purpose was to protect the city from epidemics?"

So Mecca continues to be one of the greatest of centers from which the plague of cholera spreads in all directions.—Paris Letter.

Cradle of Indian Babies.

When you go through an Indian camp, you can see red and green sacks standing against the sides of the tepees, carried on the backs of little girls by means of a blanket which is fastened at the waist with a broad leather belt, or being rocked to and fro by the wind in the boughs of cottonwood trees. These sacks are Indian cradles. Sometimes, if the camp is going on a long journey in search of game or for water, or to escape a war party, two of these sacks are fastened together by stout straps and swung over the back of a pony, one dangling on each side, like the baskets on a pack mule. But as a rule the horses are left for the men and boys to ride, and the papooses are either carried by the girls or packed away on a "travoise," which is the only wagon the Indians have.—New York World.

OLD BELLS IN NEW YORK.

Two Metal Messengers Whose Tones Have Sounded to Many Generations.

Whether it be due to patriotic or poetic instincts it is nevertheless true that a famous old bell always arouses a reminiscent feeling. Its very presence suggests a story—the glad cry of liberty, the joyous peals of wedding festivities, the somber tone of funeral processions. Weather stained and hoary, an old bell seems like a messenger of fate.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that the bell in the yard of the Collegiate church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, daily attracts a throng of inquiring faces, closely pressed against the high iron railing surrounding the church.

From the quaint Latin inscription on the bell one learns that it was sent in 1795 by the people of Amsterdam as a gift offering to the North church in New York, then at Fulton and William streets, where it had been erected in 1628.

Hanging high above the city, at Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, is another link that binds us to the past. This great bell bears this Dutch inscription:

"Een leegat aan de Nederderdeutsche Kirke, Niew York, 1731."

It appears from the old will of Colonel Abraham de Peyster that he ordered a bell to be made in Holland for the Middle church, then occupying the site of the old fort at the Battery. The people of Holland were so pleased at being thus remembered by one of their number in America that a great number of coins were thrown into the smelting pot which contained the metal for the bell as an evidence of their appreciation. During the Revolution the Middle church was put to strange uses. Removing the pulpit, gallery, pews and flooring, the British dragoons converted it into a riding academy.

John Oothout was granted permission from Commander in Chief Lord Howe to remove the De Peyster bell to a place of safety. Accordingly, in the most unobtrusive manner possible, the bell was sent to Chambersburg, Pa.

When peace was restored, the bell was hung in the steeple of the Middle church, afterward leased to the federal government for postoffice purposes, and which many remember as the old Postoffice building. A little more journeying and the De Peyster bell reached its present haven.

The Collegiate consistory carefully preserve the relics of their several churches. A pewter plate bearing the date 1769 and giving a history of the old North church is stowed away with a charter granted in 1696 by William III empowering them to incorporate themselves in New York. Here, too, is zealously guarded the old will of John Harpending, now yellow with age, bequeathing, in 1723, much of his land to the Collegiate corporation.—New York Herald.

HIS SMILE WENT WITH THE POSE.

The Model In the Life Class Smiled Simply For the Sake of Art.

An amusing incident occurred not long ago in a well known New York art school. The girl students were drawing from life a study of the "Dancing Faun." A good looking Italian boy was the model, and as he assumed the requisite pose his face became wreathed in smiles. He was gazing directly at the class, and each girl imagined the smile was directed at her.

"How very embarrassing," said a Long Island girl. "I wish to goodness he wouldn't grin at me."

In spite of the indignant glances cast at him the son of Italy continued to smile at the blushing girls.

Presently a stolid German girl looked up and noticed the smile, which she imagined was aimed directly at her.

"You schtop dot schmiling. We don't want you to schmile at us." The boy's figure instantly straightened up, and he stood before the class the very impersonation of offended dignity as he said:

"Ladies, I no smile at any one. I pose to you as ze 'Dancing Faun.' Ze smile goes wiz ze pose."—New York World.

The Courtship of Miles Standish.

Encouraged by the hearty welcome given to these two American poems, Longfellow, in 1858, published a third, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." In this he told no pathetic tale of parted lovers, nor did he draw on the quaint lore of the red men. He took his story from the annals of his own ancestors, the sturdy founders of New England. As it happened, he himself (like his fellow poet, Bryant) was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, the Puritan maiden, whose wooing he narrated. "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is only less popular than its predecessors, "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha." All three have been taken to heart by the American people, all were composed during the brightest years of the poet's life, when his family were growing up about him, when he was in the full possession of his powers and had already achieved fame.—Professor Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas.

Lablache's Voice.

Lablache had the most magnificent bass voice ever known to the lyric stage. It had a compass of two octaves, from E flat below to E flat above the bass staff. He was a man of prodigious size and strength, and his voice was proportioned to his physical dimensions. Nothing was able to overcome or drown it, and through the tones of the largest chorus it boomed out as lustily as though alone. More than once he broke a window pane by the strength of the vibrations caused by his monstrous voice.

How Greensboro Was Named.

General Nathaniel Greene, during his retreat before the British in 1781, fought a battle at a settlement in North Carolina ever since called Greensboro.—Boston Budget.

DIME NOVEL BEADLE.

HE WAS A REVOLUTIONIST IN THE LITERARY FIELD.

How He Started the Salmon Backed "Dimers" That Had Such a Big Run Thirty Years Ago—Notable Authors Who Wrote Stories For Beadle.

A man died almost unnoticed the other day in New York who was, in his prime, a revolutionist in the literary field. I refer to the publisher, Erastus F. Beadle, the father of the cheap novel. Those of us whose memory reaches back to the times before the civil war will recall the fact that the 25 and 50 cent novel was the rule in those days, and the cost of paper and printer's ink, which went up with everything else, soon accustomed the novel reader to the idea of paying even $1 or more for his treat.

But through all the Beadle dime novel held its own. It was a little salmon covered duodecimo, rarely illustrated inside, but often with a startling picture underneath the title. In an informal chat with a visitor about ten years ago, Mr. Beadle told most entertainingly the story of his venture in publishing. The idea of the dime novel occurred to him, he said, in 1859, and he began to act upon it in 1860.

"The state of the book market then," he went on, "was peculiar. Every one was publishing books with thick paper and wide margins—trying to see how little they could give their readers for $1 or $1.50. Publishers exchanged books and took back such as were not sold. Well, I took the other tack, and thought I would see how much I could give for 10 cents—cash sales, no credit. Every one said the project would fail, but it didn't.

"We first published dime song books, cook books, etiquette books, etc., which we bound in salmon colored cover. No 'yellow covered dimes' were ever sent out by me—the color was salmon. The yellow covered ones were imitations and were a bad lot. Well, after awhile I started the dime novel. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was the author of the first one—'Madeska'—a prize story published 40 years ago in The Ladies' Companion. I paid her $250 for the right to reprint the story. We sold 10,000 copies right off and then 20,000."

Mr. Beadle had an editor in his employ named Victor who used to pass upon manuscripts, order special work and the like, just as the editor of a literary weekly or monthly would do it. He was as interested as his chief in recalling their joint undertaking.

"The authors who wrote for us," said he, "were notable persons in their way. We had, for instance, one book by a man who was once a member of the Ohio legislature, another by an ex-governor of the same state. He never wrote us a bad line. Edward S. Ellis—you know him?—wrote us our most popular novel. He was a Methodist, and he went to his minister to know whether he could write a dime novel. He was a schoolteacher in Trenton and was not 21 when he wrote his first 'dime,' for which he got $85. That was 'Seth Jones.'"

"Yes, I remember," broke in Mr. Beadle, unable to restrain his enthusiasm, "we plastered the country with 'Who is Seth Jones?' and when the excitement ran high we answered the question with that picture you see on that cover—'I'm Seth Jones.' We sold 60,000 copies of that story right off."

"These novels," Mr. Victor continued, "introduced either historical or local characters. They followed right after Cooper's tales, which suggested them. Mrs. A. M. Dennison wrote historic fiction. Judge Jared Hall of Ohio wrote 'The Slave Sculptor,' a story of Mexico in Montezuma's time—good names. Then there was Clara Augusta. She was a Maine lady and a clever writer. Ellis wrote exclusively for us, and we have paid him as high as $250 for a novel of 40,000 words.

"Why, we paid better, in proportion to the quantity of matter we accepted, than The Atlantic Monthly. Our stories were very popular, and our yellow covered rivals—bad books—began to spring up. What did we do then? Oh, we had to kill a few more Indians than we used to, but we held our own against them. Ours were stories of exciting adventure only; there was nothing bad about them. See this article in The North American Review for July, 1864, wherein they are described and criticised. They are pronounced 'exceptionally moral,' and they 'do not even obscurely pander to vice or excite passions.' The so called 'cheap libraries' have sent these old style dime novels into the background, though we keep a stock of the best ones on hand still.

"You ask about Mayne Reid? We have a list of his works. He would have sunk into obscurity if we hadn't sustained him. He has written certainly 50 stories and sketches for us. He was working for us exclusively for eight or nine years. We made a double number of his 'Scalp Hunters,' one of his most popular stories, reprinting it at his request. He retained, of course, the English rights in his works. We never paid him less than $600 for a story; that was the standard price, though we may have paid him more at times.

"I remember he brought his 'White Squaw' down here one morning and said he must have $700 for it, and we gave him a check without reading the manuscript, which contained only about 50,000 words. Reid was always in trouble financially, but he was a prolific writer, and when he got hard up he would dash off sketch after sketch and come down here with his pockets stuffed. Here is a lot of his manuscript now that has never been printed on this side."—Kate Field's Washington.

As They Saw It.

It is noticeable that blind people generally talk as if they had the use of their eyes. A political discussion between two blind men wound up in this fashion:

"I don't look at it the way you do."

"I see you don't. But I've had my eyes opened."

"So've I mine, and I don't think I shall see you pulling the wool over them either."—Youth's Companion.

Secrets Will Out.

"Now, you must not let this go any farther," said Watts to McDavid after retailing a choice bit of scandal.

"Oh, certainly not," said McDavid. "How did you happen to hear it?"

"My wife told me. She is just like any woman—can't keep a secret, of course."—Tit-Bits.

The Correct Term.

"Do you know the count actually addresses her in public as his treasure?"

"Treasure? His English is a little off. He means investment."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nine times out of ten the practical joker ought to be shut up in a lunatic asylum.—Watertown Times.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

V. H. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 27 1895

A new and sentimental issue has been started and called to the attention of the Governor just as the machinery of our criminal courts has got to work sending murderers to the gallows and the public is given the satisfaction of knowing that occasionally men deserving death can be hanged otherwise than by mobs. Warden Aull and other penologists think a very pretty thing to do would be to turn loose on every Christmas day a murderer from the State's prison who was lucky enough to strike a tender-hearted jury. It is to be hoped that Governor Budd's native good sense will prompt him to put his foot down on any such sentimental nonsense. The association of "the birthday of our Savior" with the releasing of murderers on a people among whom murder is seldom punished, as Warden Aull does, is disgusting. If there are any men in the State's prison who are unjustly convicted—innocent men—let them be turned loose just as soon as their innocence can be demonstrated, whether it is before Christmas or after Christmas, but in the name of security to human life, let's keep all the murderers who are now in prison where they can do no more murdering, and let's hang all others just as fast as they can be caught and convicted. The people have some right in this matter, which ought to be considered. The reformation of murderers who have been convicted and not hanged can be brought about by keeping them where they are safe. There are now fifty five of these in State's prison at San Quentin; there let them live and there let them die.

Another wealthy philanthropist has been heard from. This time it is not a single individual, but an aggregation of individuals known as the Clark Thread company of New York. The concern is about to open a cost price restaurant to furnish lunches for its employes. The company is immensely rich and has, it is almost needless to say, become so by steadily and systematically pressing the wages of its numerous employes down to the lowest point where it was possible for them to live and work at all. Now instead of paying those folks what they really earn and are justly entitled to, the great corporation makes a bid for public approbation by establishing a cost price lunch room for its wage slaves. Any person with an average keenness of perception will understand that this apparent act of philanthropy is nothing more nor less than a shrewd business scheme for advertising the Clark Thread company. And yet there are plenty of sycophants who will fairly eulogize the concern for its pretended philanthropy. If the whole story of that company's accumulation of its immense wealth were told, it would reveal many dark pictures showing how men and women, pinched with cold and hunger, and living in unhealthful conditions, have toiled day after day, year after year, receiving for themselves but a mere pittance—just enough to keep their souls and body from parting company—while their employers were all the time waxing richer and reveling in luxury.

And still the wail of despair comes from Armenia, and it is said the number of people massacred has reached 100,000. It is estimated that there are 500,000 survivors, and they have nearly all fled to the mountains, where many of them perish from cold and hunger. These people are calling upon the civilized nations of the world to save them from hunger, starvation and indignities a thousand times worse than death. And during all this time—and some months have passed—England and Russia have calmly looked upon the butchery of men, women and children as a matter that did not interest them only so far as they were concerned in keeping peace among themselves. It is an insult to the human family to say that such barbarism as is being practiced by the Turks and Kurds cannot be stopped. Turkey is only allowed to exist by the grace of England, and to think the latter government will countenance such horrible work is enough to make a man lose faith in mankind. And what is the matter with this country taking a hand in the matter and calling a halt on the brutal warfare of the Turk? We shall have to fight England before long anyway—to gain our independence again—and the rupture can just as well come now as later on.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

LOVE AND PROPOSALS.

How Men and Women Act In This Interesting Juncture.

There is a clever statistician who could teach a thing or two to the novelist. This statistician has attempted to classify the action and methods of proposals, and as a result has presented tabulated figures extremely interesting to psychologists. Out of 100 cases 36 gentlemen take lady in arms, 67 gentlemen kiss lady on lips, four gentlemen kiss lady on cheek, three gentlemen show very good taste by kissing lady on eyes, and two gentlemen kiss lady on hand. It is to be presumed these two out of 100 are the timid, diffident kind, though it is possible that they might be of the quietly sentimental nature. One gentleman kisses lady on nose. It must be added that the statistician is careful to insert the saving clause of "by mistake."

There is even a record of a man kissing a lady on edge of shawl, but, thank goodness, there is only one in 100, and the chances are that this man is peculiar.

Seventy-two hold lady's hand, 17 hold it very tightly, 14 have lumps in their throats, and nine exclaim aloud, "Thank God!" Only seven out of 100 declare themselves to be deliriously happy, and five are too full for utterance. Three out of 100 stand on one foot when they make proposal, and two go down on one knee, while nine make a formal prelude—something like the slow music at the play, we suppose, when the villain appeals to heaven to witness the consuming flame of his affection for the heart he plots to ruin, etc.

The behavior of the lady under the circumstances is equally entertaining and instructive. Out of 100 cases 81 sink into the arms of gentlemen, 68 rest their heads on gentleman's breast, and only one sinks into the arms of a chair. Eleven clasp their arms around the gentleman's neck, six weep tears of joy silently, and 44 weep tears aloud—whatever that means. Seventy-two have eyes full of love, and nine out of 100 rush from the room to tell somebody. Only four are greatly surprised, and 87 of 100 knew that something was coming. Five giggle hysterically, and one even sneezes. Only one of 100 struggles not to be kissed, while six kiss gentleman first. If we believe the statistician, one out of 100 women will say, "Yes, but don't be a fool."—Philadelphia Times.

ABLE TO TRANSFER LUNACY.

Uncanny Result of an Experiment In Hypnotism Made by a Paris Doctor.

A series of very wonderful experiments which have just been concluded by Dr. Luys of Paris, whose observations and discoveries in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism made a profound impression upon the scientific world some time ago, has led to a remarkable result. The latest discovery establishes the fact that cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetized iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, Dr. Luys has proved its possibility by the experiments just referred to.

He placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetized iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies.

About two weeks afterward he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept free from contact with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotized and immediately conducted himself after the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. Indeed he practically assumed her personality and uttered exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported, been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression acquired until it was made red-hot.—London Telegraph.

Seedless Fruits and Vegetables.

Writers often express wonder that any fruit or vegetable should be found without seeds, the acme of surprise seeming to be with respect to the seedless orange. The fact of the case is that such examples are met with in almost every variety of fruits and in several kinds of vegetables. An instance which can be cited in the apple is Mennecher's Nocore, so named because of both "core" and seed pits being entirely absent.

The Rutter pear is a so called seedless variety of that species of fruit, but I believe that abortive seeds are occasionally found in isolated specimens. The "zante," or seedless currant of the grocery stores, is not a currant at all, but a small species of seedless grape.—St. Louis Republic.

A Clever Dog.

Mr. Stacy Marks' anecdote of the money finding dog, which he attributes to Landseer, is a very prince among all stories of the kind. The dog's master, in the presence of a skeptical friend, hid a £5 note in the hole of a tree when the dog was paying him no attention. "Go, fetch!" he said, some time afterward, while returning by another road, without further explanation.

The dog trotted off, and it was a few hours before he joined the two at home. As there were no signs of a note, the skeptical friend grew satirical. But the host opened the dog's mouth, and 5 sovereigns were concealed under his tongue. He had found the note, been to the banker's and exchanged it for gold.—Spectator.

Clean Sweep.

"I don't see why they say the De Spug girls got their beauty from their mother."

"They probably took all there was."—Detroit Tribune.

THE QUEEN BEE.

As the Foundation, the Life and Soul of a Hive Colony.

A queen bee is essential to the colony. She is readily picked out, but by a close observer by her great length. She lives generally for about five years, but her term of life varies in different individuals from two to five or six and in rare instances even to seven years. A queen is fed with the daintiest and best all through her embryo stage, and when hatched comes out a full queen. If any other queen is hatched—and sometimes one or two more are, pretty soon after—the rightful ruler assails the rival claimant in a life and death battle, the "stinger" being plied vigorously like a death dealing sword by both contestants, while the hive looks on in mute interest to see the issue of the battle. This is almost decided in favor of the assailant. She is then the undisputed queen and is so regarded. Yet the great company of "workers" are in some senses the real governors, and the hive is a great social democracy. If by any mischance the queen is killed, then the "workers"—who are undeveloped females—go to work to produce a new one. The egg they select for the trial is attended to with the same care, and the embryo bee is fed with the same selected food, as in the case of the egg that had produced the legitimate queen. It makes a queen, and she serves in that capacity.

Except in swarming time, the queen never leaves the hive, only on the one occasion of her bridal tour. Selecting some one for her husband, she invites him out to go with her—and their connubial relations are carried on entirely while on the wing in the air—like the chimney swallow's. The bridegroom never returns. He drops dead, and the queen returns from her one and only aerial excursion a fully fecundated bee, ready to begin her great life work of egg laying. Some days she will lay as many as 2,000 eggs; in all, about 20,000 eggs.

In "swarming" a large part of the whole crowd goes out. They leave behind the remains of the old colony, which had grown too numerous, thus compelling the "swarming" or seeking a new home by a great part of the hive. The queen goes with the swarmers, and here they follow closely. If she alights on a branch or other place, they all settle there, clinging closely together in a great mass, by much the same method as a mass of burdock burs will stick together, and the farmer's wife and "all hands" used to bang away on tin pans to govern the movements of the swarm by fright if possible.

So close does the swarm follow the queen that when once in flying over a lake the queen became weary and dropped into the water every bee went down with her to death by drowning.—New York Dispatch.

Northwestern flaxseed from the 1894 crop is turning out much poorer in quality than promised earlier in the season. This trying crop has long since been banished from the soil of Ohio and adjoining states and pushed to the new countries.

Alfalfa is having a tremendous boom in the central west, and especially in Kansas and Nebraska.

Over much of the great corn belt the season was exceptionally favorable for the preservation of corn fodder and stover.

The average yield of tobacco is nearly double that of last year and the average quality good.

A SHATTERED IDOL.

Each week I saw him take an X
And put it in a letter
And mail it, and for that I own
I liked him all the better.

I thought of some dear country home,
A patient mother bearing
A burden lightened by the thought
That he for her was caring.

His surly ways and hardened face
I easily forgave him,
Because of this, his weekly gift,
One virtue that could save him.

But oh, alas! One fateful day
I asking for a loan he,
With awful oaths, declared he met
Scold on that attorney.
—Washington News.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
December 17, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (Main Line,) has filed in this office a list of lands situated in the townships described below, and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the said list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive subdivisions, has been posted in a convenient place in this office, for the inspection of all persons interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision within any section or part of section described in the list, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Register.
A. W. EBRESHUTZ, Receiver.

S. P. (Main Line) suppl 26. South and East. Mt. Diablo. Independence. Township 28 Range 34. Part of N½ of Section 29.

NOTICE BY CLERK ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of P. Peveye and Francois Hugats, parties doing business under the firm name and style of P. Beveye & Co., Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the creditors of the above named insolvents, who have proved their debts, that said insolvents have this day applied to this Court for a discharge from their debts, and that Saturday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court room of said Court, at the Court house, in Independence, County of Inyo, has been fixed as the time and place for said creditors to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said insolvents' application should not be granted, and they be discharged from all their debts in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court this 8th day of November, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
By ..... Deputy Clerk.
Dated November 8, A. D. 1895.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Insolvents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

SARAH C. F. WRINKLE, Plaintiff, vs. O. I. MAIRS, as Assignee of the Estates of Ambrose W. H. Smith and J. White Smith, Insolvent Debtors, Lucy C. Smith and Henrietta D. Smith, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of Sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 7th day of December, 1895, in the above-entitled action, wherein, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle, the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee etc. et als., the above-named defendants, for the sum of $1,082.61, in United States gold coin, which said decree was on the 10th day of December 1895, recorded in Judgment Book No. 1 of said Court, at page 540, I was appointed a commissioner to sell and I am commanded to sell:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 27, North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 34, North-east quarter of the North east quarter of section 33, all in township S South, Range 33 East, M. D. M., containing 160 acres. Also an undivided one-eightieth interest in and to that certain ditch and water right situate in said Inyo County, known as the "Rawson, Ford and Connelly Ditch." Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, in said Inyo County, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Dec. 13, 1895.

J. R. MOFFETT,
Commissioner.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Independence, Cal.
December 3, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Jessie F. McIver, of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 616, for the N½ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M. before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1896.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles A. Skinner of Independence, Cal., Gilbert Caristie, Joseph V. Skinner and John F. Beare, all of Citrus, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

TIMBER CULTURE FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Hunter, Executor of the will of John A. Hannah, Deceased, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at their office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1896, on timber culture application No. 2.5 for the 1½ S½ of section No. 9, in Township No. 16, S. Range No. 31 E., M. D. M.

He names as witnesses: James Jones, James Conners, George L. Cornell, and John Welch, all of Fish Springs, Inyo County Cal.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of IDA ADELIA WALKER deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the town of Big Pine in Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo.

R. W. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Ida Adelia Walker deceased.

Dated at Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., September 21, 1895.

B. H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

[Official.]

Notice To Tax-Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1895-6, that the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the first Monday in October and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at six o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent. will be added thereto; that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at six o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax Collector.
oct5 td

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1		To Mound House No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrive—	
Mound House	10.30 a. m		5.50 p. m	
Dayton	11.05 a. m.		5.15 p. m	
Wabuska	1.30 p. m		3. p. m	
Hawthorne	Ar. 4.40 p. m		Lv. 11.35 a. m	
	No. 3		N. 4	
	Leave—		Arrive—	
Hawthorne	6.00 a. m.		7.25 p. m	
Luning	7.15 a. m.		6.15 p. m	
Sodа Springs	7.50 a. m.		5.35 p. m	
Belleville	8.20 a. m.		4.35 p. m	
Candelaria	9.40 a. m		3. p. m	
Benton	1.50 p. m		11. a. m	
Bishop Creek	3.10 p. m.		9. a. m	
Alvord	4.05 p. m.		8. a. m	
Independence	5.35 p. m.		7. a. m	
Lone Pine	6.20 p. m		6.40 a. m	
Keeler	Ar. 7.00 p. m.		Lv. 6.00 a. m	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (3 miles); Loundy and Brickyeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stage for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allia Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

AT KEELER with stages from Cerro Gordo (5 miles), Darwin (24 miles), and Mojave (110 miles).

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTHUR M. GIVEN
Sheriff and Tax-Collector.
INYO CO., CAL.

DENNIS J. HESSION,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
A. V. DAVIDSON.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
Land Office business and land cases, contests etc. given careful and prompt attention.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Abstracting and Searching Records.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Independence, Cal.

J. D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BISHOP, INYO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

P. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the General Land Office.

BEN H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
OFFICE—Court House. Special attention U. S. business

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

DR. J. S. MC QUEEN,
DENTIST.
Graduate Chicago College Dental Surgery.
All kinds of dental work done according to latest improved methods.
Examination free. Office in H. E. Wright's Drugstore.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING PARLOR.
J. TUCKER, Prop'r.
HAIR CUTTING IN ANY STYLE.
SHAMPOOING
Norman House Reading Room.

FRED BUCKHARTD
Watchmaker & Jeweler
LONE PINE, CAL.
Timepieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOSEPH WIBBELT deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Bennett, Esq., Independence, Inyo County California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

I. J. WOODIN,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph Wibbelt deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895
P. W. BENNETT, Att'y. for Administrator.

HOTELS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence. Cal
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS Pro
feb12tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE CAL
New House. New Furniture. Low Rates
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
Thos. Callow,
Proprietor.

THE NUCLEUS,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.
O. Whiting, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

FOR SALE.
THE WHITNEY HOUSE
—The only hotel in—
LONE PINE INYO COUNTY CAL
Reason for selling, failing health. For terms address
MRS. A. STEWART,
Lone Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD.
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid by the Sheriff of Inyo County, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of selling, giving, or in any manner furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the County of Inyo.
A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.
Dated February 2nd 1895.

JOHN B. CLARKE,
Successor to John Clarke,
—PROPRIETOR—
John Clarke's Bishop Stables,
BISHOP, CAL.
First-class Turnouts of Every Kind
Fine horses and Carriages.
horses Boarded for any Time
Best of Care and Attention

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the undersigned will present the same by the first of each month and payment will be made on the 5th.
FRANK FITZGERALD.
Supt. Modock Con. Mining Co., Modoc Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Executor's Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a power to sell, contained in the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah, deceased, (which last will and testament was duly admitted to probate,) the undersigned, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1892, and within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John Allen Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate of John Allen Hannah deceased, has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to, that of the said John Allen Hannah at the time of his death in and to those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The South half of the South-east quarter and the South half of the south-west quarter of Section No. 10, and the North-east quarter of Section No. 15, all in Township No. 10 South, Range No. 34 East, M. D. M., containing 320 acres.

An undivided one-half interest of in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the South-east corner of the south-east quarter of North-east quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 13 South, Range No. 35 East, M. D. M., and running thence West eleven chains and 98-100; thence North-east following the meanderings of the bed of the Creek along its North branch to Edwards street, in the town of Independence, thence following said Edwards street along its West line to the place of beginning, six and 89-100 acres; also lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 in the town of Independence, all constituting what is known as the Reddy place.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block No. 29, in the town of Independence, the said County of Inyo, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo county, having been the residence of said John A. Hannah, deceased, at the time of his death.

Lots Nos. 2 and 4, in Block No. 22, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, as the same appears by the official plat of the said town of Independence, now on file in the office of the County Recorder of the said Inyo county.

Two hundred feet undivided, of in and to that certain mining claim, lead, or lode, situate lying and being in the Cerro Gordo Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, known and designated as the "La Dispiedada Lode."

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ventura State of California, commencing at a point twelve and nine-twentieth (12 9-20) rods south of the general corner of the north west quarter and the North east quarter of Section No. twelve (12), and the South west quarter and the South-east quarter of Section No. one (1), in Township No. three (3) North, of Range No. twenty-one (21) West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, running thence South sixty-eight and eleven-twentieth (68 11-20) rods; thence West twenty-three (23) rods; thence North-westerl along a small branch or swale to a point twenty four (24) rods North of the general corner of the North East quarter and the South east quarter, and the North-west quarter and the North east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section No. twelve (12), in Township No. three (3) North of Range No. twenty-one (21) West; running thence North forty-four and eleven-twentieth (44 11-20) rods thence East eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres; Together with ten shares of the Capital stock of the Highland Water Company.

Bids or offers must be in writing, and will be received at the residence of the undersigned at Georges Creek, Cal., and may be left at said place, or at the office of the District Attorney at Independence, Cal., or delivered to said Executor personally, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of sale.

The Executor reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Executor when the sale shall be made, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Allen Hannah deceased.

Dated, Independence, Cal., February 11th 1892.

INYO SEMINARY.
A Classic and Scientific School for both sexes.
Competent Instructors in Art and Music.
BOARD AND TUITION REASONABLE.
First Term begins September 2d, in Russell Hall.
For further particulars apply to the Principal, M. E. Temple Stevens, A. M. Bishop, Calif.

The Capitol Saloon
INDEPENDENCE CAL.
J. C. MILLER
PROPRIETOR.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROP'R.
Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1894, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday ..... January 5th
" ..... February 9th
" ..... March 9th
" ..... April 6th
" ..... May 4th
" ..... June 1st
" ..... June 30th
" ..... August 3rd
" ..... August 31st
" ..... October 26th
" ..... November 23rd
" ..... November 30th
THOMAS C. BOLAND, W. M.
BERTRAND BRINE, Sec.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27 1895

OUR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

OUR

Congressman ..... GROVE L. JOHNSON.
Assemblyman ..... CYRUS COLEMAN.
Superior Judge ..... GEO. M. GILL
Sheriff ..... ARTHUR M. GIVEN.
Clerk ..... DENNIS J. HESSION.
District Attorney ..... P. W. FORBES.
Assessor ..... P. A. CHALFANT.
Treasurer ..... W. T. BUNNEY.
Coroner ..... I. J. WOODIN.
Surveyor (endorsed) ..... JOSEPH SEELY.
Supt. Schools ..... S. V. AUSTIN.
1st Supervisor Dist ..... FRANK SHAW.
2d Supervisor Dist ..... A. C. FREEMAN.
3d Supervisor Dist ..... J. R ELDRED.
4th Supervisor Dist ..... J. J. STEWART.
5th Supervisor Dist .. FRANK FITZGERALD.

METAL MARKET.

Following are the latest prices quoted in the San Francisco metal market:

Refined silver, per oz	$ 66⅞
Antimony	10
Borax, refined, in car lots	5⅛
Pig lead	3.85

Religious Services.

The order of services on the Independence charge until further notice will be as follows: Independence—Service every Sunday evening to commence at 7 o'clock Services every fourth Sunday in the morning to commence at 11 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Wikinson will conduct the evening services the fourth Sunday of each month Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Lone Pine—Services every Sunday morning except the fourth Sunday when the services will be in the evening; morning services to commence at 11 o'clock, the evening service at 7 o'clock. Mr. C. A. Patrick will conduct the morning service the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a. m., Mr. C. A Patrick supt. Georges Creek—The first and third Sunday of each month at 2:30 o'cloch p. m. Fort Independence—The second Sunday of at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. F. Moore, supt. Liberty—The second Sunday of the month at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. A. Putman. supt.

All are cordially invited to be present at all of these services.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS,
Pastor.

Letters remaining uncalled for at the Independence Post-Office, this date.

J. E. Bell. Mr. Butler.
Joseph Bell. Thos Brady.
J. M. Mills. Wm. Robinson.
John A. Wilson.

Happy New Year to all.

1896 will be a Leap Year.

Two full moons will occur this month.

J. R. Moffett visited Lone Pine yesterday.

Remember the dance next Tuesday evening.

Leon Marks returned from a visit to Bishop last Saturday.

John Showalter was a visitor from Big Pine the first of the week.

The water in Town creek has been freezing solid the past few nights.

E. A. Reddy came in from Darwin last Sunday and will spend the holidays here.

Sam Yandell has returned to the Darwin country to remain for a short time.

I. H. Mulholland visited Bishop last Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett of Independence is visiting friends and relatives at Big Pine.

Miss Clara Eldred went to Big Pine last Saturday to spend the holidays at home.

Harry Cook went to Big Pine last Tuesday to attend the dance Christmas eve.

A number of school districts up the valley celebrated Christmas eve with a tree.

Under-sheriff E. M. Clarke and Deputy Ed. Rose left for Death Valley and vicinity last Saturday.

The Beekeepers have received a partial return on their shipment of honey of a couple of months back,

Miss Lula McLaren, who has been visiting Mr. Bunney and family for the past two weeks, returned to Bishop last Tuesday.

County Clerk D. J. Hession went to Big Pine last Tuesday to spend Christmas with relatives and friends. He will also visit Bishop.

R. S. Miner Esq. left for the city last Saturday, where he intends to spend the holidays. He boarded the train at Benton station.

Thos. Ferguson was in from Mazourka last Friday, bringing in a little gold. He says the ground is damp and very little work is being done.

Mrs. S. W. Austin and child were passengers on Monday's train for Lone Pine from Bishop, to spend the holidays with her husband, Supt. Austin.

W. A. Lamar Esq. left for San Jose on last Satuadry's train to spend the holidays with his sisters at his former home. He intends staying two weeks.

B. H. Yandell Esq. and his mother returned to Bishop on last Saturday's train. Ben's many friends will glad to know that he is able to travel again.

Christmas Eve.

At the Church last Tuesday evening was enjoyed as well as an occasion of that kind could be. The committees, Misses Blanche Bunney, Edna Matlack and Minnie Levy, who had charge of arranging the tree, and Mrs. F. E. Densmore, Miss Elsie Eibeshutz and Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, who trained the little folks for the literary programme must have worked most nobly toward that end to produce such pleasing results. Visitors upon arriving found the room and tree most artistically decorated to suit the occasion. The exercises commenced quite early to allow plenty of time for Santa Claus to pay his visit before the little folks should become sleepy. The room was well filled by seven o'clock, the exercises commencing shortly after consisted of the following programme, which was most excellently presented:

All Hail the Power of Jesus Name ..... CONGREGATION
Invocation ..... REV. T. H. NICHOLAS
Anthem ..... CHOIR
Recitation ..... EFFIE ROEFER
Song, Chimes of Bethlem ..... CHILDREN
Song, By the Dolls, solo ..... IRMA WEBB
Duet ... MISSES NETTIE AND ROSA ROEFER
Recitation ..... WINIFRED NICHOLAS
Solo ..... BLANCHE BUNNEY
Recitation ..... ESTELLA F. ROBINSON
Solo ..... MISS MARY MULHOLLAND
Song, Sweet is the Song, solo ..... IRMA WEBB, CHILDREN
Duet ..... MISSES ELSIE AND VIVA GILL
Recitation ..... LOUELLA ROBINSON
Solo ..... MISS ELSIE EIBESHUTZ
Remarks ..... H. E. WILKINSON
Anthem ..... CHOIR

Santa Claus then made his appearance and the presents, which were numerous, he and his assistants soon had equally devided among the little folks, three or four of the older people being remembered at the same time. Much credit is due the committee for their untiring effort in making the evening a success.

AT CAMP INDEPENDENCE

On Tuesday evening the school house at the Fort was thronged with the most numerous and enthusiastic gathering in many years. A Christmas tree, decorated with artistic skill and laden with presents, charmed the little folks, while it recalled many pleasant associations in the minds of parents and friends.

The following literary program was called by Miss Lena Thompson:

Music ..... CHOIR: MISSES MAGGIE GORMAN, LENA THOMPSON, ANNIE SCHABBELL MESSRS LEON MARKS F. MOORE, CARL WALTER.
Recitation, The Two Beggars ..... ANNIE HARBOUR
Declamation, Hello! .... HOWARD GILL
Christmas Recitation ..... RITA AGUIRRE
Recitation, Sealed Orders ..... CARRI SCHABBELL
Recitation, Christmas Tree ..... EDITH GORMAN
Music ..... CHOIR
Declamation, Christmas Gifts ..... GLEN BREEDING
Recitation, Christmas Times ..... DORA SCHABBELL
Recitation, Noble Men ... ALICE MCGANN
Recitation, Jim ..... LEMA GILL
Declamation, Santa Claus .. VAL GORMAN
Music ..... CHOIR

Hardly had the last strains of music died away when, from the crisp air outside, came the echo of whistles and jingling bells. Just then Santa Claus made his appearance as the guest of the evening. His comic attitudes and humorous speeches kept the audience bubbling with laughter and occasional waves of exuberance. Candy, nuts, popcorn and apples were dispensed with a lavish hand. Mr. F. Moore was called upon for a speech and responded with an historical sketch of Christmas in other countries.

Much credit is due Miss Lena Thompson and Miss Maggie Gorman for their able management and personal supervision of the aarrangements.

As the wax candels burned low and distribution of presents concluded the people dispersed wishing many a "Merry Christmas. SPECTATOR.

LIBERTY.

A Christmas tree was held in the school house at Liberty District on Christmas night for the benefit of the school children.

A short literary and musical programme preceded the distribution of presents. Many visitors were present and a 'good time' was had by all. G.

BIG PINE.

Christmas was celebrated in Big Pine by a tree for ihe little folks at the school house and a dance for the big folks at the hall. A literary programme was rendered after which the children were made happy by the distribution of the gifts. The dancers supped at the Big Pine hotel and danced until four o'clock Wednesday morning. Miss Ida Hall and Mr. Thomas Callow furnished the music.

LONE PINE.

On Christmas night there was a grand ball held at the Town hall. M. Castro and Jas. Holland furnished the music. Dancing was kept up until 12:30 and a splendid supper was served at Mrs. Wilson's and the Lone Pine hotel. A mos delightful time was reported.

Sentons—Msysan

On the 19th of this month Miss Zelia Meysan and Mr. Vincent Sentons both of Los Angeles were married in that city. The bride is the daughter of Charles Meysan of Lone Pine, and the bridegroom is a well known Los Angeles business man.

Free Lecture.

The Rev. J. Walter Morris, the Principal of the Inyo Acadamy will deliveer a lecture at the M. E, Church on Sunday, December 29, to commence at 7 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited.

Thos. H. NICHOLAS, Pastor.

Elton Baker came down from Big Pine last Friday, returing the next day, accompanied by Mrs. D. J. Hession and children, who will spend Christmas with friends and relatives at Big Pine.

Operations over at the Hirsh mill are attended with some difficulty at present, the water in the ditch freezes every night and it is quite late in the day before a start can be made, some days it being impossible to start the mill.

Clippings From Black Rock.

Christmas passed very pleasantly with the people of the Taboose District.

Mr. Luke Smith has recently erected a new dwelling on the site of his old one.

Mrs. J. J. Jones of Mono is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Calvert.

On Christmas Eve the citizens with their family came together in the new store building of A. A. Neil. There a tree had been prepared for the benefit of the little folks. All came to enjoy themselves and they were not disappointed. The tree was loaded with gifts for young and old, and all hearts were gay and light. It was a late hour when the partisipants dispersed, all voting that the first Christmas tree in the Black Rock was a grand success.

Miss Mable Doss, teacher in the Taboose District is spending her vacation with friends at Bishop.

The erection of the new school house is begun, and Mr. Prahm, the contractor expects to have it ready for occupency by January 15th.

NONPAREIL.

Weather Summary, week ending Dec. 26, 1895.

Highest barometer 30.345 date, 23.
Lowest " 29.870 " 20.
Highest temperature, 55 8 date, 26.
Lowest " 15 5 " 21.
Mean " 33 4
Average dew point 13 0
" Humidity 49 1
Total precipitation, .01
Prevailing direction of wind NW
Wind, direction, velocity & date 42, NW, 24
No. Clear days 5
No. partly cloudy days 1
No. cloudy days 1
No. rainy days (.01 or more rain) 1

Weather flags when displayed on Court House indicate as follows:

Square white flag, fair weather, stationary temperarure. Square blue, rain or snow. Blue and white, horizontal stripes, local rain or snow. White, blue square in center, "cold wave." Blue pennant, temperature flag, when above any other flag, indicates warmer, when below, indicates colder.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Observer.

Assessment Work.

Holders of unpatented mining claims should bear in mind that by the 31st of this month they must be able to show $100 worth of work or improvements done on the claim since January 1st 1895; any claim on which such amount has not been expended during the year is liable to relocation. It should be remembered that an affidavit of such work or improvement should be filed with the Recorder of the mining district before January 1st, 1896.

The Fire Fiend At Lone Pine

The fire fiend has been at his demonical work in Lone Pine. On Christmas night Julian's hay stack was found to be on fire. Near by two empty coal oil cans were found. The stack was promptly cut in two and the fire started at the other end of that portion already on fire. In this manner half the stack was saved. Had there been a wind blowing the town would have gone.

Coolgardie.

Rich new finds are being constantly reported from Coolgardie gold fields. Coolgardie, Australia, is an accessible point, reached by steamer to Fremantle, thence by rail to Southern Cross and team to destination. The trip to Australia on the fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company via Honolulu, Samoa, and New Zealand is pleasure sailing the day long. This line tickets passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Map of Coolgardie district and Pacific ports reached by the Oceanic Steamship Company is mailed free to any address by the O. S. S. Co. 114 Montgomery St San Francisco.

Notice of For closure Sale

Lucy B. Bell, Plaintiff vs. O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an Insolvent debtor, O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith an Insolvent debtor, Sarah C. F. Wrinkle and L. F. J. Wrinkle, her husband, Defendants.

Order of Sale and decree of Foreclosure of Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of sale issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, in the above entitled action, wherein Lucy B. Bell, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure of sale against O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of J. White Smith, an insolvent debtor, and O. I. Mairs, as Assignee of the estate of Ambrose W. H. Smith, an insolvent debtor, one of said defendants, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1895, for the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy-four ($2374.00) Dollars, Gold Coin of the United States, which said decree was on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1895, recorded in Judgement Book 1 of said Court, at page 569, I am commanded to sell all those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The West half of the South-west quarter of Section 13, and the west half of the North-west quarter of section 24, all in Towaship 12 South of Range 34 East M. D. M. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1896 at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, in front of the Court House door of the Court House of said County of Inyo, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest, costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1895
Ben. H. Yandell, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FARROW'S MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This is the Standard Military Encyclopedia of the world and the only work of its kind in the English language. It has the endorsement of the War Department and the leading military commanders of America and Europe. It is issued in three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, printed on fine paper, from new electrotype plates, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is a complete library of military information both for military and non-military people. Every library should have it. Circulars sent on application. Good agents wanted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

All the leading, up-to-date military and naval books. Price list furnished on application.

MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLISHING CO.,
611-621 Broadway, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 27, levied on the 5th day of July, 1895, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Sh's.	Am't
M J McDonald Trustee	294	5000	$500 00
M J McDonald	453	250	25 00
M J McDonald Trustee	454	2823	282 30
Paul Lotz Trustee	497	4000	400 00
E M Frank	292	8000	800 00
E M Frank	377	2000	200 00
G P Rixford	145	1000	100 00
G W Luce Trustee	382	317	31 70
Alex McLaughlin	392	200	20 00
Alex M Laughlin Tr ..	360	122	12 20
Alex McLaughlin Tr ..	411	200	20 00
F J Sanders	384	98	9 80
F J Sanders	385	35	3 50
R P Rasmussen	415	100	10 00
R P Rasmussen	419	31	3 10
A F Thane Trustee	448	1073	107 30
A F Thane Trustee	449	922	92 20
Chas E Anderson Trus.	467	654	65 40
Chas E Anderson Trus.	508	600	60 00
W W Sargent Trustee ..	460	378	37 80
W W Sargent Trustee ..	505	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee ..	518	1000	100 00
W W Sargent Trustee ..	531	131	13 10
J H Isham	462	100	10 00
H H Noble Trustee	523	4000	400 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of July, 1895, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the th day of September, 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office—Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on September 4th, 1895 the above sale is postponed to Friday, the 4th day of October, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at the regular monthly meeting held at the office of the Company on October 3 1895 the above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Room 12, Rotunda, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMEMT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on November 2, 1895, the above sale is postponed to MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day.

W. W. SARGEANT,
Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

By order of the Board of Directors at a special meeting held at the office of the company on December 2nd, 1895, the above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1895, at the same place and time of day. W. W. SARGEANT, Secretary.

Office, Room 12, Rotunda Mills Building, San Francisco, California

New Year's Eve.

GRAND

BALL

—TO BE GIVEN BY—

Independence String Band

—AT THE—

PAVILLION

—ON—

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Tickets - - - - - - - - - - $1.50

Everybody Invited.

New Year's Eve.

MERCHANDISE.

The newest Style OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

STEEL, BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED, DRESSED WARE.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO Co. Cal

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS

&c., &c., &c.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. Eibeshutz

Independence, Cal.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agent For

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of California:

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD CHENOT

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumer should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Bishop, Cal., March 9 1884.
j164fm

NATHAN RHINE,

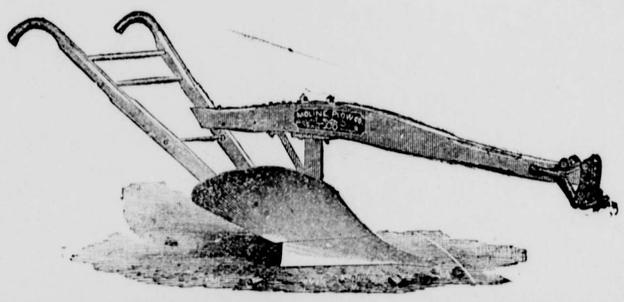
Independence, Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ALSO TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGENT FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INS

NATHAN RHINE.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHES.

Hyman Fredrick, Reno, Nev.

The attention of the people of Inyo and neihboring counties is respectfully invited to the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of Watches, Diamonds, Ear and Finer Rings, Bracelets and all other kinds of Jewelry this side of San Francisco. Knives, Forks, Spoons, and other Table Ware of the best quality.

PRICES DEFY OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

All repairs done promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Address orders and packages to

HYMAN FREDRICK, Jeweler,
0-m RENO, NEVAD

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Stage Company.

REGULAR LINE

—FROM—

Mojave To Keeler.

FINE COACH FAST STOCK

The route lies through the picturesque and beautiful

Redrock Canyon

And along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the grandest scenery in America.

Stage leaves Mojave,
WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS
at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Stage leaves Keeer,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
at 8 o'clock p. m.

W. K. MILLER,
Propr.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEFER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

Parties supplied by the quarter at 5 cents per pound.

j19-tf

BELL'S Flouring Mills

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

A. St. Mery,

BLACKSMITHING.

General WAGON (Work.)

Horseshoeing

A SPECIALTY

JUST LIVING PRICES.

(Shop on Edwards St / Opposite Court House)

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, om the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resmed the managment of the above well known livery and feed stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best buggy teams saddle horses and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DAFFODILS.

And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.
—Wordsworth.

Oh, the laughter of the lilies in the sun!
Purer joy and deeper gladness there is none;
When they hear my lady's feet,
As she hastes the sun to greet,
How they shake with golden laughter every one!
Oh, the laughing—oh, the dancing daffodils!
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.

Oh, the trooping of the lilies on the sward
Golden trumpet, saffron surcoat, spear and sword;
Knight and squire with waving crest,
Waiting for my lady's best,
To achieve some daring deed she may applaud
Oh, the laughter—oh, the dancing daffodils!
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.

Oh, the silence of the lilies as they pray,
When the night mist steals up softly from the bay,
And my lady's name is there,
In the solemn vesper prayer,
As the twilight on the hillside dies away!
Oh, the laughing—oh, the dancing daffodils
Shaking in the breeze
Under budding trees
By the lake that lies below the silent hills.
—T. Bruce Dilks in Temple Bar.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

Rosy complexioned and in her fresh spring toilet, she was truly beautiful. Under her long silky lashes her azure eyes had a soft caressing light that illumined her face with kindliness. The form, though somewhat slender, was well modeled, and the lines of the neck set off all the attractiveness of a head encircled by a profusion of blond locks.

This was the beautiful and graceful Paoletta, Giorgio's young wife. In a carriage the newly wedded pair were proceeding rapidly along the sun filled river bank, thinking of some way of employing the day.

The carriage paused to allow them to admire the flowers upon a spur of the incline, where the vines, like wild nests, stretched from distance to distance, half concealed by the trees.

"Do you wish to go up there?" asked Paoletta.

She pointed with her delicate hand, from which she had drawn her glove, to the heights of Bellevue.

"For what?" Giorgio asked.

"We might see a house that would suit us—you know we ought to be looking for one," said Paoletta. "We can inquire at the inn."

Giorgio hesitated.

"What of our journey to St. Cloud?" he asked.

"Let it be postponed for awhile."

He did not answer immediately. Finally he said half reluctantly: "As you will. It really makes no difference where we live so long as we are together."

She looked at him brightly, and they descended from the carriage and took their way toward the bank of the Seine. The inn was deserted.

"Let us mount into that little balcony," she said. "There is a fine view from there."

"As you please."

Soon the sun shone less brightly, for a space shone pallid, then vanished. Great clouds heaped themselves up about them, rapid and compact. A strong wind blew, and large drops of water began to fall.

Where should they take refuge?

"There!" said Paoletta.

With her hand she indicated a cottage, upon the threshold of which an old woman stood.

Giorgio suddenly blushed crimson, but accompanied his wife in silence.

"It is for rent; it can be looked over," said the woman, who hoped to find tenants in this handsome young couple.

Giorgio did not respond, but while Paoletta examined the apartments he regarded with interest this slight, box-like construction, so simply made.

As soon as his wife called him he entered the house. A vision of the past rose in his mind. He saw the garden, the arbor, the honeysuckle and ivy, now nothing more than a mass of green foliage, under which was hidden a little bench covered with moss and gone to decay. A marble dove, blackened by moisture, had been for long years the sole spectator of this devastation.

"It is ten years since the house was left tenantless," prattled the old woman. "The proprietor, who was eccentric, did not wish to let it. But now he is dead, and I have been directed to have a card put up. The necessary repairs will be made."

Paoletta laughed aloud with happy, childlike pleasure.

"Are you willing to rent this house, Giorgio?" she asked.

"The air might be too bracing for you, my dear."

"But not more so than everywhere in the country," put in the old woman. "Besides, the rent is so little—400 francs a year."

"It is very reasonable," said Paoletta. "I shall be delighted to live here. Come, let us visit the rooms. I am charmed with the whole place."

He followed her, examined some apartments decorated with gray paper and red flowers, looked into the dining hall with windows looking upon the Seine, and as he glanced about all the past returned to his memory. No longer was it Paoletta who was before him, but Chiara, the girl he had first loved, and whom he had often seen seated in this little hermitage, to which he had by chance returned.

He had lost her while the cup of love was still full. But he forgot her in time and married the pretty Paoletta, whom he loved. Yet frequently when with her a shadow passed before him—the shadow of a young and lovely woman.

A week later found them settled in the cottage. The outdoor life was a great benefit to Paoletta, who had been something of an invalid. It was arranged that they should pass the winter in the country.

Every day Giorgio went to business in the city, leaving Paoletta alone. The young wife, busy with her new cares, was happy and contented. She adored music and played a great deal in her hours of solitude.

By and by she noticed that a large spider came out of his lurking place to listen to her. Joined by a long and slender thread to the back of a mirror, he got himself well in evidence upon a decorated cornice, with his keen eyes, his long legs and remained immovable, as if hypnotized by the soft harmonies of Chopin.

Paoletta gradually ceased to fear him. But when to this great spider were added several others she resolved to remove this large family, domesticated no doubt for a number of years. She called in a carpenter to take down the mirror, laughing to see the tribe scampering.

Suddenly she uttered a cry of surprise. Wrapped up as in a net, invested with a great mass of cobwebs, a letter sealed with black fell from behind the mirror.

The workman, no less surprised than the young lady, presented the letter to Paoletta, who took it, trembling. On the outside she read:

"To be delivered to Signor Giorgio Dorval after my death."

The young wife's heart beat fast. This letter was directed to her husband. What could it contain?

"It must have been written a long time ago," said the workman.

"It is directed to my husband," responded Paoletta. The man smiled musingly.

"A letter from a woman," he thought. Should she burn this letter unopened? What might it contain? Should she give it to Giorgio?

No, no; certainly not.

After a long time she broke the seal, and this is what she read:

"My dear Giorgio, I am sick and sad. The house is a prison. I seem to find in it something tragical, leading to revenge and death.

"Although it is ended, completely ended, do not doubt but we shall see each other again. Is our love to endure but one season? Do you not remember your oath of eternal fidelity?

"I have not forgotten and have returned to our nest. Now I would like to die, surrounded by the things you care for.

"I have re-entered this room, filled with tokens of your love. That reclining chair has seated you frequently, when, returning from a long excursion in the woods, I came to rest my head against your knees, while you touched the brown locks which fell over my forehead. I have reviewed all that year of happiness day by day and only desire to die in this house where you and I have loved."

Paoletta gave a loud cry and fell to the floor. When she returned to her senses, the sun had set, the day was slowly departing, the horizon, tinted with purple, forming a luminous garland. Nothing was changed in the life of the world about her. There was the same azure sky, the same strident shriek of the railway train, the hilarious shouts of the children released from school.

Was what had passed a dream, some strange fancy? No, the letter was there at her feet. It recalled her to reality. It was true—all was true! And suddenly she felt within her heart an enormous weight, and upon her shoulders something laid almost insupportable.

She remained for a long time motionless and silent, making a thousand projects. Then gradually her nerves gave way and tears flowed from her eyes.

When Giorgio returned, he found her calm, but a little nervous.

Several days passed, then Poaletta took to her bed.

A malady which had not been able to carry her to the tomb a year before reappeared. The physician announced that all was over; she would not outlast the fall of the leaves.

She treated Giorgio with coldness, of which she gave no explanation. He attended her, watched over her, supplicated her to tell him why she had changed, but she remained silent, and her calmness made him almost insane.

One morning she said to him, "You will return early today, will you not, Giorgio?"

He bent over her, kissing her tenderly.

"Yes, my darling," he said.

That evening, when he returned, she was dead. She held in her rigid hands a letter—the letter of Chiara. In pencil she had added these words:

"I am jealous of this woman, and of jealousy die. Adieu, Giorgio!"—From the Italian.

Women's Editions.

In speaking of the fad of women's editions of newspapers, The Kingston Freeman says: "It is remarkable that this kind of enterprise is confined to newspapers. Why not let the Bricklayers' union run a big hotel one day for the benefit of charity? Or the West Shore railroad might be turned over to the Y. M. C. A. for a day. It would be interesting to let the W. C. T. U. take charge of a bank for one day and show how it ought to be run. Then there is an opportunity for some pastor to let a half dozen newspaper men manage his church for a week or so, just to let people see what they would do. Another good idea would be for a watchmaker to turn over his shop to the Horseshoers' association. In fact, there is no limit to these schemes, and this ought to be a big year for charities of all kinds."

Loved His Fellow Men.

Diggs—Scribulous must be a very sympathetic man.

Figgs—What makes you think so?

Diggs—He was asked to send a copy of his latest book to the hospitals, and he wouldn't do it.—Pittsburg Post-Dispatch.

It has been found that the growth of lettuce subjected to the rays of the electric light is considerably hastened, but unfortunately the operation of the electric light on other useful plants is not uniform.

Sun spots, now believed to have an effect on meteorological phenomena, were first observed in 1611.

IDEAL AND REAL.

He was a reader of Shakespeare,
And longing a poet to be.
She was a student at college,
In quest of an M. D. degree.
They stood in the pale, silent moonlight,
He holding her soft, dimpled hand.
A happier lover than he was
Sure never lived in the land.
For she had just told him, the darling,
A secret he'd long sighed to know.
Ah, lady, you'll guess what the thing was—
That is, if you e'er had a beau.
"My loved one," he murmured in rapture,
With a fine touch of dramatic art,
"Are you sure that those words you have uttered
Come straight from your warm, tender heart?
She answered—her full tones were sweeter
Than tones from ten nightingales' tongues—
"Ha, ha! From my heart? How absurd, dear
The voice always comes from the lungs."
—Pharmaceutical Era

Southern Dainties at Atlanta.

In one division of the Louisiana section there are the delicacies for which the creole kitchen is famous and which are beginning to be appreciated in all the great cities of the world. There are the Barrataria shrimps, which are as large as prawns and ten times as delicious. They are harmless little crustaceans, which neither sting, scratch nor bite, and which seem to have been made by kindly nature for an ideal food. We prosaic people of the north boil them and eat them with great delight and give them no more thought, but not so with the gentle Acadian of the southland. He grates them into wonderful bisques, makes them into marvelous sauces, pastes them together with batter and fries them into wonderful rose colored little cakes; makes them into salads and stews, stirs them into a chicken soup with gumbo and sassafras and produces a marvelous gumbo filet. He stuffs a pompano with 100 shrimps, a little chopped fat pork, bakes the dish and has for a result a dainty which would have pleased Brillat Savarin. He spits them on a skewer with mushrooms, and has a brochette which is a revelation; he chops them up with a little pork and spices, stuffs them into a skin and has a shrimp sausage that will make your eyes bulge with delight.

I was told by a good old New Orleans mammy, who presides over the kitchen: "They are a good many ways of cookin the shrimp, honey. I can cook 'em 200 ways myself, and I don't know much about it sure."

Another matchless delicacy are young ripe figs preserved in maraschino. It is the first time I ever saw this preparation, and I hope it is not to be the last. The raw fig has a certain rawness about it, the dried fig is too sweet and cloying, the ordinary preserved fig is too pulpy and sticky, but the young fig preserved in maraschino has every advantage of all the rest without a single defect. Besides there are creole pepper sauce, gumbo filet powder, preserved okras, all sorts of exquisite liquors and cordials and a great variety of fine canned vegetables and fruits.—New York Mail and Express.

Two Interesting Casts.

The United States National museum has two Persepolitan casts of great interest. Professor Cyrus Adler tells how they came to the museum. In 1892 the Hon. Truxton Beale, United States minister to Persia, obtained permission of the Persian government to remove certain objects from Persepolis for the United States National museum. The weight of the objects and the difficulties of transportation made this impossible. When at Persepolis, Mr. Herbert Weld Blundell "was already engaged in taking molds of the bas-reliefs and cuneiform inscriptions on the walls for the British museum." Two molds were presented by Mr. Blundell for the United States National museum. One of the casts is the copy of an inscription in Persian cuneiform characters, made at the command of Artaxerxes (III) Ochus, who reigned 358-44 B. C.

This inscription has been often translated. The text tells of the great god Auramadza, the creator of mankind; then follows the genealogy of the king. The conclusion reads: "Thus speaks the King Artaxerxes, 'May Auramadza and the god Mithras protect me and this land and what I have made.'" The second cast represents one of the bodyguards of the king. It is a figure, in drapery, with peculiar headdress, bearing bow and quiver and holding a staff, which is probably a spear. Herodotus described these bodyguards. The height of the cast is 8 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 8 inches. Around both the inscription and the figure there is a frame, ornamented with rosettes. "In the Louvre," writes Professor Adler, "there is a frieze of enameled bricks found by Dieulafoy at Susa, with figures on it closely resembling the Persepolis one."

Mixed Metaphors.

A year or two ago Sir John Lubbock gave a public lecture on his "personal and political reminiscences." In this discourse the famous lecturer upon scientific and historical subjects showed his versatility and his sense of humor by telling some amusing stories. He dwelt in particular upon the funny things which he had heard in the house of commons.

One honorable baronet from the south of Scotland was speaking on the proposition to vote £2,000,000 toward the expense of the Afghan war. Wishing to show how inadequate this sum would be, he described it as only a "flea bite in the ocean."

On the same occasion the same gentleman was advocating an increase in the number of European troops to be employed in India. In the course of his argument he said, "You may depend upon it, Mr. Speaker, that the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the Indian army."

Sir John does not regard the Irish members of the present generation as very amusing. The examples given above of what we should call Hibernicisms if we did not know their origin, it will be remembered are instances of Scotch blundering. The Irish drollery may be conscious or unconscious. In either case it is inimitable.

On a certain occasion a member from Ireland was arguing against the imposition of a gun tax. The ground upon which he based his argument was this—that every man had the "divine right to carry a gun."—Youth's Companion.

The Usual Mistake.

The officer had arrested a prisoner for drunkenness, and the judge, for some reason, dismissed him, the officer not being present when the case was called. Later he met the late prisoner on the street.

"Hello!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "What are you doing out here?"

"On my way home," smiled the prisoner.

"How did you get out?"

"The judge discharged me."

"How did that happen?"

"I don't know," and the offender smiled again. "I guess he didn't know I was loaded."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Harrison's Ring.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has and wears a very old fashioned ring, which she calls her "southern" ring. It is of gold enameled in black, with the tiniest of tiny negro figures in the center, made of black diamonds. The whole ensemble is more than unique, and Mrs. Harrison, whose husband during the war was private secretary to Jefferson Davis, is very fond and proud of it, for it was given her just after the war by a northern friend who knew her tendencies in favor of secession.—Detroit Tribuna.

FISHERMEN OF LABRADOR.

They Have Picturesque Little Boats With Reddish Brown Sails.

A Labrador fishing stage usually consists of a long, low frame house and little one room huts, or "tilts," as they are called. The house is used as a store and dwelling for the agent of the Newfoundland merchant who has fitted up the stage. All the fishermen who occupy the tilts work for the merchant and are paid for their fish in provisions from the store.

The tilts are like those seen in the Newfoundland fishing and mining outposts (every settlement in Newfoundland except St. John's is an outpost). The sides are logs set upright and supporting sod covered roofs—wretched abodes at the best. Along the straits of Belle Isle the Labrador coast is fringed with a strip of coarse grass land, and here you may see an occasional small vegetable garden surrounded by a fish net for a fence. At Blanc Sablon I saw a desolate little burying ground amid the swaying rushes. Near by lay a couple of wornout boats, bottom up, and nets spread over the ground to dry. Here, too, I saw for the first time the dapper little Labrador gasher—a small fishing craft not much larger than a dory, but with sharp prow and stern and two masts fitted with reddish brown sails. These are telling bits of color when the gashers skim over the deep blue water, with the foam streaking along their quarters and glittering in their wake.

Altogether it was a varied scene. The headland, from a staff on which there fluttered the flag of the merchant who owned the "outfit," the gashers dashing in and out among the punts and jacks (stoutly built two stickers larger than the gashers), a fishing schooner with furled sails, but with toil stained nets streaming from her spars in an endless variety of lights and shadows, according as the meshes twisted or bulged in the breeze, and in the distance the exquisite green and white spires of an iceberg.

A note of toil drones through it all, however, for women are sawing and chopping wood while the men are hauling the nets. A curious implement of fishing in these waters is a spyglass with plain window glass in place of a lens. A man in the bow of a fishing boat thrusts the glass in the water, and peering through it discovers whether there are fish enough on the bottom to make it worth while to anchor, for anchoring in deep water is a toilsome matter.—Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

Is It Increased or Diminished by the Presence of Many Telephone Wires?

There is a somewhat widespread impression that the use of so much wire for telephone and other electrical purposes in cities and towns largely increases the danger of lightning strokes. The notion is based upon the concentration within certain limits of a great quantity of conducting material, which, it is assumed, attracts the electricity and thereby increases the danger from it.

While it is true that the increase of conducting material increases the attraction, it is not true that it increases the danger. As a matter of fact, it decreases the danger, for the more surface electricity has over which to spread the more rapidly and quietly it is carried to the earth. A house with a metal roof is not often struck by lightning, for while the metal may attract the electricity it also gives it room to spread out, and its force is thus dissipated.

This fact was demonstrated by Franklin with his kite long ago, and lightning rods are put on buildings to give storm clouds a means of discharging their electricity into the earth. This discharge takes place without the report that we call thunder, for electricity makes no noise unless it meet some resisting medium.

It is a well known fact that there is less danger from lightning in cities than in the country, and this is due to the general use of iron, steel and other metals in city buildings. The buildings are tall and would seem, therefore, to be specially attractive to the lightning. Indeed they are often struck, but the metal in them dissipates the force of the fluid and carries it harmlessly and quietly to the earth. The effect of telephone wires upon atmospheric electricity has been under official investigation by the German department of telegraphs, and statistics from 900 cities show that the danger from lightning strokes is four times as great in towns that do not have the telephone as in those that have it. The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is that an abundance of wires gives protection from lightning instead of increasing the danger.—Philadelphia Times.

Silverware Cheaper Than Dollars.

"You can now purchase solid silverware made up into forks, spoons, etc., which will weigh much more than the silver money you pay for it," said a jeweler yesterday. "In other words, you can buy silver with less silver than is contained in your purchase, notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of labor has been put upon it to shape it into forks, spoons, etc. Silverware was never cheaper than it is today. Why, the prices are so far down that it is almost folly to buy plated ware, as you can purchase the sterling article for the same price.

"In eastern houses all flat ware is being sold by the ounce. If you ask the price of forks or spoons, the dealer does not name the figure per dozen, but tells you that the ware is so much per ounce. We are now selling spoons which formerly sold for $12 a dozen for just one-half that price. Plates and platters which are made of the best grades of white metals must now compete with solid silver goods, for their prices are nearly the same. The fact of a person using solid silver upon his table is now no criterion of his circumstances, for it is almost as cheap as any other."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Some Railway Mapmaking.

"This won't do," said the general passenger agent in annoyed tones to the map maker. "I want Chicago moved down here half an inch, so as to come on our direct route to New York. Then take Buffalo and put it a little farther from the lake.

"You've got Detroit and New York on different latitudes, and the impression that that is correct won't help our road.

"And, man, take those two lines that compete with us and make 'em twice as crooked as that. Why, you've got one of 'em almost straight.

"Yank Boston over a little to the west and put New York a little to the west, so as to show passengers that our Buffalo division is the shortest route to Boston.

"When you've done all these things I've said, you may print 10,000 copies—but, say, how long have you been in the railroad business, anyway?"

PRACTICAL LOGIC.

To reason from cause to effect is very good logic in its way, but to practice on physical conditions in seeking the cause first, is a very slow process indeed. All ailments seem to give an expression in pain, and especially in rheumatism where it takes hold deeply. This is an effect, whatever the cause may be, and pain would become intolerable if one waited to find out the cause. Hence sufferers are bent on curing the pain promptly, and for this reason know, or soon find out, that St. Jacobs Oil is surely the best remedy. People seldom have reason to hunt further, for once this ailment is cured by it, it stays cured, and thus puts an end to argument and pain at once.

NERVOUSNESS.

THE CLASSES OF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM IT.

Brain Workers, People who Worry, and People who Endure Long-Continued Physical Strain.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

It is generally agreed that a man's physical condition is dependent, to a great degeee, upon the nature of his employment. Men whose occupation necessitates the constant use of the brain, without any opportunity for physical exercise, are generally nervous, while men employed at manual labor requiring no exercise of the brain function, are almost universally posessed of sound nervous systems, not easily disturbed by exciting events.

A striking illustration of this principle is found in the case of Professor George E. Coleman, who is a professional pianist, and who was until within recent years, a druggist. Professor Coleman lives at 1339 Buchanan street, San Francisco. He is well known here as a pianist, having played at some of the most popular music halls in the city. Mr. Coleman is not a man of strong frame, and he has been an easy prey to the severe, nervous tension of his work at the piano. He has had to play continuously for several hours during every evening for five years, and his nervous system finally gave way under the strain. He was forced to retire from regular work at the piano, but that did not have the effect of improving his condition. Upon the contrary, he steadily grew worse. His nerves had been shattered, and in addition he discovered that one of his lungs had been affected by his having been exposed to counter draughts in poorly ventilated halls. His condition soon became such that he was confined to his home, and finally gave himself over to the care of a physician. Mr. Coleman's experience as a druggist had given him an acquaintance with diseases and their remedies, so he had a full knowledge of just what was necessary on his part to effect a cure.

"After several weeks' careful treatment by the physician," said Mr. Coleman. "I could notice no improvement in my condition. If anything, I think I was considerably worse. The action of my lungs had become so weak that I was afraid to walk any distance unassisted for fear of falling, through loss of respiration. My nervousness had advanced to an alarming stage. I was not able to contain myself for even a short time, but had always to be fumbling with something or moving nervously about the room. It was while I was in this condition that I noticed in a paper an article on Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to try them, even though they killed me. Well, they didn't kill me, but I'm not going to tell you that they cured me immediately—my case was much too serious for that. But I had not taken a full box before I felt a great relief. My respiration was more certain, I was gradually regaining control of my nerves and my condition was generally improved. I kept right on taking the pills and getting well. Now, I had taken just three boxes of them when I considered myself a cured man. And I was right, for although I quit taking the pills, I did not relapse into my former condition, but grew stronger daily.

"It was truly a marvellous cure, and I will say that I think Williams' Pills possess remarkable curative properties, and I would recommend them to the use of the thousands of people of this city who are nervous wrecks, or who are suffering from diseases of the lungs."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

How Flies Walk on Window Panes.

The microscope reveals the neat contrivance which enables a fly to walk up a window pane or defy the laws of gravity by gliding along, back downward, on the ceiling. The magnifier shows the foot to be made up of two pads covered with fine, short hair, each pad having a hook above it. Behind each pad is a bag filled with a sticky liquid which oozes out whenever the fly puts his foot down. The amount which is pressed out of each foot is very small indeed, but taken all together it is amply sufficient to hold the insect in any position he chooses.—St. Louis Republic.

Nero's Appearance.

In his youth Nero was remarkably handsome, but early in manhood his habits of dissipation made him exceedingly corpulent. To judge from his medals and the descriptions left of him he must have weighed over 200 pounds. His features were regular, but his eyes were so protuberant as to be almost a deformity, and he was nearsighted, so much so that he could not recognize his acquaintances across the street.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and, when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Turn your back on borrowed trouble and you will be better prepared to face the real.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

It makes no difference what a man's first impulse is in an argument with a woman, his last is to run.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Boys Waists Send us 18 cts. in stamps and we will send you a boys percale or calico waist, light ground, neat figure, ages 4 to 15; or 24 cts. for 50 ct. navy blue ground. Mention this paper. We have loads of similar bargains to send you. Ask for list. Smith's Cash Store, San Francisco, Cal.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops itching, absorbs tissues. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

S. F. N. U. No. 701. New Series No. 48

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

It is estimated that in putting on a stiff collar a man will walk about a half-mile with it in a straight line.

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To returning peace by day and tranquility at night is extended by the rheumatic patient who owes these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the use of this fine anodyne for pain and purifier of the blood an instant beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, liver complaint, la grippe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

It is when "the world is mine oyster" that the greedy man wants the earth.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Dr. Ludlum Hill, 1443 Market street, near 11th, S. F.; no charge for extracting when plates are made; old plates made over like new; teeth from $8 per set; extracting 50c; gas given.

F. M. Peter, leading costumer, theatrical, masquerade costumes, wigs and play-books. Country masquerade balls a specialty. 729 Market St., S. F.

Buy your Cloaks and Fur Capes at actual wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome street, San Francisco—up stairs. Garments made to order without extra charge.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by **Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer**. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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I had that distressing disease, catarrh of the stomach. It proved most troublesome in the summer, and was accompanied by 'that tired feeling.' I took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and have not had a single attack of my old complaint even during the extreme hot weather. My general health is also much better."—Miss MINNIE A. BEERS, Concord, Nebraska. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

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CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

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Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed. WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S.

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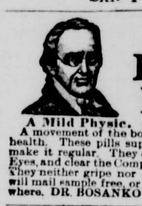

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If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an
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BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

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The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.
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